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METHODIST DEACONESSES.

A NEW PROTESTANT ORDER OF SISTERS OF CHARITY.

An Organization That Was Recently Formed, but Which Already Promises a Grand Future—Respects in Which It Will Differ from the Catholic Association—No Perpetual Vows and a Less Striking Habit—Mrs. Meyer Describes the Society.

It remained for some good people of Chicago to inaugurate a religious movement in this country which, if it does not create an equal amount of enthusiasm, will be productive of infinitly more good than the crusade of Peter the Hermit. It affords opportunities for heroic self-sacrifice scarcely less potent to inspire than the armed endeavors to wrest the tomb of the Savior from the sacrilegious sceptre of Saladin, and offers to women a secure retreat from the world without requiring of them perpetual unnatural vows of renunciation. It is a Protestant order, devoted to many of the same objects and in other ways similar to the Catholic order of Sisters of Charity.

The movement began barely a year ago, and within a few months gained such a footing that the recently concluded General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church recognized its merits and authorized its continuance in the shape of a formal organization. The Order of "Deaconesses"—as its members will be called—had its birth in the Chicago Training School for City, Home, and Foreign Missions, whose building occupies the northwest corner of Dearborn avenue and Ohio street. Mrs. Lucy Ryder Myer, principal and moving spirit of all that pertains to the school, is entitled to a mother's credit for its robust infancy. A good deal of curiosity being manifested regarding the fundamental principles of the order, Mrs. Myer was asked:

"Will it be virtually an order of Protestant nuns?"

"It will not," she replied, smiling. "It will endeavor to copy what is good in the Catholic order and not burden itself with what we believe to be its errors."

"And among those errors you consider——"

"Perpetual vows of any kind."

"Deaconesses may marry, then?"

"Certainly, if they choose, and may leave the order whenever they desire to do so."

"Have you an idea, then, that this order will be popular with women who become weary of the world, and while, being determined to devote the remainder of their lives to the cause of religion and charity, are especially anxious to burn all the bridges behind them?"

"Such a disposition among women who are admirably adapted for our work is not unusual," replied Mrs. Meyer. "But we discourage it as morbid and detrimental to them and their usefulness. We will accept no vows."

"Will the members of the order be dressed in uniform like their Catholic sisters?"

"This and some other details have not been fully decided upon. That there will be a uniform, however, I am quite certain, but I see no occasion for its being either so plain or so striking as that worn by the Catholic Sisters of Charity. It will need, though, to be sufficiently distinctive so that when it becomes familiar it will serve the deaconesses as credentials that will instantly testify to their identity wherever they are."

As yet the deaconesses are only informally so called in order to distinguish them from the ordinary missionary pupils in the school. A year from now eight or ten will have completed the two years' course and receive a certificate of membership in the order. It was a year and a month ago that they and several others began the probationary period of three months. This is the examination which determines their natural fitness or unfitness for the work, and it is a severe one, inasmuch as it compels them during three or four days of each week to go unprotected and alone among the sick and destitute of the city—often in lawless and dangerous neighborhoods. Last year eight young ladies passed through the ordeal satisfactorily. During the three summer months they made nearly 3,000 such calls, and last winter were the means of bringing relief to a large number of families, several of whom, it was plain, would have otherwise perished. Among the Bohemians they became special favorits, and were christened "Protestant Sisters."

During their first year these eight novitiates were boarded free at the training school, but clothed themselves. When the training school pupils returned to their lessons in the fall there was no room in the building for the embryo deaconesses, and no funds for their support. It had been determined, however, to make the organization permanent, and so a couple of flats were rented on the strength of faith in voluntary contributions. This faith was proven to be so justifiable that the adjoining lot, including a fine residence, has been purchased, and a dormitory is now being added to the rear. Beginning with this year applicants for admission to the order who pass through the three months of probation acceptably are relieved of all responsibility on account of their support, either while in training or as full-fledged deaconesses. It is the theory that from the start their services in visiting the sick and destitute will considerably more than offset the cost of the plain living and clothing furnished them. Deaconesses will receive no remuneration whatever beyond their bare support. While such they are expected to be wholly consecrated to the purposes of the order.

The duties of the deaconesses are such as to make constant companionship between them of peculiar importance.

"One great secret of the failure of missionary workers to accomplish what there is no doubt of their ability to do," said Mrs. Meyer, "is the lack of congenial associates. The work is depressing and disheartening to an extent that one who is constantly engaged in it must have frequent opportunities to exchange experiences with others similarly employed. Knowing this we have determined that the deaconesses shall live together in homes provided for them. In this way it is possible to take into the order women who would never succeed as visitors."

"What will be the duties of such deaconesses?"

"They can care for the homes, make uniforms, and do a great many things that will leave those who are particularly well constituted for visitors entirely free for that branch of the work.

"About a year ago a lady of refinement and wealth who is well known in Eastern social circles, having lost her husband and only child, came here and entered on probation. She was accepted, and insisted on paying her board and clothing herself. She is determined to continue in the order of deaconesses permanently, and by reason of her accomplishments and many advantages gained from former associations she is an invaluable assistant in the office, attending to our correspondence and receiving visitors, of whom there are a great many every day.

"Church work among the poor is terribly neglected," Mrs. Meyer continued. "The churches do not admit it, but in the recent general conference it was freely confessed and discussed generally. One well known delegate declared that we were 'handling the poor with the tips of our fingers,' and the opinion that something must be done about it was unanimous. The voluntary subscriptions received for the support of the order of deaconesses seem to indicate that this may prove to be the something desired."

"No doubt the ladies of many congregations would willingly pay liberally toward the employment of trained visitors to do parish work, for which they have neither taste nor ability. It is said that in some countries of the Orient all the duties and many of the pleasures of the rich are performed by proxy."

"We are not relieving church members of a particle of their responsibility," replied Mrs. Meyer, earnestly: "the Methodist Church does not believe in religion by proxy."

The movement above described, which has now gained a foothold in Chicago, is not original, even as conducted in the Catholic Church. It began in the days of the Apostles, when gentle women went about ministering to the needy. Even the name, "deaconess," chosen for the members of the Methodist order, is, according to the revised version, authorized in Romans, xvi., 1:

I commend unto you Phebe, our sister, which is a deaconess of the church that is at Cenchrea, that ye receive her in the Lord, as becometh saints, and that ye assist her in whatever business she hath need of you.

In this passage the word "deaconess" was originally translated "servant."

But it was not until the time of Luther that Protestant women devoted themselves in considerable numbers to the sick and needy. There are now about 4,000 deaconesses at work in Europe and a few in the Episcopal Church in this country. It is believed that the Methodist Church will popularize the system to an extent that will speedily give the order of deaconesses a larger membership here than abroad.

LYNCHED FOR HIS CRIME.

Wallace Mitchell, the Kansas Murderer, Hanged by a Mob.

SYRACUSE, Kas., June 27.—Wallace Mitchell had his preliminary trial before Justice Waggoner yesterday. He pleaded guilty to the murder of Oscar Jonnson and the attempted murder of August Johnson. He repeated the story of his crime with the utmost sang froid, and as if it was an every-day occurrence. At the conclusion of the testimony he was remanded to jail until the September term of court. The cold-blooded recital of his fiendish deed by the prisoner had an exciting effect on the people, and everywhere on the streets knots of men were gathered with him as the theme of conversation. It was easy to see that a storm was brewing and that summary justice was likely to be visited on the guilty man. After dark matters came more to a focus and about midnight a body of men numbering a hundred or more gathered around the water tank. Under the lead of a Captain they proceeded to the vicinity of the jail and demanded admittance of the Sheriff. This he refused and declared his intention to protect the prisoner at all hazards. The citizens seemed loath to make an assault on the Sheriff, but were none the less determined to have their man. Two men were again sent to demand the keys, but the Sheriff was gone. A part of the assailants started in hot pursuit, while others went for railroad iron to batter in the doors. The Sheriff, however, was soon overhauled, but another delay occurred, he throwing the keys away. After a short search they were found, the doors unlocked, and the culprit brought out. He was taken directly to the place where the murder was committed and given all the time he desired for prayer and confession. He then made his last prayer, and about the hour he killed the boy—1:30 a. m.—hung a lifeless corpse from the crosspiece of a telegraph pole. Mitchell's crime was the murder of a little boy 12 years old and the attempten murder of his father for money, and the endeavor to implicate another man in the hideous crime. The verdict of the people sustains the lynching.

A WONDERFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

Gastrotomy Performed Upon a Cincinnatian Who Could Not Swallow.

CINCINNATI, O., June 27.—[Special.]—Charles Shau, a German boy 19 years of age, is exciting the wonder and compassion of Cincinnati by his unfortunate condition. He came to this country thirteen months ago and located at Fort Wayne and pursued his trade as a barber. About six months since he discovered one morning that he could not swallow. There was no pain in the region of the throat and no enlargement. The throat, from some unaccountable cause, was closed up. Shau began at once to lose flesh, and a surgeon in Fort Wayne determined to perform a delicate and difficult operation. He made an incision in the stomach, and the peritoneal cavity was perforated and a tube inserted. Inflammation did not set in, and since that time Shau has received all nourishment through this tube, to the end of which is attached a rubber hose, and the food is poured into a funnel. The unfortunate fellow has no taste whatever and can take no solid food. He consumes a great deal of beer, which seems to give him strength. Occasionally the sufferer masticates meat or bread, which is put into the funnel and washed into the stomach by milk or beer. Shau was in the Cincinnati Hospital for several days suffering from debility. His weight formerly was 150 pounds, which had been reduced to ninety-eight pounds. He has a strong but somewhat hoarse voice, and his attenuated condition excites the utmost commiseration. The young man has no relatives in this country, and the physicians say that he will probably live only a short time. The case has no parallel in the medical annals of Cincinnati.

TOUGH TALES FROM INDIANA.

Exciting Encounter with a Blacksnake—A Big Fish Story.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 27.—[Special.]—Mrs. Jane Ennis of Butler's Switch, Bartholomew County, yesterday had a most desperate encounter with a huge blacksnake. She was standing under a cherry tree in her yard when the snake dropped down upon her and coiled itself about her body. She was baly frightened, but succeeded in wrenching it loose, and had only done so when it sprung upon her again. She again threw it from her, but the reptile seemed to be determined to conquer, and again sprung upon her, this time coiling itself tightly about her neck and shoulders. Her mother heard her screams at this point and hurried to her assistance. It took the combined strength of both to loosen and kill the snake, which measured six feet. Mrs. Ennis never gave way until the house was reached, when she lost consciousness. It was some time before she recovered from the effects of the frightful occurrence.

While Louis Lytle and others were fishing in the Ohio at Jeffersonville last evening Lytle hooked a monster catfish. It dragged him into the river, but he held onto the line. The fish took him up stream, to the utter astonishment of the lookers-on. Lytle escaped drowning by being dragged against a pile of driftwood, after an exciting run of a quarter of a mile. Three men then tried to drag the fish ashore, but failed. Charles Murphy was pulled into the river by a fish in a similar manner a week ago and drowned.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S MOVEMENTS.

She Breakfasts in New York and Starts for Home with Her Mother.

NEW YORK, June 27.—[Special.]—Mrs. Cleveland, the wife of the President, breakfasted at the Victoria Hotel with her mother and her cousin, Benjamin Folsom, after which they received calls from a number of friends. They did not leave their rooms after their arrival until this afternoon, when they left the hotel in a carriage to take the Pennsylvania limited express for Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—Mrs. Cleveland and her mother, Mrs. Folsom, and Mr. Ben Folsom arrived in the city at 9:15 tonight and were immediately driven to Oakview.

MR. EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH

SENDS MESSAGES TO THE WIZARD'S FRIEND IN ENGLAND.

The Unprecedented and Astounding Experience of Hearing the Inventor's Voice After a Voyage of More than 3,000 Miles, and in Tones Clear and Distinct—A New-Yorker Gets Himself into Trouble at Queenstown—English Aid for the Nicaragua Canal.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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LONDON, July 27.—Col. G. E. Gourand, writing from Little Menlo, Upper Norwood, S. E., says: "At 2 o'clock this afternoon at the above address I had the honor to receive from Mr. Edison his first perfected phonograph, which, on the authority of Edison's own statement, in his own familiar voice, communicated to me by the phonograph itself, is the first instrument on his latest model that has been seen outside of his laboratory or that has left his hands, and is consequently the first to reach this country. At five minutes past 2 o'clock precisely I and my family were enjoying at once the unprecedented and astounding experience of listening to Edison's own familiar and unmistakable tones here in England, more than 3,000 miles from the place where he had spoken, and exactly ten days after the voice—having meanwhile voyaged across the Atlantic Ocean—had uttered the words. His first phonogram, as Edison puts it, tells me, amongs other things of interest, that this instrument contains many modifications of that which was shown at the Electrical Club in New York a few weeks ago, so widely reported by the press. There were several long phonogramic communications to me, no single word of which had to be repeated in order to be clearly and easily understood by every person present, including a child 7 years old. Edison mentions that he will send me phonograms by every mail leaving New York, and requests me to correspond exclusively through the medium of the phonograph, humorously remarking in this connection upon the advantage he will himself derive from the substitution of phonograms for a style of writing not always too legible. Edison has sent for our amusement numerous musical records of great interest and beauty from the pianoforte, cornet, and other instruments, solos, duets, etc., many of which, he tells me, have been frequently repeated several hundred times. Altogether our experiences of the day have been so delightful and unusual, not to say supernatural, that it would make it difficult to realise that we have not been dreaming. It has been so interesting withal as to make it seem a duty, as it is a pleasure, to communicate the above to your widely read paper, which I have so frequently observed to chronicle the works of the author of this unparalleled triumph of mind over matter. All honor to Edison."

Col. Gourand adds the following postscript: "It may be interesting to add that the above communication was spoken by me into the phonograph and written from phonograph dictation by a member of my family, who had, of course, no previous experience with the instrument."

Among the saloon passengers who landed at Queenstown from the Inman liner, City of Berlin, from New York, this morning was a tall, gentlemanly looking man named Michael P. Breslin, who stated he was a New York merchant. After his luggage was searched by the customs officers he was arrested on the charge of smuggling seven pounds of choice cigars, and having been brought before the magistrates later in the day he was fined a penalty of £5 5s. and the cigars were ordered to be forfeited.

English aid is coming to the help of the Nicaragua Canal. For some time past the agents of rival schemes have been over here urging coöperation by British shipowners. The shipowners have given careful consideration to all that has been urged by the various canal agents, and as a result of these deliberations, which have extended over a year, upwards of sixty of the leading shipowners and merchants of the United Kingdom held a meeting at Liverpool yesterday and pronounced their decision. R. R. Lockett of W. & J. Lockett of Liverpool was Chairman, and those present were unanimous in passing the following resolution, which was greeted with enthusiasm, being moved and seconded by the Chilian Consul, Thomas Bain, and Henry Shield, the head of the Liverpool Iron-Works:

This meeting of merchants and shipowners of the port of Liverpool, having heard with satisfaction the explanation given by A. L. Blackman, President of the American Atlantic & Pacific Ship Canal Company, relating to plans of that company for the construction of a Nicaragua ship canal, and having regard to the opinions expressed by James Abernethy, C. E., and Sir George Bruce, C. E., of London, past and present Presidents of the Institution of Civil Engineers, to the effect that after a careful examination and comparison of the various plans for the construction of an interoceanic ship canal across the territory of Nicaragua they are satisfied that the plans submitted by Blackman are preferable to any others, both as regards the working and maintenance of the canal, its cost of construction, and the time required for its completion, and that, owing to the great width of the waterway and the capacity of the locks, the proposed canal will afford ample facilities for all traffic, however great, that may pass through it, as it will possess the great advantage that vessels can navigate at or near full speed and pass each other without danger or delay, which is not practicable in the usual type of canal of restricted width.

Resolved, That the ship canal across the territory of Nicaragua, constructed according to the plans which have been submitted to this meeting by Mr. Blackman, President of the American Atlantic & Pacific Ship Canal Company, would be an undertaking of the first importance to commerce, and especially to the commerce of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and to that of the United States of America. This meeting regrets to learn that, owing mainly to the existing dispute between the Government of Nicaragua and the American company concerning the concession granted by the Government to the company, the carrying out of the project has hitherto been delayed, and trusts that the Government and company may speedily settle their differences, and that the undertaking may be placed on such a basis that ample security may be afforded for capital seeking to be invested.

All money necessary to build the canal, in connection with the previously secured American capital, has now been provided, and England will prove a good second to the United States in completing the work.

BICYCLIST TEMPLE INJURED.

He Meets with a Serious Accident While Practicing at Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, June 27.—Temple, the American bicyclist, met with a serious accident while practicing here Monday. He was going at top speed, when he fell from his bicycle, striking the ground heavily. He lay insensible for four hours. He vomited and was delirious during the night. Yesterday he was better, but could not be moved to his hotel. No bones are broken, but he is fearfully bruised. His companions, Morgan and Woodside, are constantly watching him.

Sons of Veterans in Camp.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., June 27.—The Sons of Veterans' State Encampment is in session on Sylvan Island, between this city and Moline. Today Col. Frank McCrillis of Chicago was reflected Colonel and Capt. M. M. Pinckney of Bushnell Lieutenant Colonel. The competitive drill by camps for a stand of colors was decided in favor of Crane Camp, No. 4, of Springfield. Sergt. T. A. Roberts of Springfield won the first prize in individual drill. Tomorrow there will be a parade and a banquet at night.

Money for La Salle County.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 27.—[Special.]—In the Circuit Court today judgments aggregating over $30,000 were entered against ex-County Treasurer Raymond. This is one of the so-called "boodle" cases, and the judgments were virtually by agreement, and are in addition to $11,000 previously returned to the county by Raymond and his bondsmen.

ALDEN MERRIMAN WAS DROWNED.

His Body Was Taken from the Lake at Rogers' Park Yesterday.

While some boys were playing on the beach at Rogers' Park yesterday afternoon they discovered the body of a man lying in the water. Information was at once given to the police and the body was conveyed to the station-house. In the pockets of the deceased were found letters and papers identifying him as Alden Merriman, son of Prof. Merriman of the Hayes School, and who has been missing since early in March. The features of the corpse were so decomposed as to make identification impossible. It was also impossible to discover whether there had been foul play, but a post-mortem examination will be held today.

The Coroner's office was notified of the finding of the body and for some unexplained reason said it would have to be brought in to the morgue before an inquest could be held. The Coroner had no means of transferring the body and no one at Rogers' Park would volunteer to do so. Therefore in the exercise of his judicial functions Justice of the Peace Scoville of Rogers' Park held an informal inquest last night.

The body had evidently been in the water a long time. In a pocketbook found on the body was $31 in money. Charles Merriman, the brother of the deceased, identified the body, and said that his brother could not have had over $34 with him when he left home, so that he must have soon afterwards found his watery grave. His parents will go out today and take charge of the remains.

Alden N. Merriman Jr. disappeared Tuesday night, March 13. He lived with his parents at No. 820 West Monroe street, was unmarried and about 35 years of age. His friends say that he never drank and had no business troubles, and has not been away from home before at any time for twenty-four hours. He was for some time an entry clerk in the employ of James H. Walker & Co., but a short time before his disappearance he went to work in the St. David's Laundry, Nos. 233 and 235 West Randolph street. His father paid $500 for a half interest, and young Alden acted as his agent. He began work there the day before his disappearance, and put in the entire day. The next day, however, he seemed moody and depressed, and in the evening left the shop suddenly. S. A. Ormsby, the other partner in the business, was standing in front of the shop and saw Alden start west on Randolph street. That was the last seen of him alive by any one who knew him. He had only about $30 about him, and it was thought at the time that he wandered away in a fit of temporary insanity. He had had considerable mental trouble and the sudden brightening of his prospects may have unsettled his mind.

GETTYSBURG'S ANNIVERSARY.

Veterans Will Gather from North and South Upon the Battleground.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 27.—[Special.]—The arrangements for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, which will occur July 1, 2, and 3 at Gettysburg, have been completed, and the veterans of the two opposing armies will be present in vast numbers. The Societies of the Armies of the Potomac and Northern Virginia and various regiments will hold reunions. A large number of monuments designating the positions held by various State troops during the battle will be dedicated. The Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, will also hold its semi-annual encampment during the week. One of the features of the celebration will be the transportation of all the New Jersey veterans who desire to attend free. Nearly all the men in the State have suddenly discovered that they are veterans. The affair has become ludicrous. There has been no general program set, and everything will be done by the different organizations.

One thousand tents are being put up at Spring's Hotel for the Army of the Potomac and 900 on East Cemetery Hill for the Pennsylvania Grand Army of the Republic men. Gov. Beaver will encamp in the college campus, and about 1,000 tents stand in the wheat field to be occupied by the New Jersey veterans and National Guards.

TROUBLE FOR A CHICAGO MAN.

He Is Said to Have Caused the Death of an Indiana Girl.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., June 27.—[Special.]—Last Friday Margaret Sears died suddenly. She was buried the following day before the return of a death certificate by the attending physician and before the issue of a burial permit by the Secretary of the Board of Health. Rumors were circulated by the dead girl's friends that her death was not from natural causes, and today Dr. Hatterg, the attending physician, returned the death certificate to the Board of Health, giving as the cause of death abortion, supposed to have been criminal. Coroner Jorden was notified, and after making a short investigation decided that the body should be exhumed and a post-mortem held. The body was exhumed tonight and a post-mortem will be held in the morning. Miss Sears was 20 years old, the daughter of George Sears, a respectable laborer of this city and a cooper by trade. A married man who makes his headquarters in Chicago is said to be the author of the young woman's ruin. Prosecutor Fanster has in his possession letters from him to Miss Sears which show beyond a doubt that he furnished the drugs with which the deed was committed.

COMING TO MEET IN CHICAGO.

The French-Canadian Societies Will Assemble Here in 1892.

NASHUA, N. H., June 27.—At the convention of French-Canadian Societies today a committee was selected to organize an alliance of French societies in this country. A telegram, in answer to one sent by the convention, was received from the Pope, who sent his blessing. J. P. Rheaume, representing St. Roche Parish of Quebec, Canada, made an address. It was decided to hold the general convention every four years instead of every two years, as heretofore. This evening it was voted to hold the next convention at Chicago in 1892. L. O. David, M. P. P. for Montreal, East, telegraphed an offering of $400 to be used as the convention thought best. Thanks were voted to the Government of Quebec for its magnificent gifts. The convention closed tonight with a banquet.

The Ayers Victorious.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 27.—[Special.]—Chief Justice Sir William Ritchie rendered judgment in the Exchequer Court today in the celebrated Ayer case. The Ayers partially prepared their compounds at Lowell, Mass., and finished their preparation at their branch establishment in St. Johns, Que., importing in a crude state a material for their completion. They were charged with importing this crude material at an undervaluation. The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said the conduct of the Ayers had always been above board and that the whole affair was nothing but a conspiracy for the purpose of blackmailing the Ayer Company. Charges of undervaluation and of defrauding the revenue were therefore dismissed with costs and the goods seized were ordered to be restored. The Ayers will sue the Dominion Government for heavy damages.

Robbed a Brother Knight.

QUINCY, Ill., June 27.—[Special.]—Walter Mateseller, a young man on his way from Chicago to Kansas City, and a member of the Knights of Labor, was robbed in this city today by two members of the same order, who gained his confidence by giving him signs and words of the order. They were walking in the outskirts when the two strangers assaulted him. Mateseller broke from them, but they covered him with revolvers and compelled him to stand and deliver. They secured a gold watch and considerable money and jewelry. The two robbers were arrested.

GIVEN COMPULSORY BATHS

A GOOD SCRUBBING ADMINISTERED TO SIX HUNDRED CHICAGO WAIFS.

The Wholesale Cleansing Preparatory to the Picnic Today—Some of the Lads Met Their Fate Heroically, but Others Showed as Great Antipathy to Water as the Average Anarchist—The Clippers Also Run Over the Boys' Heads—Some Amusing Scenes.

About 600 of the waifs of Chicago had a bath and a haircut yesterday preparatory for the waifs' picnic today. Some of them met their fate with heroic fortitude, and some of them quailed when the awful moment arrived. The edict had gone forth, "No bath, no picnic," or some would not have come at all.

The wholesale scouring took place in the Emeline Baths, No. 63 West Madison street, beginning at 8 o'clock a. m. The crowd was waiting when the doors were opened, and an odd-looking crowd it was, too. There were boys who had endured the ordeal the year before, and there were those who had not. The former were endeavoring to cheer up the latter.

"It ain't nawthin', Billie," said one little fellow, encouragingly. "You'll like it when yer git in."

But Billie was not satisfied.

"Yes, I will," he said sarcastically. "I'll bet yer I gets drownded."

He would not be reassured even when the doors were opened and he saw the experienced hands make a rush for their rooms. He sulked and held back, but was finally gotten to a room. The door was opened, he saw the tub full of water, and his heart failed him. He turned and fled. Ah, Billie, that was foolish! They are prepared for just such as you. You entered; there is no escape except by the McGarigle route—the bath-tub.

Billie was caught before he had gone ten feet. He struggled, he kicked, and he yelled, but it was no use.

"Lemme go! Lemme go!" cried Billie in a paroxysm of fear.

"Not any," replied the attendant, as he hung on to the struggling boy and began to take off his clothes. He was not burdened with a superfluity of them, and the operation was brief. A loosening of one suspender, a yank at his shirt, and Billie was clad only in a coating of dirt. The attendant lifted him up; Billie yelled louder than ever.

Splash!

Sputter, sputter!

Water flying in all directions, but Billie was held fast in the tub.

"I'm drownded," he yelled, but his cry was not heeded.

A moment later he got his breath again, and found that a bath was not such a terrible thing after all. Then the scrubbing began, and he objected again; it hurt, he said. But five minutes later, when he was allowed to get out of the tub, he surveyed his white skin with evident pride, and seemed loath to put on his clothes.

"I never knowed I was so white afore," he said.

Then he was marched down stairs and put into a barber's chair. A lawn mower was run over his head, and he was turned loose. He marched out as proud as any boy in Chicago.

"Them there Anarchists is all wrong," he confided to his friend. "There ain't nothin' terrible about a bath at all, and I feel like I was goin' to a party on Calumet avenoo."

Similar scenes were enacted all over the place. Although most of the boys went to their baths with evident pleasure every now and then there was one who made avigorous protest and had to be treated as Billie was. One big fellow took his bath all right, but objected to the shampoo—every boy was shampooed before he left his bath-room.

"I don't want none o' that," he said as an attendant came in with a bottle of sea-foam. "I won't have none of it, either."

"What's that?" asked Manager A. L. Lehmann, who overheard the remark.

"I won't have none o' that stuff," said the boy sullenly. But he did. Mr. Lehmann caught him, and after a two-second collar-and-elbow wrestling match the boy got about as thorough a shampoo as he will ever get. In the course of it, however, Mr. Lehmann took what might be called a splatter-bath himself.

When the whole thing was over the place was a sight. Every bath-room was covered with water from floor to ceiling, and the bottom of every bath-tub was covered with soot and dirt.

"Just what the last lot left," explained Mr. Lehmann. "The tubs are of porcelain and can be washed clean in an instant."

About two bushels of hair was swept off of the floor of the barber shop.

"Do many of the boys come here regularly?" Mr. Lehmann was asked.

"O, yes. A great many of those who came for the first time on this occasion last year have come every week since and paid their five cents for a bath. I suppose some more will do it after today. The annual free bath shows them what it is."

THOUSANDS WERE DROWNED.

Reports of the Loss of Life by Floods in Mexico Confirmed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 27.—A dispatch from El Paso, Tex., says: "The General Passenger Agent of the Mexican Central Railroad received a telegram here yesterday from the Mexican Central agent at Silao saying that in two days the track would be in such condition that passengers could be taken through the flooded area with one transfer. Steps are being taken for the relief of the sufferers by the terrible overflows along the line of the Mexican Central. It seems that at least 1,500 people were drowned in Leon alone. Over 1,000 bodies have already been recovered. In some districts the drifting water is full of dead bodies, floating as thick as driftwood. Measures are being taken all over Mexico to raise funds for the sufferers."

Illinois Grain Merchants Meet.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 27.—[Special.]—The Illinois Grain Merchants' Association held a meeting here today and elected the following officers: President, J. H. Crocker of Maros; Vice-President, H. C. Moody of Deland; Secretary and Treasurer, S. K. Marston of Onarga; Executive Committee, H. C. Mory of Forsythe, B. C. Beach of Champaign, and T. P. Baxter of Exeterville. The next meeting will be held in this city Oct. 16 next.

Murdered by a Jealous Woman.

LOUISVILLE, June 27.—At Maysville this morning Lucy Rice shot Barbara Ballenger dead. The murdered woman had been a servant in Maysville, and Lucy Rice had lived as the wife of Charles B. Hill. Hill returned from a trip to Cincinnati with the Ballenger woman, and the murderess met them at the top of the levee and, without a word, fired, sending a ball through her rival's brain.

Post-Office Inspector to Be Removed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—Postmaster General Dickinson today ordered the removal of twenty post-office inspectors in various parts of the country to take effect June 30. This was made necessary by the reduced appropriation for this service for the fiscal year beginning July 1. Ten others will be removed shortly.

Contesting a Father's Will.

RACINE, Wis., June 27.—[Special.]—Several weeks since Stillman Parker, a pioneer of Racine County, died, leaving an estate of $10,000. Today seven children by a first wife contested the will on the ground that Parker was of unsound mind when the will was made.

Reception by the Women's Club.

The Chicago Women's Club gave an informal reception at the club-rooms yesterday from 2:30 to 5 p. m., in honor of the Baroness Gripenberg of Finland. Miss Susan B. Anthony, and Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker. Tea was served at 4.

LEFT NINE LITTLE ORPHANS.

A Brutal Father Kills His Wife and Himself.

FREEPORT, Ill., June 27.—[Special.]—At about 10 o'clock this morning a terrible tragedy was committed in the little Town of Buena Vista, about twelve miles north of this city. Charles Decklar, a well-known farmer, sent his children from the house so that there was no one at home save himself and wife. The latter was standing on a chair in the bedroom finishing a job of calcimining, when Decklar crept up behind her and shot her through the brain. She fell over and died instantly. Decklar then went into the sitting-room, and placing the still smoking revolver at his own breast sent a bullet almost through his heart. Then throwing the revolver away he drew a razor and cut his throat so desperately that the head was almost severed from the body. The shots were heard by the little daughter who had been sent to the well. She hastened to the house and, looking in the bedroom window, saw the dead body of her mother on the floor. She hurried to a neighbor, who at once hastened to the house. Decklar was found on his knees tearing at his throat and gasping for breath. Holgate, the neighbor, hurried off for assistance, and when he returned Decklar was stretched out in a pool of blood, dead. The inquest on both bodies was held this afternoon, and it was learned in the evidence that Decklar was quarrelsome and had said the night before that something was going to happen. The murderer and suicide leaves a family of nine children, all highly respected.

HEAVY STORMS IN ILLINOIS.

Corn and Oats Badly Damaged—The Streams Flooded.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 27.—[Special.]—A heavy and cold rain fell today. The streams are all out of their banks.

HILLSBORO, Ill., June 27.—[Special.]—A destructive rain-storm passed over this section last night. Great damage was done to property. Reports from Irving, Witt, and Nokomis, east of here, state that these towns were partially submerged, causing great loss of property.

TOLONO, Ill., June 27.—[Special.]—Great damage has been caused here by today's storm.

URBANA, Ill., June 27.—[Special.]—Over five inches of water fell here last night. The oat crop is badly damaged. The streams were flooded.

MONTICELLO, Ill., June 27.—[Special.]—Rain has been falling for twenty-four hours. Corn and oats are badly injured. The Sangamon River and all small streams are overflowing.

CULBERTSON, Neb., June 27.—[Special.]—Tuesday night a terrific lightning and thunder storm visited this section. Robert Foster and a Mr. Swartzman were on their way home from this city. When one mile from town lightning killed them both. Foster was an old resident of this county. Mr. Swartzman came here a short time ago from Mount Morris, Ill.

TUSCOLA, Ill., June 27.—[Special.]—Central Illinois was visited by a flood last night and today which has not been equaled since 1875, and it is estimated that 10,000 acres of growing corn are under water in this county. The southern part of this city is submerged and about fifteen families have already been compelled to move to higher ground with their household goods. Rain is still falling.

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

Officers Elected at Their Tenth Annual Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 27.—The Catholic Knights of St. John elected the following officers: Col. John Dunn of Cleveland, O., Supreme Commander, with the military rank of General of the Army; Adam Weckler of Chicago, First Vice Supreme Commander, with the military rank of Lieutenant General; J. L. Herbert (colored) of Washington D. C., Second Vice Supreme Commander, with the military rank of Major General; and Andrew Dietz, a member of the Board of Education of Cleveland, O., Supreme Color-Bearer; Joseph Lietz of Buffalo, Supreme Secretary; W. P. Ratigan of Detroit, Mich., Supreme Treasurer. The Supreme Deputies appointed by Gen. Dunn were: Joseph Hesslinger of Rochester, N. Y., for the State of New York; Thomas A. Bourke, United States Vice-Consul at Windsor, Ont., for Canada; W. T. McGuerrin of Grand Rapids, Mich., for the State of Michigan; George M. Geiger of Newport, Ky., for Kentucky; J. E. Ransdell of Lake Providence, La., for Louisiana; Capt. Michael Hughes of Vicksburg, Miss., for Mississippi; and Capt. Jacob Rief of Lawrenceburg, Ind., for Indiana.

WRECKS ON THE RAILROAD.

Four Men Lose Their Lives in a Smash-Up in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 27.—At 2:45 this morning a south-bound train from this city to Mobile went through a small bridge north of Tensas. The engine, baggage-car, postal and two passenger cars and one sleeper became a total wreck. Engineer John Morgan, Fireman Sam Williams, and two tramps were killed. Mail Agent Davis was dangerously hurt. Baggagemaster Taylor and four passengers were slightly injured. These are all the casualties reported. The bridge was over a small stream, and was undermined by heavy rain. The officers of the road are at the scene and doing what they can to repair the damage. The killed and wounded were taken to Mobile.

Arresting a Sunday-School Teacher.

CINCINNATI, O., June 27.—[Special.]—Clara Williams, for fifteen years head trimmer at a large millinery establishment in this city, was arrested today on the charge of grand larceny. It has been discovered that the woman, who is 54 years old, has been robbing her employers for five or six years, and her stealings amount to several thousand dollars. Miss Williams teaches a class in the Sunday-school of the First Presbyterian Church. She was always regarded as a devout Christian and the last person to be suspected of committing an offense of any kind. She came to Cincinnati some fifteen years ago from Urbana, O., where she is highly connected. Although she admits the stealing of the goods she can give no reason for taking them. It is more than likely that she will not be prosecuted.

Fatal Explosion.

BRADFORD, Pa., June 27.—An explosion of dynamite occurred at the New Park, Wellsville, N. Y., at 4 o'clock this afternoon, instantly killing Thomas Prentice and Patrick Rooney and seriously injuring Henry Millback. The men were engaged in destroying old trees and stumps with dynamite cartridges, one exploding prematurely. A picnic was in progress in the park at the time and it is miraculous that none were injured, as several pleasure-seekers were in close proximity when the accident occurred.

Failed to Account for the Tickets.

CINCINNATI, O., June 27.—Marshall Lafferty, a conductor on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, was today bound over to the grand jury in the sum of $3,000 on a charge of embezzlement. Not being able to give bail he was sent to jail. It was in testimony that he took up tickets from passengers and appropriated them to his own use by failing to cancel them or to return them to the proper officer. It is intimated that the amount of his embezzlement is considerable.

Drowned in a Collision.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 27.—At 9:30 o'clock tonight the small steam pleasure yacht Enid was struck by the steamer James W. Baldwin a mile north of here. There were eight persons in the small boat, and two of them, Miss Anna Miller and the wife of Benjamin B. Odell Jr., were drowned. The rest were rescued by the steamer and brought here. Three of them are delirious, but will recover.

Broke His Skull.

Thomas Smith, a deck hand on the schooner A. P. White, while washing the deck yesterday afternoon fell down a hatchway and fractured his skull. Last night he was taken to the County Hospital, and the physician in attendance said that death would probably result.

THE CHILD WANTED A KISS

A GOLDEN-HAIRED LASS INTERRUPTS A DIVORCE CASE.

In Childish Prattle She Beseeches Her Father to "Love Mamma and His Little Girl" Once More, and "Finks" the Unhappy Couple Have Forgotten Their Offspring—The Tales of Marital Misery Unfolded in the Courts.

The proceedings in the Chevalier divorce case before Judge Shepard yesterday were suddenly interrupted by the remarks of a blue-eyed golden-haired child.

"O-o papa, ain't o-o goin' to love mamma an' oo little dirl no mo'? Oo ain't bin an' tiset mamma for so lon'. Don't oo love oo little dirl no mo'?

"Hush, hush," said the little one's 10-year-old sister, running out to stop her prattling tongue. "You mustn't talk here."

The lawyers had stopped, the court sat looking with compassion expressed at the strange scene, and not a sound disturbed the

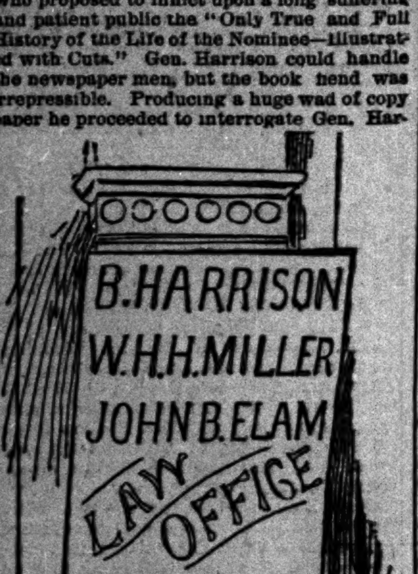
NAILED BY A PUBLISHER.

GEN. HARRISON COMPELLED TO TELL THE STORY OF HIS LIFE.

Politicians and Newspaper Men Still Lingering About the Republican Candidate—Talk of the Opening of the Campaign—Some of the Expressions of Enthusiasm That Were Employed Tuesday Night—The Trip to the Old Soldiers' Reunion Reluctantly Abandoned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 27.—[Special.]—The members of the Harrison household slept late this morning. They were tired out, fatigued, and almost driven distracted by the horn-blowers and the brass bands. They did not retire until long after midnight, and were spared the infliction of callers, newspaper men, and photographers until almost noon time, when the front doors of the mansion were swung open to the public. There were any number of callers throughout the afternoon—personal friends of the family, local politicians, and a few visitors from points outside the State. Gen. Harrison, as usual, received everybody and was in rare good humor.

A number of newspaper men were assembled in the library, also a book publisher, who proposed to inflict upon a long suffering and patient public the "Only True and Full History of the Life of the Nominee—Illustrated with Cuts." Gen. Harrison could handle the newspaper men, but the book fiend was irrepressible. Producing a huge wad of copy paper he proceeded to interrogate Gen. Har-



A MODEST SIGN.

rison as to his ancestry, etc. The General vainly endeavored to explain to the book man that the public had no interest in the genealogy of his family or the little details of his early married life. This wouldn't satisfy the author, who impaled the General and finally wrung from him the important fact that at the time of Gen. and Mrs. Harrison's marriage the stock of table cutlery consisted of six knives and six forks.

The General told numerous entertaining bits of personal history, including the story of his first fee. He was living in a cottage on Vermont street, and early one morning was accosted by a farmer who wanted him to go out in the country and try a lawsuit before a Justice of the Peace. Gen. Harrison accepted the engagement, and a $5 goldpiece was handed him as a retainer. The General did not own a horse, and naturally did not want to spend the greater part of his fee for a conveyance from Indianapolis to the scene of the trial; he therefore chartered a saddle-horse, tried the suit, and won the day. He remembered the trial for some time to come. The horse was unsteady in his gait, with a disposition to trot. The roads were rough and the saddle hard. The General's joints were stiff, but he saved four-fifths of his fee.

All he received from his ancestors was an education. In the library hangs a fac simile of the warrant for the execution of Charles I. A Harrison appears to have signed it, and if history be true this same Harrison was hung, drawn, quartered, and all that sort of thing for having taken part in or ordered the decapitation of Mr. Charles Stuart of precious memory.

BADGES SOLD TO EVERYBODY.

The General being asked today if he was related to the aforesaid Harrison said he really did not know. He had never investigated the question. Whether this remark was made with reference to the British vote is a matter of conjecture. The General said that only today he received a letter from a "Varginia" gentleman, who said from his investigation of the pedigree of the Harrison family, "of whom he was which," he was satisfied that the General came from the Cavaliers and not the Roundheads of old England. This phase of the situation may have a marked effect upon the vote of the first families of Virginia. The General declines to talk about his ancestry at all, avoiding the topic whenever it is suggested. He plainly does not desire to run as the son of his father or the grandson of his grandfather, but on his own merits.

For all this he is by no means void of sentimentality. He spoke today of his possessions, saying he owned the home in which he resided and fifteen acres of the old Tippecanoe farm at North Bend. The farm was unproductive, but he bought it and paid the taxes thereon out of respect for its associations. He is domestic and loves his family and home. The first thing he did on returning to his house the afternoon of his nomination was to pick up his grandchild and toss it into the air. He said to his partner his greatest satisfaction, if elected, would be on account of that child.

Will Cumback spent the greater part of the day with Gen. Harrison. The gentlemen had a private conference of an hour. The Republicans of Indiana are deeply interested in the selection of a candidate for the Governorship. Mr. Huston, Chairman of the State Central Committee, would like the nomination. The friends of Gov. Porter will make a fight for him, and Gen. A. P. Hovey is an important factor in the affair. Fear is expressed that this tri-cornered contest may create bad blood and endanger the success of the National ticket. It is supposed Gen. Harrison and Mr. Cumback discussed this question fully. The General and Mr. Cumback were chaffing each other about the horn-blowing and confusion, and Cumback told a story. He said he once upon a time gave a colored Methodist society the free use of the second floor of a building. The third floor was occupied by a drum corps. One day he met the pastor of the congregation and asked him how the flock was getting along. "O, berry well, Brother Cumback," was the answer, "we is doing well, but dat drum band on de third floah makes so much noise we don't never know when we is froo de meeting."

The rabbit-foot fellow has popped up again. The General received one by mail this morning. It was a regular rabbit foot, and its former owner had been killed according to regulation at precisely 12 o'clock in a graveyard at the full of the moon.

The General is overburdened with correspondence. He has received over 100 letters yesterday and today, and will answer them as rapidly as possible. The telegrams pour in all the time. There must be a bushel of them piled up on the library table. The General receipts for and reads each one before he lays it on the table.

Mrs. Harrison comes in for her full share of congratulations. A gentleman said to her today: "Now we are going to congratulate you." "Wait until after the election," was the ready answer. Mrs. Harrison was asked if she expected her husband's nomination. She replied that politics was uncertain, and she did not permit herself to entertain expectations as to the result of political campaigns. The big, broad face of Steve Elkins is seen on the mantel of one of the parlors. It is a good picture, too, and faithfully portrays the features of the delegate from everywhere, anywhere, and "No Man's Land." The opinion is by some expressed the picture in question will soon make its disappearance. He don't look well just at this particular time and its presence revives unpleasant recollections. By the way, Mr. Elkins did not come here. Nor did Chauncey M. Depew, "our Chauncey"; nor did Warner Miller, nor Senator Hiscock, nor Mr. Platt. Possibly there will be a repetition of the Mentor conference of 1880. John C. New this afternoon presented to Gen. Harrison two distinguished New-Yorkers. These were Judge Roony of Brooklyn and George D. Lemon of New York. They claim to represent the wage-working bread-winners, and tried to steal Henry George's thunder by the creation of the Union Labor party as distinguished from the original Jacobs, "The United Labor party." They nominated a full State ticket, which died a-bornin' on its road to the polls.

By the way, Mr. John C. New is said to have assured a number of prominent men in Chicago that in the event of Gen. Harrison's nomination Indiana would supply her own campaign funds. The average Indiana politician expresses contempt for the Scriptural proverb that it is more blessed to give than to receive. Col. Dudley had a little talk with Gen. Harrison today, after which he hurriedly left Indianapolis. Mr. Cumback is going immediately to California. He says he will return to the Indiana State Convention. Mr. Cumback remarked today there would be a close fight in Indiana. The National Democratic Committee yesterday selected as its Secretary S. P. Sheirin of Indianapolis. This gentleman enjoys the reputation of being an exceedingly bright man, and to the mind of the Republicans of Indiana his selection was indicative of a resolve on the part of the Democrats to strengthen the party in Indiana. Col. Dudley said yesterday the State of New York would be the battle-ground, but this view is not entertained by other prominent Republicans. The fight in Indiana will be something terrific, and all the State is anxious for the beginning of the battle.

HOOSIER ENTHUSIASM.

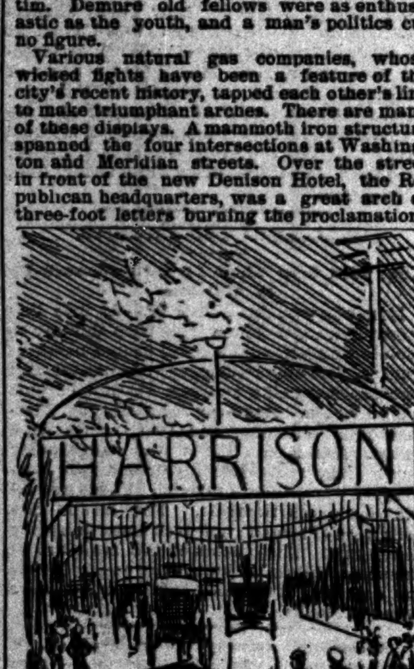
Some of the Modes Adopted by Indianapolis People to Show Their Delight.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 27.—[Special.]—Gen. Harrison's good neighbors arose this morning with their eyes bloodshot, their voices husky, and their astronomical sky cloudy. Whether their political sky was also full of haze no one would discuss. The various afflictions visible were caused by the incessant bedlam of revelry which has prevailed here since Harrison's nomination. Nobody has slept yet and nobody cares to sleep, or could if he tried. Everybody is accompanied by a tin horn. Some of the horns fit comfortably in the vest pocket; some are long enough for walking sticks; some are so large that it requires two men to use them—one to carry the instrument, the other to

A SPECIMEN INDIANAPOLIS HORN.

apply the wind. A distressed spectacle in front of the Republican headquarters this morning was that of two men who took turns at pumping wind from a bellows into a mammoth horn. They had blown into it until they were jaded and worn out. Many ladies participated in the tooting; there were mere children, misses, young ladies, mothers of families, and veteran spinsters of other campaigns. The tooting was never aimless, but always directed at somebody's ears. Young women blew their horns in the faces of men they had never seen before and laughed and ran away to find another victim. Demure old fellows were as enthusiastic as the youth, and a man's politics cut no figure.

Various natural gas companies, whose wicked fights have been a feature of the city's recent history, tapped each other's line to make triumphant arches. There are many of these displays. A mammoth iron structure spanned the four intersections at Washington and Meridian streets. Over the street in front of the new Denison Hotel, the Republican headquarters, was a great arch of three-foot letters burning the proclamation:



"Harrison and Victory." Above the arch was an immense banner, on which were the portraits of Harrison and Morton—the latter supposed to be some member of the late Oliver P. Morton's family—and the inscription: "Protection to American Industries." Delaware street tried to outdo the rest of the city. Gen. Harrison resides on Delaware street. The fact that his house is near the extreme north end of the thoroughfare—beautiful in its great fenceless lawns and fine residences—made no difference to the extreme south end of the street. Delaware street was Delaware street clear through. The man who lived "just a little below" or "just a little above" the next President of the United States tried to be as lavish in the display of enthusiasm as the General's next door neighbors. Indianapolis is noted for beautiful residences and rich lawns, or yards, as they are called here. Usually these lawns are well shaded with the umbrageous maple, the big leafed catalpa, or the quivering ash. Pendant from the boughs of these trees are banners, festoons, and other designs of those colors which Brother Jonathan always has incorporated in his campaign trousers. Some of the lawns are veritable bowers of bunting. In them are woven the principles of the Republican party. Gen. Harrison's picture is everywhere. There are palatial residences with walls, doors, and windows defaced with the record of the nominating ballot, inscribed with chalk.

With all this in view it is difficult to comprehend the extremity to which the city would have gone had Gresham been the nominee. There are campaign badges and badge venders galore. The badges exemplify every act in the long list of Harrisonian achievements. At once it is a plain badge of satin bearing the words, "For President, Benjamin Harrison." Again, it bears the face of a laughing Hoosier, who puts the question: "What's the matter with Ben?" to which the answer appears: "He's all right," and the response, "Well, I should smile." Others badges have portraits of cider-barrels and log-cabins, reminders of the campaign of '40. Others contain pictures of a big canoe with the word "Tippy" printed above. An ingenious manufacturer is making a reduced engraving of the Declaration of Independence, which Gen. Harrison's great grandfather signed. There is apparently nothing too great or too small to be used in portraying the enthusiasm of the town. Gen. Harrison's comfortable home on North Delaware street is not embellished except with a solitary American flag. Electric lights have been provided for his big lawn and there are rustic water barrels scattered about. In the General's front yard there are two floral contributions, but the hot sunshine of two days has so changed them that they no longer are decorations. One was originally a horseshoe; the other the figures 544. The grass on the lawn has begun to disappear and the fence is being carried away. But all this is expected to cease soon.

Gen. Harrison was listed to open the Presidential campaign at Danville, Ind., tomorrow. The stream of visitors pouring in upon him has, however, been so great that he sent a telegram to his Danville friends this evening in which he said he found it would be impossible for him to leave home. This is taken to be the General's thanks for what the Danville people have done for him in the way of luck. It is said that the General never undertook anything in which Hendricks County figured but what was a success. It was at Danville last December that the General began his Presidential campaign. He made a speech before the Lincoln Club then which attracted much attention, though it is now noted that there were features of the speech which badly agree with the National platform.

It was reported last night that Gov. Isaac P. Gray, who will be remembered as a recent candidate before the St. Louis Convention, had joined the procession of tin-horn paraders here when he heard of Harrison's nomination. The Governor is out with a denial today. He says he never blew a horn, to which a facetious Democrat added the remark, "except for himself."

Then it was announced from Chicago that Gen. Harrison had selected W. W. Dudley, late Commissioner of Pensions, to represent the General's interests on the National Republican Committee. The report went so far as to say that Dudley had accepted the duty and would eb made Secretary of the committee. Gen. Harrison says there is no foundation for the report. He has had no conference on the subject. The work of organizing for the work of the campaign will not be undertaken until later.

Rain fell heavily and almost without cessation during the day, resulting in putting a check on the tremendous racket to which the city has been subjected the last two days and nights; also prevented delegations of citizens calling at the Harrison home to congratulate the General on his nomination.

It had been arranged that a large body of ex-Union soldiers should pay him a call this evening, but the weather was so unpropitious that that undertaking was abandoned. There is no diminution in the number of calls from personal friends and acquaintances, and the General's mail is something enormous, while the flood of congratulatory telegrams continues to flow.

Among the telegrams received tonight was one from the Chairman of the ratification meeting which was being held in Los Angeles, Cal., in which the writer stated that the assemblage was the largest and most enthusiastic gathering of Republicans ever gathered together in that city.

BACK FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Pilgrims Return and Start for Far Western Homes.

A dispatch from Indianapolis quotes Gen. Harrison as denying that he authorized Col. W. W. Dudley to look after his interests during the campaign. It may be that Col. Dudley had no authority for the statement that Gen. Harrison had telegraphed him to that effect, but it is certain that the ex-Pension Commissioner told Mr. Clarkson, Col. Conger, Mr. Howe, and other members of the National Committee that such a request had been made of him. All of these gentlemen say Col. Dudley informed them that Gen. Harrison had telegraphed him, and the gentlemen will have to settle it among themselves.

Eighteen of the California pilgrims who went to Indianapolis Tuesday as the guests of the Indiana delegation returned yesterday morning, and in the evening sixteen of them took the Burlington train for their far-off homes. M. H. De Young of the San Francisco *Chronicle* will remain in town for four or five days. In speaking of the reception given to the Californians in Indianapolis he said: "The town was wild over the nomination. Owing to an accident which befell our train a few miles south of Monon we did not arrive until long after dark. The city was illuminated in every direction. In the main streets were arches of flame fed with natural gas, and in the residence portion of the city the houses and lawns were elaborately illuminated with Chinese lanterns and torches, and an occasional pyrotechnic display lent variety to the splendor of the scene. The streets were lined with people. Two or three mass-meetings were in progress, and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. There were loud cheers for the Californians as they were driven through the streets to the residence of Gen. Harrison. There we were given an extremely cordial welcome."

"How were you pleased with the Republican nominee?"

"As I had never seen him I had formed an opinion from the pictures which were so plentiful around town last week. I imagined him to be a large and portly man. On the contrary, he is inclined to be small in stature and physique, and he looks older than his age. He has a firm face, is perfectly self-possessed, and under no circumstances would he become unduly excited. He is rather reserved, but not cold. He seemed pleased to meet the Californians. In talking with him I called his attention to the fact that the coast was 3,000 miles away from the centre of the country, and that its interests were of sufficient importance to demand a representation in the Cabinet. He admitted that in the selection of the President's advisers all sections of the country should have an equal representation. It was impossible for a man from the East or South to know what was most required in the Far West; and I think that should he be elected he will call to a Cabinet position some citizen of the coast."

Henry T. Gage of Los Angeles, who left last night for Michigan, was one of the pilgrims. He, too, was enthusiastic in his description of the excitement at Indianapolis.

INDORSED BY ARTHUR.

Gen. Harrison Undoubtedly the Friend of All Organized Labor.

CLEVELAND, O., June 27.—[Special.]—In an interview today Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers declared that Gen. Harrison should not now be criticised for his votes on the Chinese issue, as many other public men now regarded as friendly to labor had stood with the Republican nominee at that time.

"Gen. Harrison has nothing in his record that should prevent any Republican workingman from voting for him," said Mr. Arthur. "I regard his nomination as a strong one, and know his friendly attitude toward organized labor. Some time ago I went to Indianapolis to straighten out a difficulty between our men and one of the local roads, and it was principally through the good offices of Gen. Harrison that a strike was prevented and matters were adjusted."

RATIFY THE TICKET.

Chairman Thurston Says He Is Perfectly Satisfied with It.

OMAHA, Neb., June 27.—[Special.]—John M. Thurston, Temporary Chairman of the Republican Convention, returned to his Omaha home last night. Tonight 200 leading Republicans of the city, headed by a band, went to his house and escorted him back to the city, where a reception was tendered him. A crowd of 500 people were gathered around the hotel from the porch of which Mr. Thurston addressed them. He announced himself as perfectly satisfied with the result of the convention, and particularly thanked the press of Chicago as well as of the country for their kind treatment of him as Chairman. A number of speakers followed Mr. Thurston and at a late hour the meeting broke up.

At Other Points.

Dispatches to THE TRIBUNE from several of the smaller towns in the Northwest indicate that ratification meetings at those places were enthusiastic and well attended.

The Derby Favorite.

An expert says that in 108 Derbys the favorit has won thirty-seven times, has run second twenty-four times, third fifteen times, and been unplaced on thirty-two occasions.

JOHN SHERMAN IS SORE.

THE OHIO SENATOR FEELS HIS DEFEAT KEENLY.

He Is Especially Indignant at Alger's Managers—He Is Also Waiting to Hear Foraker's Report and Sit in Judgment Upon Him—J. W. Smith Nominated for Congress in the Twentieth Illinois District—General Political News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—[Special.]—Senator Sherman feels his defeat keenly. A prominent member of the Senate, an intimate friend of the Ohio statesman, who went to Chicago in his behalf, and who returned to Washington yesterday, was asked today if the Senator had inquired for any particulars of the convention not already known to him, and this man said:

"Senator Sherman is a much disappointed man. He thinks that he has again been slaughtered in the house of his so-called friends; and, while I do not want to sit in judgment on any one, I do not wonder that he should feel that way. He is particularly incensed at Gen. Alger of Michigan, as he claims that had he not gone into the fight his (Sherman's) chances would have been greatly increased. The Senator asserts that he has positive proof of Gen. Alger's managers having influenced at least fifty of the Southern delegates who, had they been left alone, would have voted for Sherman, and whose natural affiliations were for him in the first instance. He says that Alger never had the slightest chance of receiving the nomination, and that his going into the convention so as to gain a little notoriety led to Sherman's defeat. Had Alger kept his hands off Mr. Sherman believes that he would have gone into the convention with 300 votes at his back, and that his strength would have increased so surely that he would have received the nomination. Mr. Sherman is so indignant that he wants to make all the evidence in his possession public at once, but I and some more of his friends have urged him not to do so now, as we have told him that the proper time is after election and not now. If he should call for an accounting between now and election it is certain that it would make a good many of his friends feel sore, and the consequences might be disastrous and cause a breach which would endanger Republican success. Mr. Sherman does not yet know if the rumors are true that Gov. Foraker was trying to make a Blaine alliance. He has received a dispatch from the Governor saying that a letter fully explaining everything is on the way here, and it will depend a good deal on what that letter says, as well as the testimony of disinterested observers, before the Senator will be fully satisfied. If the evidence goes to show that Foraker was not loyal to Sherman I think that Mr. Foraker's political aspirations will have received a check, as Sherman is not the man to soon forget treachery."

DEMOCRATS READY FOR WORK.

Mr. Barnum Will Soon Choose His Aids and Open Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—[Special.]—Chairman Collins and the other members of the Notification Committee left this evening at 6 o'clock for Columbus to notify Judge Thurman of his nomination. This afternoon the members of the two committees were entertained at luncheon at Secretary Whitney's country place, Grasslands. Chairman Barnum of the National Committee will remain in this city for a day or two. He wishes to consult with the President and other prominent party leaders in regard to the appointment of the Executive Committee of fifteen and the Campaign Committee of seven. He realizes the importance of these committees in the campaign, and as there is a number of new members of the National Committee he will take time to make the selections. Mr. Dickinson, the assistant secretary of the committee, upon whom the detail of the work devolves, will remain here until tomorrow, when it is thought that Chairman Barnum will be ready to announce the committees. Headquarters will at once be secured in New York and the active work of the campaign begun.

BARNUM TO HOLD CONNECTICUT.

Washington Gossip as to the Selection of National Democratic Chairman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—[Special.]—Republican members of Congress were much surprised this morning when they heard that ex-Senator Barnum had been reëlected Chairman of the National Democratic Committee. For some little time it has generally been believed that Mr. Barnum would not be placed at the head of the committee, as it was said that his views on the tariff were not quite orthodox and that Representative Scott would be his successor. Mr. Barnum's reëlection has caused considerable talk, and it is said that he has been again placed in command so as to keep Connecticut solidly in line. The State has a leaning toward protection, and it was feared that if such a pronounced tariff reformer as Representative Scott was made Chairman the State would surely go Republican. Barnum and his moderate tariff views may perhaps be able to hold Connecticut in the Democratic line, while in those States that believe in tariff revision the St. Louis platform will be found all that is wanted. That is the gossip here today regarding the Chairmanship of the committee.

LIKES GARFIELD'S TARIFF VIEWS.

Ex-Mayor Low of Brooklyn Is Disgusted with the Chicago Platform.

NEW YORK, June 26.—[Special.]—Ex-Mayor Seth Low, who was Chief Magistrate of Brooklyn for two terms, and whose name has frequently been mentioned in connection with the Republican Gubernatorial nomination, created something of a sensation in political circles across the bridge today by authorizing an interview to be published in a Brooklyn paper, in which he came out in plain spoken words in favor of free trade. It was a surprise and a severe blow to the Republicans of Kings County.

Mr. Low said this evening to a reporter that the nominees of the Republican party are all that any one could ask for. At the same time he regretted that he would not be able to support them. He, however, did not intend joining any Democratic association but would remain on neutral ground during the coming Presidential campaign. Mr. Low said: "I think the ticket nominated at Chicago is one that ought to command the support of all those who believe in the principles of the platform adopted there. But I find myself in a dilema, I am sorry to say, completely out of line with them upon the tariff question. I believe, as Garfield did, in a tariff which leads toward free trade. The declaration of the Chicago platform is for protection which works away from free trade."

G. W. SMITH WILL RUN FOR CONGRESS.

He Is Nominated by the Republicans in the Twentieth District.

DU QUOIN, Ill., June 27.—[Special.]—The Republican Congressional Convention for the Twentieth District convened here today and G. W. Smith was nominated for Congress on the first ballot. On motion of N. B. Thistlewood his nomination was made unanimous. The opera-house was crowded to its utmost, every delegate seemed full of Republicanism, and the best of feeling prevailed. Resolutions tendering John R. Thomas the heartfelt sympathy of every Republican present were read and adopted and wired to Mr. Thomas at Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Logan of Murphysboro were in attendance accompanied by Mrs. G. W. Smith.

[G. W. Smith was born in Putnam County, Ohio, in 1846, and removed to Wayne County, Illinois, in 1850, where he worked at farming until he was about grown, when he was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade. He had a good old style log schoolhouse education, and graduated in law at Bloomington, Ind., in 1870. He has practiced ever since at Murphysboro, Ill. He was Elector from the Twentieth District in 1880. His first vote was cast for Gen. Grant, and he has always been a good Republican.]

MICHIGAN PROHIBITIONISTS.

They Denounce Local Option, Take Up a Subscription, and Nominate a Ticket.

DETROIT, Mich., June 27.—[Special.]—The Prohibitionists nominated a full State ticket today and provided some of the sinews for a vigorous campaign by subscribing $4,736 as a starter for the campaign fund. This was done at the morning session of the State convention, when a permanent organization had been effected, and after listening to a speech by the Rev. Samuel F. Dickie. Prof. Dickie, who aroused much enthusiasm, denounced the late temperance convention of the Republicans. At the afternoon session a resolution was adopted declaring local option a policy of moral blindness and political procrastination, and declaring opposition to the enactment of local option laws. The last Legislature (Republican) is condemned for enacting such a law, which was found unconstitutional; and the resolution declares that Prohibitionists will hold the party responsible. The platform indorses the Indianapolis nominees; invites workingmen to coöperate against the saloons; declares for woman suffrage; demands a revision of the tariff to reduce the revenue to meet expenses, while at the same time affording reasonable protection; and declares all money should be issued and controlled by the government. A. B. Cheney of Kent is the nominee for Governor. He is considered as strong a man as the party could have named.

VERMONT REPUBLICANS.

They Indorse the Chicago Platform and Name a Ticket.

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 27.—[Special.]—The Vermont State Republican Convention met at Montpelier today and completed its State ticket. There were 600 delegates in attendance, and the meeting, coming so soon after the Chicago Convention, assumed something of the character of a ratification of that body's work. J. K. Batchelder of Avington was made Chairman, and in his address he spoke in praise of the stand taken by the Vermont delegates at Chicago, and said that Vermont in September would strike the keynote of the election in November. W. P. Dillingham of Waterbury was nominated by a viva voce vote for Governor. For Lieutenant Governor, U. A. Woodbury of Burlington was nominated. W. H. Dubois of West Randolph was nominated for State Treasurer, and the Hon. E. H. Powell for Auditor, and for Presidential Electors at large, H. C. Wilson and H. R. Start were both named by acclamation. The platform indorses that of Chicago and in addition calls for a rigid enforcement of the Inter-State Commerce law among the railroads of the State, and the prohibition of the giving of free passes to State officials. There was entire harmony throughout the convention, which did its work quickly.

The Second District Convention, in the afternoon, renominated Congressman Grout.

NO THIRD PARTY THIS YEAR.

The Issue Is Made and It Is One Thing or the Other.

When Henry George, through the columns of his paper, declared against independent political action in the Presidential campaign he was roundly denounced by certain of the labor leaders of Chicago. This was several months ago. The celebrated single tax theorist predicted that free trade and protection would be the issue and boldly announced that he would cast his influence for Grover Cleveland and the Democratic ticket. The local laborites at that time branded George as a traitor for his desertion of the cause of independent political action, but unless the signs are misleading the New York labor agitator will have plenty of imitators. It is too early yet to determine where the bulk of what is known as the labor vote will go, but it is certain that few votes will be cast for A. J. Streeter, the only labor candidate for the Presidency who is making even a pretense of a campaign.

"There will be no Independent Labor party this year," said J. R. Buchanan, editor of the *Labor Enquirer*. "For the first time in years an economic issue has been fairly, if not squarely, presented, and the followers of the two great theories will have a chance to express an opinion through the ballot-box. I have always contended that a successful Labor party cannot be formed until one of the two great parties is forced to disband. The defeated party in the coming campaign will never again present a ticket to the people. If Cleveland cannot win for the Democracy they need never again go to the expense of holding a convention. On the other hand, defeat for the Republican party means its speedy dissolution. There are great questions pressing for a settlement, and the people have tired of clinging to party organizations which represent nothing but a combine to obtain the offices. The pending campaign will settle one great question, and four years from now another will be submitted for consideration."

"The Political Assembly has not met in months," said Charles Wheeler, Secretary of the Radical Labor party, "and it may never meet again. From what I can learn by talking with the leading members of the assembly I am inclined to believe that none of the National tickets now nominated will be indorsed, nor will an independent ticket be nominated. We can afford to wait a year until the question of protection is settled."

CLAN-NA-GAELS IN POLITICS.

A Special Effort to Be Made to Beat Abner Taylor for Congress.

The Clan-na-Gael committee managing local Democratic affairs is going to direct special efforts towards electing State legislators and, if possible, defeating Col. Abner Taylor for Congress in the First District. Fusions with the Laborites will be effected and already there is some talk of pitting John P. Hopkins of Pullman against Col. Taylor. Hopkins is the Pullman paymaster and at one time controlled the Labor vote of Pullman, and as he has consented to accept the Democratic nomination if it is tendered to him it only remains for him to coquet with the "tailers." If they should indorse him the Democrats will be willing to let them name the candidate for Senator, and in this way it is thought to defeat the reëlection of Senator Crawford in the Second District.

In the Second Congressional District there are evidences that "our Frank" will be held in suspense until he votes for or against the Mills bill. He has asked that the convention be called as soon as possible so as to relieve him of the anxiety that arises from uncertainty, but James C. Strain and John O'Brien, the Congressional committeemen, have given him the unsatisfactory reply, "There is lots of time until the snow flies"; so "our Frank" will have to content his soul in patience until the Government Building decides his fate.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

Uniform Recommended for the Illinois Republican League.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 27.—[Special.]—President Tracey of the Republican League of the State of Illinois has issued a circular describing the uniform recommended for the league clubs of the State. It is a blue flannel suit, made up in any style, a cream colored hat, with broad, dark blue band, any shape desired, but high stiff hat preferred. The State League expects to make arrangements to furnish these hats in quantities at low rates. The Sangamon County League has perfected arrangements for a meeting here tomorrow evening to ratify the National and State nominations. Gov. Oglesby, Maj. James A. Connolly, and others will speak. Senator Cullom will speak if he is able; but he has been sick and confined to his room since he arrived here from Chicago, and has not been receiving visitors.

Local Indiana Candidates.

GOSHEN, Ind., June 27.—[Special.]—At the Democratic Convention of the Thirteenth Congressional District, held here today, the Hon. Frank Shively of South Bend was unanimously renominated for Congress. The Thirty-second Judicial Convention, La Porte and St. Joseph Counties, at the same time renominated Judge Noyes of La Porte for Circuit Court Judge and James G. Orr, South Bend, Prosecuting Attorney.

Fifer to Open the Campaign.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 27.—[Special.]—Joseph W. Fifer will make his first speech of the campaign at Eureka at a ratification meeting tomorrow.

Political Notes.

The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Thirty-seventh Illinois District was held yesterday at Whitehall and nominated Edwin A. Doolittle of Carrollton for minority Representative.

Charles Voris of Shelby County, Illinois, has declared for the Republican National ticket and will take the stump in its behalf. He has twice represented his district as a Democratic State Senator and is a popular speaker.

Negroes Turned White.

There are living within a few miles of this place two colored men who have gradually changed from the sable hue of the African race to that of the white. The younger negro first cast off his dusky skin, and when the transmogrification was complete became as white as any one. His father is now undergoing the same shedding process. This is an actual fact, and the quondam colored citizens are seen on our streets nearly every week.—*Madison (N. C.) Leader.*

A CHAT WITH CLARKSON.

WHAT HE THINKS OF CHICAGO AS A CONVENTION CITY.

No Other Place in the Country That Could Have Accommodated Such Immense Crowds So Satisfactorily—He Believes that the Ticket Will Win This Fall—Californians Come Back from Indianapolis.

Mr. J. S. Clarkson, Chairman of the subcommittee of the National Convention which had charge of the recent convention, left for his home in Des Moines last evening. He had a favorit in the convention who did not secure first or second place, but he is well pleased with the ticket and Chicago as a convention city. Mr. Clarkson is the Temporary Chairman of the new National Committee, and will probably be chosen the Permanent Chairman. He made the fight for Chicago in the National Committee when the convention was located here, and he has clearly substantiated his claims that this city is the most hospitable host in the country. "I can say frankly," said he last evening as he was preparing to start for the train, "that Chicago has entertained the National Convention and the 225,000 or more visitors who came to attend it in better manner and with more satisfactory results than any city in the country could have done. I do not believe any other American city has the hotel facilities to accommodate great crowds that Chicago has. It has in addition to its large hotels a wonderful reserve in small hotels, in boarding-houses, flats, and otherwise. I heard no complaints from any quarter of people being left out of doors or without good and sufficient food. I have heard little complaint also as to prices charged. It is only due to say that the City of Chicago acquitted itself creditably in these respects. It is without a rival as a convention city because of its central location."

"And its convention hall?"

"It was the universal opinion expressed that the hall surpassed in magnitude of seating capacity, in convenience of arrangement, in splendor of decoration, and in every other facility any convention hall which has been known in America. It is undoubtedly the finest hall in this country, if not in the world. Albert Hall in London seats 7,000 people, but not as comfortably nor in a manner to bring them as near the central scenes as this hall, that seats 8,000, and affords standing-room for a thousand or fifteen hundred more. The public spirit of the men of Chicago who projected this enterprise so as to give to their city a great hall for international and National gatherings was the admiration and praise of all intelligent visitors.

"I predict that the Auditorium will be the scene of more famous assemblages, National and international, in musical, political, educational, and Christian gatherings, than any other hall in America. The only means by which the hall can be surpassed in America is for it, after it is fully completed, to surpass itself in the present uncompleted form."

"How did the Chicago people and the local committees treat the National Committee and the convention and the guests?"

"While there are criticisms to be urged against the details of part of the management of the convention hall, and while Chicago was discredited by some actions there, they were actions that the Chicago people themselves were not responsible for and that they should not be discredited for. I do not mention what these were, for it is needless to revive them. I do not care to talk about them. The National Committee and the National Sub-Committee have some good grounds for complaint, but in the great generosity shown by Chicago at large, and the peculiar public spirit and generous treatment received from such members of the Citizens' Committee as S. B. Raymond, Mr. J. L. Woodward, and a few others, it would be in bad form to discuss the unpleasant things. They are all over. What was good Chicago should have generous credit for; what was bad Chicago itself was not responsible for, and it should all be forgotten and not be discussed hereafter. Such men as Raymond, Woodward, Judge Cary, and others, and particularly the generous action and earnest endeavors of Mr. Peck, the President of the Auditorium Association, who spared nothing to insure the largest possible comfort of the convention and the guests, and who put himself without reserve at the service of the sub-committee, both so far as he could control and the association he represented could control, more than make up for any delinquency on the part of men who gained subordinate places and failed to fill them as they should have done."

"Was Chicago slighted in the distribution of tickets?"

"There is a variance of opinion in this regard. It received altogether some 1,200 tickets out of 7,900 all told. Many of the National Committee thought that was twice too many. I thought it was a proper share, and, as the seat of a convention had always before received fully as large a proportion, I insisted that Chicago, having made such generous provision, this time should have fair recognition. I also want to say a good word for the Western Bank-Note Company, who printed the tickets."

"How, in your opinion, was the nomination reached?"

"It would be a long story to tell how the result of Harrison was reached. It may be said in general terms in justice to the convention that this was the most deliberative and serious body that the party has ever had except in times of war. The delegates came here resolved not to be stampeded and determined to consult together and find the right candidate. Not only was this true of the general body of delegates, but it was true of the managers for the various candidates. In this respect this convention differed from any other heretofore. Almost from the first days the managers for the different candidates conferred together, and probably a dozen conferences were held by these people, all of them seeking earnestly to find if a union could not be made upon a ticket which could be accepted and nominated by a large majority, or even by acclamation. The representatives of Judge Gresham, Senator Allison, Senator Sherman, Gen. Harrison, Gen. Alger, and indeed of all the leading candidates met together and sat down in small groups about a table, putting aside men's ambitions for the time and discussing candidly and without partisan color the question whether a ticket might not be agreed upon. A good disposition was shown on all sides. No candidate was pressed against the party interests. Endeavors were frequently made in this way Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday to agree upon a ticket. Headway was made in getting common action to secure adjournment to prevent any panic or a stampede nomination. The stronger camps worked together for this purpose, and because of their patriotic action in this regard the result of the convention when it came was wise and good. All lines were held until a candidate could be nominated whose nomination could be made unanimous. There was no attempt at combinations in the harsh sense of that political term; there were many attempts to ignore the ambitions of men in order to gain an invincible party ticket, and I think this was the one great and creditable fact of the convention."

"Was the nomination of Harrison the result of an agreement or combination before the convention met Monday?"

"I am sure it was not. All day Sunday all good politicians admitted that they could see no certain outcome as to men; it was generally thought that the Harrison movement was checkmated. The sharpest politician could see no attempts to make a certain combination. When the convention met and Harrison showed a rising pulse of strength the light came. After two ballots the Iowa delegation, which had come to the convention more governed by the party interests than even for Senator Allison, saw that the situation, which had become nervous and was fast growing morbid, could be unlocked and a favorable ticket reached, a ticket which New York and Indiana, the two necessary States, had asked for, and the nomination of which would make those two States responsible for party success in November. Senator Allison had instructed us to subordinate his interests at all times to the party interests. When the revelation came there we felt that this was the time to give up Mr. Allison in the party interest. Before doing so we went to several of the stronger States and told them that solely for the party interest, and still realizing that Mr. Allison had good chances left, we were willing to give up and unite on Harrison if they would go to him also. It was a patriotic appeal, unselfish, and purely in the interest of the party. They accepted it, and Senator Allison was withdrawn and his entire following of 99 votes transferred to Harrison, and Pennsylvania and other States came in to make his nomination certain. It is a peculiar fact that Iowa made this choice, while at heart I think the most of its delegates preferred Gen. Gresham. If Gen. Gresham had been as far up in the ballot as Harrison, or if he had not fallen off so in his vote, so that he could have been taken up and nominated, I think the most of the Iowa delegates would have gone to him rather than to Harrison. Indeed, we had in delegation meeting Monday morning, when for the first time the second choice was discussed, and the most of the delegates then declared their second choice declared for Gresham. The Judge is popular in Iowa. He was one of the commanders of the famous Crocker Brigade of Iowa soldiers, and is dear to the soldiers of our State. But his case was much more hopeless than Allison's. When the chance came to unlock the deadlock we withdrew Allison and went to Harrison."

"What is your opinion now as to the original strength of Judge Gresham as a Presidential candidate?"

"I am frank to state it, as I have stated all the time. I think that in many respects Judge Gresham was the strongest man in the field—that is, in his own strength. There is much in his career to appeal to every American home, to the admiration of every American boy, and to the pride of every American citizen. The West could have united upon him. Indeed, Iowa all the time had the determination to keep the nomination in the Mississippi Valley, and I think all the Northwestern and Far Western States shared in this feeling. He was defeated by Eastern prejudice and by the fatal support of the mugwump papers. He started out finely in strength, and could have swept the West and perhaps commanded the Middle States, but the East was implacably opposed to him, and he developed little strength there. The East was unjust to itself in this respect as well as to him, for its opposition to him was from prejudice and not from judgment."

"What do you think of the complaint that THE TRIBUNE hurt Gresham?"

"I have no belief in the justice of that complaint; indeed, it was the wonderful power of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE that projected him into the field. It gathered many of the Western States, and, with the unrivaled ability that it has for reaching the sources of public opinion and the power that it has for gathering news favorable to any cause it is espousing, it put the Gresham movement on its feet quicker and stronger than any man or movement had been put on its feet before. I have no sympathy for those who, for any reason, would do injustice to THE TRIBUNE. It is the great political and journalistic power of the Republican party in the Western States. It went into this campaign with its characteristic energy and vigor. It is a fighting paper. It is a paper that goes into a fight as Horace Greeley's *Tribune* always went in, with great enthusiasm and resolute determination, forgetting sometimes that there is any side to the other fellow's cause at all. There is no other criticism to be made of it in this contest. It was the supporting strength and the arch of the Gresham movement. Its power for good for the party is beyond calculation, and I am sure it will swing in for the ticket and do more toward accomplishing success for it than any other paper in the West will do, for no other Western paper is so strong today. It is time to stop cavilling at it. It made its choice among the candidates, as it had a right to do. It made a fight for him with great energy, as it had a right to do. Everybody else claimed the right to himself, and all should give the same right to it. What we want now in the Republican party is peace and unity. We failed in 1884 solely because of lack of unity and not from lack of votes."

"And you believe the ticket is a strong one?"

"I believe it is a ticket that will grow stronger until the day of the election. We have had tickets of enthusiasm before; we had the ticket of the greatest possible enthusiasm in 1884 and failed, and the Democratic ticket, which created no enthusiasm, succeeded. This ticket commands and represents the full strength of the Republican party. No Republican convention has adjourned since the war with everybody accepting the result as unanimously as this convention did. When Blaine was nominated in 1884 80 per cent of the Republicans went home delighted and hurrahing, 10 per cent were sullen, 9 per cent remained indifferent, and the fatal 1 per cent went home to sulk and defeated the party at the polls. There will be no fatal 1 per cent this year. I believe it is a better ticket because of the fact of its even strength, and because it excites no rivalries and has no enemies in the party. Gen. Harrison is as strong as his party. He is as strong to draw votes on the protection and other questions as any other candidate would be. New York demanded Harrison, and Indiana offered him, and Connecticut approved of him, and New Jersey accepted him, and California adopted him. These are the States that can elect him. They have given bond to go Republican, and I believe they will do it. Harrison will grow to be more and more popular every day. The old fathers of the party remember the wonderful campaign of 1840, when the enthusiasm far outran that for Blaine in 1884. The old Harrison badges will be brought out and the same spirit that swept the country then—the spirit that will stand by American interests—will sweep the country this year. The many arguments that took Iowa and other States to Harrison when their delegations largely preferred other men personally, or the argument that the doubtful States demanded Harrison, will operate upon the Republicans and the country at large. It puts New York, Indiana, Connecticut, and California on their metle. They took the responsibility of nominating the candidate, then the responsibility of electing him. I believe they will do it. We can make a campaign on principle; we shall have to meet a campaign of boodle, fraud, and bulldozing on the part of the Democrats. The Republican party will have little campaign fund as against the opulent fund that many large interests will provide the Democrats, but I believe this is one of the elements of our strength. I believe we can make a strong and winning fight on principle and without money. In my judgment money used in a campaign is an element of weakness to any party. If you venalize one voter who makes the demand you will venalize a hundred other voters who had not thought of it. I think we can win on the platform of protection, on the platform of American interests and pride, and with the American flag as our answer to the red bandana of the party which has a doubtful reputation on the flag of the country, and which is always ready to adopt any other emblem than that. We are going to have a hard fight; we have an unscrupulous, determined, and powerful enemy to meet, who have 153 Electoral votes in the South to begin with, and who have an organization of fraud and force in the City of New York. But I think the American will have his eyes open by the Administration of Grover Cleveland, by the domination of the South, which has administered his affairs, and by his free-trade alliances, and I feel sure that there will be no mistake by dividing interests as in 1884, and that we will elect the Republican ticket."

A LAWABIDING CITIZEN.

B. V. Moffet Taken Into Custody While Walking in the Park.

An indignant citizen was Mr. B. V. Moffet yesterday. Mr. Moffet is an employé of the Lord & Thomas advertising agency. Tuesday night, as he was walking through Lincoln Park, two policemen, William Wichert and Daniel Armitage, arrested him on suspicion that he was "doing the sneak act." Yesterday morning, wrathful and boiling over with indignation, he stood at the bar of the Chicago Avenue Police Court. Policeman Wichert explained why Mr. Moffett had been arrested.

"He was walking along in the avenues of the park, all alone. It looked suspicious to me. I stopped him and asked what he was doing. 'None of your business,' said he. 'Then I'll yank you in,' said I. He 'sassed' back and I arrested him."

The Mr. Moffett told his story. "I had been to the La Salle Avenue Baptist Church and there was reminded of a debate in which I was to take a leading part Thursday night. I hadn't made any preparations, and before going home I strolled through the park to think over what I should say. It was while walking about that these men arrested me. They wanted to know what I was doing, and I answered them tartly that it was 'none of their business.' That's all."

"Would you have arrested him if he hadn't spoken to you as he did?" asked the Justice of the policeman.

"No, your Honor."

"You are discharged, Mr. Moffett."

At the office of the Secretary of the Park Commission Mr. E. S. Taylor's clerk said: "These two policemen are what you might term 'fresh.' They wanted to have some fun with him, I suppose."

"It is an outrage!" declared Lawyer H. P. Parker, who represents the interests of the Park Commissioners, "and these men ought to be fined."

Mr. Moffett was also seen, and related substantially the story told above. He had not gotten over his indignation. He is a man whose appearance is anything but suspicious.

"I'll see," said he, and his eyes flashed, "whether a man can't walk through the park without being insulted by these fellows, who, because they wear a star on their breast, think they own the earth."

He proposes to seek legal redress.

THE GERMAN SENTIMENT.

HOW THE NOMINATION OF GEN. HARRISON IS REGARDED.

In Response to a Request from "The Tribune" the Editors of a Number of Newspapers Tell How the Action of the Chicago Convention Was Received Among the German-Americans in Their Respective Localities—Local Expressions.

In response to a request from the editors of a number of newspapers for a candid expression as to the manner in which Gen. Harrison's nomination was received by the Germans in their respective localities the following replies have been received:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 27.—[Special.]—Three-fourths of the Germans of this city are Democrats and many of them, formerly ardent Republicans, have joined the Democracy on account of the Prohibition movement gaining the ascendency within the Republican party of Indiana under Harrison's leadership. While this element for this reason is opposed to Harrison and also dislikes him because of his being too much of a narrow-minded partisan, too closely indentified with the opponents of tariff reform and an unapproachable aristocracy besides, all the Germans without distinction of party respect him personally as a man of honor, integrity, and patriotism. J. B. JEUP.

TELL CITY, Ind., June 27.—[Special.]—The nomination of Ben Harrison was somewhat of a surprise to the people of Tell City. They looked for either Sherman or Gresham. However, the majority, or perhaps all, are satisfied with the result, and a good number of them proud that the standard-bearer of the Republican party is one of Indiana's sons. There has been no ratification held in this city or Perry County by either party, but that will be done in the near future. The Republicans of the county will go to work with a will to assure success in November. The farmers are for Harrison, remembering old Tippecanoe. EDITOR "ANZEIGER."

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 27.—[Special.]—The German element here is in the main Democratic, and, so far as can be observed, the news of Harrison's nomination was received in good earnest without loud demonstrations. They are a conservative people and accept party nominations in good faith. In conversation with half a dozen German Republicans the opinion was given that "the ticket is satisfactory"; "No one would go back on Harrison"; "Harrison is a strong candidate"; "I am satisfied with the ticket." A general ratification meeting will be held Saturday evening. G. FIKENTECHER.

RICHMOND, Ind., June 27.—[Special.]—The nomination of Gen. Harrison was received coolly among our German Republicans. A ratification meeting was held in the evening and it was a grand one. Our Republican Glee Club was out, which counts several young German business-men among them, but the German Republicans took little interest in the ratification. The majority of the Germans are Democrats in this city, and the Republican Germans do not show any enthusiasm. Harrison cannot carry the German Republican vote which Blaine would receive. Many liberal Republicans will vote for Cleveland. FRED MAAG, Editor *Volks-Zeitung*.

CROWN POINT, Ind., June 27.—[Special.]—The nomination of Gen. Harrison struck like a thunderbolt, every Republican—German and English—saying that he will not carry Indiana. Harrison, as a railroad lawyer, never can expect to carry the vote from the laboring class and farmers. The general feeling is that Cleveland will carry the State by about 10,000 to 15,000. The Republicans and independents were for Judge Gresham. "FREIE PRESSE."

ELKHART, Ind., June 27.—[Special.]—The sentiment of this locality was largely Gresham before and during the convention, but there was no antagonism to Harrison. The action of the convention is fully and heartily indorsed by nearly all the Mennonites, who generally vote the Republican ticket. The German element as a mass accept the judgment of the convention without objection. Persons here who know the situation declare that Harrison will get the full strength of the party. J. OBERHOLTZER.

HUNTINGBURG, Ind., June 27.—[Special.]—But few of the Germans in this locality take an active part in politics. The great majority vote the Democratic ticket. One of the leading German business-men of this place, heretofore always an ardent Republican, says he is confident that Harrison cannot beat Cleveland. I believe I can safely say that Dubois County will give Cleveland a largely increased majority next fall. EDITOR "SIGNAL."

SEYMOUR, Ind., June 27.—[Special.]—The nomination of Harrison was received with greatest joy by all Republicans. It was desired and hoped for. Harrison will be able to carry the whole Republican vote, and in addition a great Democratic one. M. F. EVERBACH, Editor Seymour *Journal* (German.)

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 27.—[Special.]—It is too early to form a correct opinion. PUBLISHER "DEUTSCH AMERIKANER."

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 27.—[Special.]—The following may be used as representing the views of well-informed German-Americans of Milwaukee as far as known: German Republicans, both in the city and State, are satisfied with the nominations made and will give the ticket a hearty support. The same may also be said of the Independent Republicans and Independent Democrats who four years ago under the lead of Mr. Schurz supported Cleveland. With Blaine not nominated and utterly disgusted with Cleveland's broken pledges these Independents will as vigorously oppose Cleveland's election this time as they advocated it four years ago.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 27.—[Special.]—Our readers seem well satisfied with the nomination of Harrison and Morton by the Chicago Convention, and the Germans of Kansas City are generally well pleased. "GERMAN PRESSE."

NEW YORK, June 26.—[Special.]—In answer to your inquiry we would state: The nomination of Gen. Harrison has been received by the Germans of this State and city with remarkable coldness. A large portion of those German citizens who supported the Republican party on account of its earlier and loftier principles, its efforts in behalf of the abolition of slavery and such questions as resulted therefrom, its sound financial policy, etc., had gone over to the other side at the last National election because of their mistrust of the then Republican candidate and of their dislike of his methods and record. These have since acted with the Democratic party, and they do not see the slightest reason why they should abandon Cleveland now, whose Administration, on the whole, has been satisfactory to them, and whose tariff policy they generally indorse. State issues, especially the liquor and Sunday questions, have in the meantime estranged a great many more of the former solid German Republicans from that party. Gen. Harrison's record on the liquor question is not suited to win them back. You may be assured, therefore, that the Democratic party will have at the ensuing contest a far greater support from the German citizens of this State and city than ever before. NEW YORK "STAATS-ZEITUNG."

OMAHA, Neb., June 27.—[Special.]—The German and Scandinavian voters say Nebraska is Republican, but they are not ready for the question. The German citizens want to know what that temperance question which was raised meant. I find my readers in general satisfied with the ticket, Harrison and Morton. The Germans say, "Does the Republican ticket mean prohibition this time?" C. A. JACOBSON, Publisher the *Swedish Post*.

Chicago *Staats-Zeitung*: If the first impression created by the nomination of Harrison and Morton is to be the deciding one they will have a poor success. But the decision of the election does not rest with the "regular armies" of the two great parties, but with the little band of Independents whose movements cannot be predicted with precision. Out of 10,000,000 voters nine to nine and a half are equally divided between Republicans and Democrats. The decision depends on the votes of the remaining million or half million. The question is, Which ticket is likeliest to attract the Independents, Cleveland and Thurman or Harrison and Morton? For which of these will the mugwumps, workingmen, Greenbackers, Prohibitionists, or people who want to be on the winning side vote? And, further, will the candidates of these small parties draw the most votes from the Republican or the Democratic party? These questions are still to be answered, but at this moment only—there is more reason to expect a Democratic than a Republican victory. How things may shape themselves later remains to be seen.

A YOUNG REPUBLICAN INDORSEMENT.

Speeches at the Grant Club by Congressman Mason, Col. Grant, and Others.

A rally of the young Republicans of the West Side was held at the Grant Club last evening to ratify the nomination of Gen. Ben Harrison. It was long past 9 o'clock when the meeting was called to order by G. E. Palmer. Some speeches were made by Congressman Mason and others and a resolution was adopted to have a committee appointed to visit other Republican clubs and hold a joint ratification meeting at an early date.

Congressman Mason said: "We have nominated a ticket above reproach. Gen. Harrison is a candidate who will grow every day. He is a man of experience in National affairs. From the first in the Senate he took front rank with his compeers. He is of a first-class family, direct and collateral in all its branches. He will run upon a platform of protection. An effort will be made to befog the minds of the people by proclaiming that the platform is for free whisky. That is not so. We stand ready to take off the internal tax, but not one of us will be in favor of free whisky. What we say is this: That instead of taking off the tax on imported goods we take it off the internal revenue, and that that internal tax be applied to the municipalities. I am not in favor of free whisky, and I gave notice in the House not long since that it was a breeder of paupers and Democrats. The Republican party don't believe in throwing wide open the portals of our sea ports."

At this point Col. Fred Grant entered and Mr. Mason stopped. The President introduced Col. Grant and called for a few remarks. Col. Grant said: "I am such a poor speaker that to attempt to make a speech at a ratification meeting would quicker kill than assist the candidate. But I'll do my best to ratify in New York, and will do what I can to help carry the State. I tried to last fall also, you know." At this the audience laughed. "I think the ticket is good," continued Mr. Grant; "the platform is good, and the tariff will go through. Many manufacturers who voted for Cleveland four years ago, Republicans and Democrats alike, will vote for us this year, and that will be sufficient to win the ticket."

He thanked the club for the adoption of its name and the kind invitation extended to attend this meeting.

Judge F. F. Bond, who was the next speaker, spoke of the campaign of 1840—the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" recollections of that eventful and historic era. He was but a boy, but remembered its incidents well. He made mention of the Fremont canvass in the fifties. In a general way he then reviewed the tariff issue. He thought that the country was not in a position to compete in commerce with foreign nations, and that, as charity always begins at home, this Nation should keep that fact in mind. He believed in internal improvements, the erection of public buildings, and thus utilize the surplus, thereby assisting the laborers. He concluded by saying that he thought the party had candidates whom the people would support, and prophesied its success.

Gen. O. L. Mann followed. "We shall find in Gen. Harrison," he said, "an Eli. I know personally both the candidates. They have good records, and the ticket is a growing ticket. It is difficult to capture a fort when the other fellow is on the inside, but it has been done and will be done again."

Congressman Mason then arose again and explained more in detail the free whisky plank of the platform as he understood it. The President put the resolution of Congressman Mason before the house and it was unanimously carried.

The following committee was then appointed to look after the ratification meeting: D. W. Munn, S. M. Randolph, D. W. Clark, and Gen. Mann. The meeting then adjourned.

THE TELEPHONE SERVICE AT THE CONVENTION.

Everybody has a good word to say in behalf of the work performed by the Chicago Telephone Company during the recent convention. Both its telephone and messenger service was thoroughly efficient in every respect, and to the members of the press, and especially THE TRIBUNE representatives, it rendered itself invaluable. It may be well to add that the uninterrupted excellence of the company's services at this very trying time was undeniably largely due to the close care and attention bestowed upon its management for this occasion by its officers. To Mr. H. A. Douglas, Assistant Superintendent, and F. M. Buck, contract agent, THE TRIBUNE is particularly desirous to tender its thanks.

NOTES.

A vote was taken on the incoming train from Davenport yesterday, resulting: Harrison, 53; Cleveland, 14.

John B. Taylor will probably be the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Fourth District.

There was a slim attendance at the meeting of the Andrew Jackson League last night, perhaps because it was announced that the Hon. Jonathan B. Taylor would talk on the tariff. Prof. Van Ornum of Evanston, who was also announced to speak, had his blackboard present for illustration, but did not turn up himself. A campaign committee was appointed to organize marching clubs and do any other campaign work and have full charge of it.

The committee having in charge the arrangements for the ratification meeting at the Auditorium under the auspices of the Republican League of the United States announces that the project has been abandoned owing to the unexpected length of the convention, which obliged nearly all the speakers who had been engaged for the occasion to cancel their engagements in justice to prior and more pressing appointments elsewhere. As announced by the President of the National League, James P. Foster of New York City, the ratification meetings by local Republican clubs throughout the country will take place this evening.

Racine College.

RACINE, Wis., June 27.—[Special.]—Today occurred the thirty-first commencement exercises of Racine College in the college refectory. Two scholars completed the scientific course and one the law course. The law school was established at the beginning of the year, and this is the first graduate. Noble M. Eberhart of Chicago delivered the salutatory address and an oration on Louis Agassiz. Leavenworth Kershaw and James Stanley delivered junior orations and Samuel C. Edsall of Chicago a master's oration on "Centralization versus Individualism." George H. Smith, the law graduate, delivered an oration on "The Harmony of the World," and Fred H. Griswold followed with an oration on "A Nation's Bulwarks" and the valedictory address. Dr. A. F. Gray then conferred upon F. H. Griswold and Noble M. Eberhart of Chicago of the class of '88 the decree of Bachelor of Science, and George H. Smith Bachelor of Laws, and Samuel C. Edsall Master of Arts. James Stuart Stanley of Hinsdale, Ill., of the class of '89 won the Edward Greek prize of $30.

Changes in the Wisconsin Normal School.

MADISON, Wis., June 27.—[Special.]—The State Board of Normal School Regents today made the following changes in faculties of the State schools: At Whitewater—Prof. Shutts of Potsdam, N. Y., to succeed Prof. Pray as teacher of mathematics; Prof. Upham of Massachusetts to succeed Prof. Stump as teacher of natural sciences; and Miss Cottrell of Battle Creek to succeed Miss Whitaker as teacher of English literature at River Falls. Prof. Paine was chosen as instructor of mathematics. Several minor changes were also made. The salary of the Normal School President was raised from $2,500 to $2,800, and provision was made for a new model department in the Milwaukee Normal School.

Jennings Seminary.

AURORA, Ill., June 27.—[Special.]—Commencement exercises were held at Jennings Seminary today. The graduating class consisted of Helen L. Fahr, Hinckley; Irving L. Hunt, Aurora; Calla A. Fassett, Hampshire; Howard R. Perry, McHenry; Alice I. Hayward, Aurora; George E. Tupper, Kaneville; Etta Murray, Macomb; Elias W. Ward, Aurora; Jennie E. Payne, Dwight; Charles D. Wilson, Morrison; and Lida E. Randall, Hinckley.

Two Little Boys' Theft.

Mr. Russell of No. 263 West Adams street has been in the habit of keeping large sums of money in a closet opening off one of the first floor front rooms. Last Monday afternoon little Joe Tansey, who lives near Peoria and Madison streets, went to Mr. Russell's house to play with his son Eddie. Eddie Russell is 9 years old; Joe Tansey is 7. Joe dared Eddie to roll his marble into the closet and make a great noise while he got some money out of the box. He did so, and the boys went off with $108 of $3,000. Tansey's share was $13.50. They spent a small portion of it. Tansey, who is the son of a shoemaker, was in the Desplaines Street Station last night as a punishment for his misdeed. When asked how it happened that he always had so much money he said he got it from disreputable women. These women, he said, often hired him and other boys to warn them if their husbands approached.

YOUNG GAMMON'S ESSAY.

IT WAS READ AT THE HIGH SCHOOL EXERCISES.

In It He Suggested that the Restriction of Immigration Might Keep Poor Material Out of the Country—Louis Nettelhorst of the School Board Didn't Like It, and Declared that, While He Is Proud of Being an American Citizen, He Is Prouder Still of His German Birth.

The graduating exercises of the North Side High School were held yesterday afternoon in the New England Church, and were made specially interesting by the sharp comments of Mr. Nettelhorst, who has just been reappointed on the school board, regarding one of the essays read.

Speaking on "Our Country's Perils," S. Wesley Gammon touchep upon the subject of temperance and prohibition. He also made reference to the immigration problem, and spoke of the Anarchist element in society, of whom the great majority, he said, were foreign born. If they cannot affiliate to our form of government, he suggested that they be expelled from the country. He also spoke of the beer drinking propensities of these same people, and counseled a stoppage of immigration as a remedy both for the drink evil and the Anarchist element.

In presenting the diplomas Mr. Louis C. Nettelhorst referred to the essays which had been given by the pupils. He characterized them as above the average and said he could find nothing to complain of except in the one by S. Wesley Gammon. For himself, while proud of being an American he was prouder of having been born in the dear fatherland of Germany and looked upon the foreign element in this country and its steady and continuous influx as a great factor in promoting the development and growth of the country. The ideas put forth in the essay he characterized as misleading and calculated to engender race faction feeling, while leading to no possible good result. He counseled his young hearers to disabuse their minds of such ideas, which were opposed to the true American spirit.

S. Wesley Gammon was afterwards seen by a reporter to whom he offered an explanation of the offensive remarks: "I did not intend anything at all like what Mr. Nettelhorst seemed to understand me to say. I said that if Anarchists and people of that class don't care to obey our Government when they come here the best thing they can do is to quit. No sensible man—German or whatever he might be—would take offense at that, and I don't think that Mr. Nettelhorst was exactly fair in picking out my essay for harsh criticism. If I were a politician and it mattered what I said the case would be different."

At the alumni gathering at the Revere House last night the remarks of Mr. Nettelhorst were the subject of general comment. The prevailing opinion was that he had been rather severe in his criticism of a schoolboy's theme, and that his criticism was based on an erroneous idea of the young scholar's language. The essay had been read by Mr. Westcott, the Principal and consequently met with his approval.

"The essay was rather strong," said A. C. Story. "It was ultra-American, and Mr. Nettelhorst simply took a different view of the matter. He made a neat speech, in which he said nothing that could hurt the boy's feelings. Simply, he didn't believe in the ground taken, and said so."

"It was a 'Know-Nothing' speech," said Mr. Nettelhorst, "and I took exceptions to it. I did not blame the boy, for he had a right to his opinions, of course, but I blamed the Superintendent for allowing him to use it. My parents were foreigners, and I was born abroad, so I couldn't let his remarks about immigrants pass. That's all there was to it."

The audience which gathered to listen to the essays at the church was a large one. The essays where on the whole creditable compositions. John S. Clark gave the first number, an oration on "Little Things." The essay by Margaret S. Condell—"Nothing New Under the Sun"—was rather a refutation of its own title, inasmuch as it contained many novel ideas; Julia C. O'Brien followed with an essay on "Home Influences." After an organ solo Fred A. Burkert delivered an oration on "Special Advantages of High School Education," and Agnes M. Glinn spoke on the subject, "Tomorrow." "The Elements of a Successful Life," by Stella M. Burkert, devolved on the question whether to sink or swim, and was an exceptionally able paper. The class then sang the Anvil Chorus, Prof. Tomlins presiding at the organ. "Exaggeration" by Manice E. Berlizheimer, "Does Education Make Us Happy?" by Adrienne C. Duehr, and "What Is Education?" by Alma E. Schenck were all fair productions. Julia Stein essayed to prove that "Every Door Is Barred with Gold, and Opens but to Golden Keys," and made out a fair case on behalf of wealth. The second half of the program opened with an organ solo, followed by an oration by S. Wesley Gammon on "Our Country's Perils." The speaker touched on intemperance, prohibition, and many other evils and remedies, but crowded his subjects too close to make his points well. Flora Dickenson read an able essay about "Seeking the Bubble Reputation Even in the Cannon's Mouth," and the final essay on the class motto, "Festina Lente," was ably delivered by Minerva C. Nemett. Louis Nettelhorst presented diplomas to the graduating class, and special prizes were given to Miss Agnes M. Glinn, who secured the Ennis gold medal, Frederick Burkert the Lawson gold medal, Eleanor Mende the first bronze medal, and Elizabeth Holmes the second bronze medal. The list of graduates of the class of 1888 includes forty-six names—six young men and forty young ladies.

The annual supper and ball of the North Division High School alumni occurred at the Revere House last evening. One hundred and fifty were present. Before the supper a musical and literary entertainment was given, which was begun by an address by Dr. F. W. Pusheck, President of the association. Miss Dickinson, '88, read a class history, H. J. Voltmer read some selections, Prof. O. S. Westcott made some remarks, W. T. Stewart, '88, made an address, and there was vocal and instrumental music by Miss B. Gibson, Miss Emma Fromman, R. C. Fergus, B. Thoms, George Tainter, Miss Freeman, Master W. Webster, and Miss F. Lynch. After supper the following toasts were responded to: "Our Boys," Dr. H. H. Belfield; "Our Girls," G. F. Halla; "English as She Is Taught," Miss Ann E. Winchell; "Our Schools," Allan C. Story; "Class Motto," L. M. Ennis; and "Our Retiring President, Allan C. Story," Prof. J. W. Larimore. Some of those present were Miss Bertha Howell, Miss Lillian Smith, Mrs. Belle Booth-Gavin, Mr. Robert C. Fergus, Mr. Alexander Wiley, Mr. Thomas H. Cannon, Mr. George F. Halla, Mr. Henry E. Sauer, Mr. William L. Read, Mr. L. Edward Sauter.

St. Ignatius College.

Central Music Hall was crowded last night with friends and relatives of the students of St. Ignatius College. It was the eighteenth annual commencement exercises. Archbishop Feehan presided and the Rev. E. A. Higgins, president of the college, and Vice-President H. W. Otting conducted the exercises. Prominent clergymen occupied the stage boxes. Excellent music was rendered at intervals by the school quartets and chorus. Original papers of uniform excellence were delivered by William C. Barron on "Mind Training"; Joseph P. Conroy, "Society and Government"; "Nicholas R. Finn, "American Democracy." The valedictory was delivered by Joseph P. Conroy.

The Master's oration was delivered by Patrick J. Grogan and was an eloquent effort. The subject was the "American Constitution and the Catholic Church," his argument being in refutation of the idea that Catholics were aliens, and showing by history and fact that there was nothing in the Roman Catholic creed hostile to the Constitution. An elocution drill was excellently rendered by a class of nineteen. Thomas K. Canfield declaimed "Poor Little Jim" and John G. Kreer "Mona's Waters." The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon William N. Brown, Thomas M. Burke, Patrick J. Grogan, William T. Keating, and Bernard McDevitt. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon William C. Barron, Joseph P. Conroy, and Nicholas R. Finn. Gold medals were awarded to Joseph P. Conroy for the best English essay, and to Gilbert J. Garrington for the best Latin essay. The four elocution gold medals were awarded: First class, Maurice J. Donoghue; second class, John J. O'Connor; third class, James P. Shorthall; fourth class, George Wahler. The chemistry gold medal was awarded to Thomas F. Keeley. The gold medal for excellence in the collective branches, philosophy class, was awarded to Nicholas R. Finn, and in the commercial branches to Michael J. Brown. Honorary certificates in the commercial course were awarded Michael J. Brown, Daniel J. Hartnett, and Daniel B. Hayes. The exercises closed with an eloquent address to the graduates by the Very-Rev. R. J. Meyer.

Lake Forest University.

The handsome and aristocratic Village of Lake Forest was crowded yesterday with the friends and alumni of Lake Forest University, gathered to attend the annual graduating exercises. Notwithstanding the heavy rain the special train from Chicago was well filled. The exercises were held at 10:30 o'clock in the morning in the Congregational Church, which was profusely decorated with tropical plants and cut flowers. The graduating exercises of Ferry Hall Seminary preceded those of the university class. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Eli Corwin of Racine the following program was presented: Salutatory, "Our Father Which Art in Heaven," Miss Martha E. Ashley, Lincoln, Neb.; "Hypatia," Miss Jennie Rood, Randolph, Ia.; "Whitewash," Miss Marie Halloway, Alexis, Ill.; "Influence of Grecian Art," Miss Bessie Sutton, Lake Linden, Mich.; "Without Sound of Ax or Hammer," Miss Annie Flack, Quincy, Ill.

After a brief intermission, during which the seminary graduates were presented with numerous floral pieces, the exercises of the university class were opened with the salutatory oration on "The America of the Future," by Sidney A. Benedict of Lake Forest. Other orations were as follows: "Protection for Labor," John J. Boggs, Independence, Ia.; "A Survival," William W. Johnson, Edington, Ill.; "Consider the End," Edwin S. Wells Jr., Lake Forest; "Service," Jane S. Wilson, Lake Forest; "The American Press," William G. Wise, Lake Forest; "The Nineteenth Century Invasion," Edmond H. Hyde, Carthage, Ill.; "A New Ethics," Edward E. Nourse, Bayfield, Wis.; "The Scot," Mary Anderson, Lake Forest; "The Savior for Ireland," Calvin H. French, Grant Ridge, Ill.; honorary oration with valedictory, "Prohibition the Present Political Issue," Llewellyn J. Davies, Lake Forest. Dr. W. C. Roberts then announced the following honorary degrees, which he conferred by the authority of the university: Doctor of Divinity, the Rev. C. K. McClure of Lake Forest; Doctor of Laws, Prof. William H. Byford of Rush Medical College. Advanced degrees—Master of Arts, Prof. Jerome H. Salisbury of the Northwestern College of Dental Surgery; Frank S. Jewett, '81; Thomas E. Barr, '85; William S. Shields, '85; Shelby F. Vance, '85. Master of Philosophy, Mrs. Mary M. Bergen, '83; Albert C. Wenban, '85. Master of Science, Henry W. Sutton, '85. On the college class the degrees conferred were as follows: Bachelor of Arts, S. A. Benedict, J. J. Boggs, L. J. Davis, C. H. French, E. H. Hyde, W. W. Johnson, E. S. Nourse, E. S. Wells Jr., Jane E. Wilson, W. G. Wise; Bachelor of Science, Mary Anderson. To the Ferry Hall class; Bachelor of Literature, Martha Ashley, Annie Flack, Marie Holloway, Jessie Rood, Bessie Sutton, Mrs. Emma L. De Prosse; Bachelor of Music, Bessie Hodge. Of the academy class classical diplomas were presented to Elmer S. Chaffee, Wilbur F. Chaffee, Frederick M. Skinner, Alexander Wilson, and Ernest G. Wood; English diplomas to Frederick T. McLoney, George I. Scofield, and John L. Taylor. The McClure gold medal for the best oration at commencement was awarded to Edward S. Nourse. The prize for declamation in the freshman-sophmore contest was taken by George H. Steel of the sophmore class, while Miss Florence Phelps of the freshman class took the second prize. The first prize in the junior oratorical contest was awarded to Graham Lee and the second to Miss Mary Phelps. The President announced that eleven out of thirteen of the senior class of the Northwestern College of Dental Surgery had completed the course and that diplomas had been given them. The degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery was then conferred upon Ernest Pfenning of Germany, Bernard J. Cigrand of Wisconsin, Ernest L. Benham, M. D., of Indiana; Elden F. Brigham, Emanuel Kargon, Eustace W. Pearsons, Edward P. Ryan, M. D.; James Patrick Way, M. D.; Charles C. Whitcomb of Illinois.

The prize of the senior gold medal and $100 was awarded to Eustace W. Pearsons, D. D. S., of Palatine, Ill., and the faculty gold medal to Ernest Pfenning, D. D. S., of Germany. The University silver medal was given to John Pearse of Chicago, and the faculty silver medal to Henry E. Biller of Peru, Ind.

President Roberts announced that three new professors had been elected, as follows: Prof. Alfred Emerson of Miami University, late of Johns Hopkins, to the Chair of Greek; Prof. Malcolm McNeill, assistant to Prof. Young at Princeton, to the Chair of Mathematics; and Prof. Thomas of Fishkill, N. Y., to the Chair of Biblical Instruction. These announcements were received with great applause, which became even more enthusiastic when Dr. Roberts said the first $200,000 of the $1,000,000 promised fund had already been raised. A friend, he said, who did not wish his name mentioned at present, had lately pledged $100,000, and another friend had endowed the Chair of Biblical Instruction with $50,000. He said that, without being visionary, the friends of the university could count on the addition, in all, of a quarter of a million dollars to the resources of the institution during the next year. He spoke of the need of the university for more room, but emphasized the fact that brains were of more value than bricks, and that the first care of the trustees was to provide the best faculty that could be found, and when that was done students and buildings would come. An addition costing $60,000 was being made to Ferry Hall, and other buildings were being planned for erection in the near future.

The alumni banquet was held in the afternoon. Dr. Corwin, speaking to the toast, "The Trustees," said he wished to express the interest of the trustees in the institution and their gratification at the advancement which had been made during the year. Dr. Kelsey, representing the faculty, expressed devotion and loyalty to the work and appreciation of the wide field of usefulness which was opening before the university. The Rev. N. B. Hillis, for the alumni, spoke of the deep interest felt by the association in the success of its alma mater. D. K. Pearsons represented the "Giving Men of Chicago." He said that thirty-three years ago he had visited Lake Forest—before the institution now there had been founded. He had watched with a deep interest its growth and development, and had become convinced that the foundations laid were firm and substantial and that the future of the university would be a broad and useful one. Senator C. B. Farwell, the representative of the "National Congress," said that he had not even received an academy education in his youth. He was, he said, coming more and more to see the need of educated men, and especially men of real character in politics as well as in other walks of life. The crying need in politics was for men of honesty and sterling integrity, one of the greatest curses of the day being hypocrisy. Dr. George C. Noyes of the "Ministry" spoke of the duties of the clergy to educational interests, especially in a great centre like Chicago. Dr. J. G. McClure spoke in the interest of "those who have received degrees." Dr. Richards then read a poem eulogizing Natural Science.

Prof. Zenos, who next year takes the chair of New Testament Exegesis in the Hartford Theological Seminary, spoke in a pleasing strain on "Professors of the Past," expressing his obligations to Lake Forest University and the interest he had always taken in the institution.

In the evening a reception was given by Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Roberts to the graduating class and alumni.

Lake High School.

The graduating exercises of the Lake High School were held yesterday afternoon. The program was an interesting one. Several hundred persons were present. The salutatory was delivered by John A. Farren, the class history by Mary Hollinan, and the valedictory by Abigail C. McDonough. Miss Katherine M. McDonald contributed an essay on "Eve." President E. A. Wood of the Board of Education presented the diplomas. The graduates were: W. H. Bohart, W. J. Brinkman, May Broderick, C. S. Anos, Margaret D. Burke, Daisy E. Christian, John A. Farren, Martha J. Fox, May E. Cibbens, Anna E. Green, May Hollinan, F. A. Hoerner, Elizabeth Keenan, Anna Kelly, Katherine E. Leaney, Luella N. Lloyd, Minnie G. McAuliff, Katherine Mary McDonald, Abigail C. McDonough, Marian D. Meil, Emma K. Otto, Frank B. Plamba, Elisha A. Ryan, Eva M. Penkowski, Elizette B. Sidensticker, Nellie Shrewbridge, Fanny E. Smith, Grace A. Stafford, Helen L. Swift, Rhoda M. Tabo, Mae C. Thompson, Harriet M. Tomlinson, Katherine M. Tucker, George Walters, Agnes E. Ryan, George N. McMillan.

New York Prohibitionists.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 27.—The Prohibition Convention this afternoon nominated a State ticket, selected electors for the National ticket, and adjourned. W. Martin Jones of Rochester heads the ticket for Governor.

CONFERRING DEGREES.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AT COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The University of Virginia Honored by the Head of the Nation—Unsuccessful Alumni Meeting at Ann Arbor—Harvard, Yale, Williams, and Amherst Send Out New Candidates for Success—Notes from Other Colleges.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 27.—This was the final day of the commencement exercises of the University of Virginia. At 11:20 o'clock a special train arrived with President Cleveland, Secretaries Bayard and Vilas, Senator-elect Barbour, and Congressman O'Ferrall. They were escorted to the public hall through the crowds that lined the streets. President Cleveland conferred the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philology and Science upon the graduates. At the conclusion of the ceremonies he held an informal reception and shook hands with 2,000 or 3,000 people. Later in the day the President and party were the guests of the alumni at a luncheon held in the library and at which 200 people sat down. The President responded to the toast:

"The President of the United States." He said: "I first have to thank you for electing me a member of your society. I hope your calling for me so soon after I have become one of you is not intended as a foretaste of what you intend to do with me. Your orator said today that a friend of his enjoyed himself talking. I am not that sort of a man. A noted Virginian, not Thomas Jefferson, said to me yesterday that the best thing to do in a predicament such as I find myself in today was to excuse yourself and sit down. The latter part of the advice is easy to take, but the first part is not. The first part is something like playing the fiddle; it looks easy, but it is not. I have no excuse and cannot plead ill-health nor a previous engagement. Still I am ashamed that I have nothing to say. I bethought myself that your institution is the work of a man who in his young days established a government which he afterwards managed, and in the maturity of his powers laid the foundation of this great seat of learning. It was his purpose at the beginning to place politics among the studies which he thought should be pursued here. I suppose the politics that he referred to was different from the politics to which we are accustomed today. I wonder how much attention is paid to politics here by the students and alumni? We hear a great deal about the student in politics. As to whether it is a good or a bad thing depends much on the student. I should say that if he were a student of politics it would be a good thing. Every small boy in the country expects to be President. An experience of a little more than three years does not make me feel kindly towards officeseekers. Still the ambition is a laudable one. I should hope that every student would want to be President, and desiring to encourage the aspiration I ought not to say much on the subject. I don't want to dampen their ardor by telling too much about it. While the perplexities of the office are great, they are the perplexities of the highest place in the United States, and in its occupant is reposed the confidence of the greatest people on earth."

A Great Day at Harvard.

BOSTON, Mass., June 27.—[Special.]—Today was commencement at Harvard University, and so many and various were the exercises that every hour was filled. The Board of Overseers has appointed a committee to consult with the President and fellows of the college over athletics, there being a marked divergence of opinion between the two bodies at present. The alumni elected William C. Endicott of Salem, Secretary of War at present, as President of the association. The graduation exercises were held at Sanders' Theatre in the forenoon. The class of 1888 numbers 234 men. Its scholarship, as shown by the commencement program, has not been exceptionally high, since of these 234 men only eighteen graduated summa cum laude, and only fifteen with magna cum laude. In the other departments of the college the number of graduates is large; the Medical School graduates seventy-five men, the Law School thirty-three men, the Theological School two, the Lawrence Scientific School five, the Veterinary School one, and the Dental School six. The whole number of graduates from all departments of the university is 356. The annual commencement dinner followed, at which half a thousand alumni sat down to the usual poverty of viands, and were compensated by the unusual richness of post-prandial eloquence. It was unique in several respects, even in comparison with that of two years ago, when President Cleveland and his fair partner attended. The election as President of one of the members of President Cleveland's Cabinet and the significant speech on the civil service by another, the recognition tendered to the yacht designer, Edward Burgess, the brilliant speech of Judge Devens, and especially the dramatic element in the appearance and words of Robert C. Winthrop this sixtieth anniversary of his graduation combined to enhance the interest. That clear-cut lawyer, Joseph H. Choate, presided. The President of the university, Charles W. Eliot, LL. D., gave some remarkable testimony to the value of athletics by stating this year that there had attended 100 men who were stronger physically than the strongest men of 1880, and 150 stronger than the average of the ten strongest eight years ago. Then came the unique event of the day, the speech of Robert C. Winthrop, the lineal descendant in the eighth generation of the founder of Massachusetts Bay colony. Scarcely one present expected to see alive in these halls again the venerable graduate of sixty years ago, much less to hear so touching and scholarly an address from his lips. It was in the commingling of these two qualities, the tenderness of emotion and the language of high culture, that the address was impressive. In classical allusion he seemed to range with equal richness in antique and classical literature, but when speaking of the loved companions who composed his class the old man was struggling at once with the infirmities of age and the power of emotion and was almost overpowered. Recovering himself by sheer force of will he would again break out in a strain of scholarly eloquence which impressed every listener. The new President, the Secretary of War, was not present, but the Cabinet was represented by Secretary Fairchild of the Treasury Department, who, in giving his views on the civil service, gave some offense to the extreme reformers by stating that the power of removal from office should be untrammeled.

The following Vice Presidents of the Alumni Association were chosen: Manning F. Force, Cincinnati; Henry J. Bigelow, Boston; Horace Davis, San Francisco; John Quincy Adams, Quincy; Leverett Saltonstall, Newton; Charles E. Norton, Cambridge; Robert T. Lincoln, Chicago; Henry S. Huidekoper, Philadelphia; Edmund Wetmore, New York; and Charles C. Beaman, New York.

Yale's Degrees Conferred.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 27.—[Special.]—When the old college bell rang out at 9 o'clock this morning from the lyceum tower beneath Yale's stately elms 118 neatly dressed, stalwart young men assembled and marched down to Centre Church to listen to the commencement speakers. The procession of old graduates was a quarter of a mile long. The exercises were begun by a prayer by President Dwight. The salutatory was delivered by B. C. Steiner of Baltimore and the valedictorian was Irving Fisher of New Haven. There were twelve speakers and their compositions were of high merit. When President Dwight distributed the degrees huge smiles beamed in the faces of the young men, and, judging from their jollity and congratulations outside of the church, the event was without doubt the happiest in their lives. The degree of B. A. was conferred on 118, of whom the following are from Western States:

Francis Bergstrom, Minneapolis, Minn.; Harland Ward Cooley, Dubuque, Ia.; Henry Huntley Haight, Alameda, Cal.; James Howard McMillan, Detroit; Gard Maynard, Marquette, Mich.; David Whipple Morison, Minneapolis; Frank Lincoln Thompson, Denver; Willard Lamb Velie, Moline, Ill.; William Drew Washburn Jr., Minneapolis; Frank Lincoln Woodward, Denver; William H. Fitzgerald, James O. Heyworth, Carl Meyer, Harold Van Meter Ogden, Leo Stein, and Samuel J. Walker of Chicago. The degree B. P. was conferred on the following students in the scientific school from Western States: Gardner Ball Jr., San Francisco; Charles Berger, George Berger, John E. Field, Denver, Colo.; Deane Funk, McLean, Ill.; Franklin T. Parlin, Casselton, Dak.; John E. Patrick, Omaha, Neb.; Daniel T. C. Perkins, San Francisco; Franklin M. Gray, Howard Greer Jr., Fred R. Hamlin, Samuel H. McCrea Jr., Henry C. Schwab, Chicago; George G. Mason, William S. Mason, Milburn, Ill.

The degree B. L. was conferred as follows: Benjamin B. Beekman, Jacksonville, Ore.; John Marvin Blakely, St. Paul; Hubert W. Butler, Des Moines, Ia.; Allen B. Forbes, Iver N. Lawson, Chicago; Robert J. Pitkin, Denver; Robert W. Stewart, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

The degree of M. A. was conferred on twelve. The honorary degrees were: D. D., the Rev. President Patton of Princeton College. LL. D., Justice Stanley Matthews of the United States Supreme Court; Dr. William L. Helmott, New York City; Samuel C. Perkins (4th), Philadelphia; the Hon. Henry C. Robinson, '53, of Hartford; the Hon. Andrew J. White, '53, ex-President of Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.; the Hon. W. C. Whitney, '53, Secretary of the Navy. There were eleven honorary M. A. degrees, among whom are Samuel L. Clemens of Hartford; A. A. Adie of Indiana, Assistant Secretary of State, Washington; Commander C. F. Goodrich, United States navy; and William H. Jordan of San Francisco. The John A. Porter university prize of $250 was awarded to James H. Tuffts, Monson, Mass., who is a senior in the divinity school and a graduate of Amherst College. The alumni dinner this afternoon and the President's reception this evening were most happy occasions. Many Western graduates have been in attendance during the commencement week.

The Day at Williams.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 27.—[Special.]—The commencement exercises occurred today. The members of the graduating class who appeared upon the stage were George Benjamin Rogers, Henry Warren Austin Jr., James Addison Young, Charles Adams Williams, John Solomon Porter, Marcus Walker Comstock, Edmund Chase Knickerbocker, Charles Ovid Eames, Ellis John Thomas, George Lynde Richardson, and the valedictorian, Henry Daniel Wild. The following is the list of honors conferred: Honorable mention, Charles Spaulding. Greek prizes—First, John Hopkins Denison; second, George P. Clarke; honorable mention, T. M. Banks and B. P. Colby. Mathematics prizes—First, J. H. Denison; second, I. W. Travell; honorable mention, G. K. Turner. History—First, J. H. Denison; second, Charles Spaulding; honorable mention, C. C. Nott. Natural history—First, I. W. Travell; second, J. H. Denison; honorable mention, B. Southgate and C. Spaulding. French—First, J. R. McDonald; second, W. A. Hall; honorable mention, F. Wilson and E. S. Niles. German—First, C. L. Terry; second, A. E. Holcomb; honorable mention, J. G. Broughton Jr. and B. S. Winchester. Rice prizes in Latin—First, H. D. Wild; second, G. L. Richardson; honorable mention, E. J. Thomas. Greek—First, H. D. Wild; second, C. O. Eames; honorable mention, G. L. Richardson and T. Selleck. Book prizes from Rice fund—T. M. Banks, B. Colby, M. Chadwick, Charles Spaulding, I. W. Travell, E. Hagar.

The following post-graduate degrees were also conferred: B. A., upon Thornton Williams and William Simon Smith; M. A., upon J. Metcalf Taylor, the Rev. W. M. Kilcord, James Leonard Corning; M. D., Leverett Mears, John Haskell Hewitt; D. D., upon the Rev. F. T. Ingalls and the Rev. S. Hutchings; L.L. D., upon President Granville of Stanley Hall, William Rumsay, and the Rev. S. Warren Dike.

Immediately after the graduates and invited guests sat down to dinner in the Lasell Gymnasium. In the evening Dr. Carter gave the President's reception. Most of the visitors departed by the evening train. The graduating class still remain, and tomorrow evening they will sit down to their parting banquet, given by their marshals, Mr. N. R. Gilbert and Mr. L. W. Francis, after which they plant their ivy and bid adieu to dear old Williams.

Commencement at Amherst.

BOSTON, Mass., June 27.—[Special.]—Nature brought forth one of the most perfect of June days for the Amherst College commencement. The alumni were back in large numbers, and all of the exercises were carried out successfully. The early morning was given to a meeting of the alumni association at College Chapel and the annual Phi Beta Kappa reunion. The commencement exercises followed at 10 o'clock at college hall. The speakers were: Z. W. Coombs of Worcester, A. V. Davis of Hyde Park, James Eiting of Pittsburg, Pa.; W. D. Goodwin of South Woodstock, Conn.; A. M. Hyde of Chicago, Ill.; W. T. Moulton of Centre Sandwich, N. H.; G. W. Thompson of Mason City, Ill. The Rev. Dr. Michael Burnham of Springfield and Dr. M. Lamson of St. Johnsbury, Vt., were elected trustees. The commencement exercises were followed by the alumni dinner at Pratt's Gymnasium, and the day closed with a pleasant reception by President Seelye at Walker Hall. This ends the 1888 anniversary week.

University of Michigan.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 27.—[Special.]—Alumni-day of the commencement week has proven nearly a failure, owing to the small number of alumni present. The classes of '58, '68, and '78 held successful reunions. A number of Chicago men of '58 and '68 were present. The Law Alumni Association and a number of friends were addressed in the university hall by James L. High, LL. D., Chicago. Floyd B. Wilson of New York delivered a lengthy address to a small audience before the literary alumni on "A Neglected Science—Wanted, a Chair of Finance." Elijah H. Pitcher of Brooklyn addressed the medicals. This evening came the only success of the day. The literary concert was held, 200 being present. The University Senate held a reception until midnight. The Board of Regents has been in executive session, trying to unravel the trouble in the Medical Department regarding a scheme which would ultimately mean to remove that department to Detroit. They decided they would appoint no more professors who would not live in Ann Arbor. They conferred degrees on 409 graduates, who will receive their diplomas tomorrow.

Lick Observatory Formally Transferred.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 27.—After the commencement exercises at the University of California today the trustees of what is known as the James Lick trust formally transferred to the Board of Regents of the university the Lick Observatory, which now holds the largest telescope in the world. The observatory has been practically completed for a month or more, but the formal transfer to the regents of the University of California, under whose supervision it will hereafter be, was postponed until this time. Six hundred and ten thousand of the $1,000,000 deeded by Mr. Lick for this purpose was expended on the observatory and instruments. The buildings crown the summit of Mount Hamilton, a high mountain about seventy miles southeast of San Francisco.

Hope College.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 27.—[Special.]—The exercises of the Twenty-third commencement of Hope College took place in the Third Reformed Church this evening. The seven graduates are John Lamar of Jennison, Mich.; F. K. Looster, Forest Grove, Mich.; J. Vanwestenburg, Grand Rapids; Henry Geerlings, Holland, Mich.; H. Harmeling, Oostburg, Wis.; M. Ossewaards, Kalamazoo; and P. J. Sewemer, Orange City, Ia. During the long vacation a normal department will be opened at Hope College for the benefit of those who wish to prepare themselves for teaching.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SPECIAL NOTICE. ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT UNTIL JULY 3,

In consequence of the elaborate nature of the scenic appointments now being prepared in this theatre for the first production of Mr. STEELE MACKAYE'S NEW PLAY,

A Noble Rogue.

The reopening of this theatre and the first representation of this great play upon any stage will be postponed until Tuesday evening, July 3, thus giving ample time for full rehearsals and insuring a complete and satisfactory production upon the first night. Box-office open daily from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. for sale of reserved seats.

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Van Buren, Harrison, and Loomis-sts.
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MILWAUKEE vs. CHICAGO MAROONS.
Thursday..........June 28 | Friday..........June 29
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Next Sunday—THE PAYMASTER.

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SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,
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THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1888.

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD is wasting time in writing letters to Mr. George William Curtis to prove that he has not been guilty of violating the rules of the civil service in directing certain removals and making certain appointments in the New York Custom-House. As both Mr. Fairchild and Mr. Curtis are supporting and will continue to support Mr. Cleveland, and as Mr. Cleveland has relegated civil service reform to the demnition bow-wows, why should either of these gentlemen waste ink and paper in further discussion about the matter?

THE money market was steady on the basis of 5 per cent for the most desirable loans in the city. Sterling was dull and unchanged. Investment securities were quiet. Stocks were little changed, the volume of business being small.—The Chicago grain markets were more active, and weakened under a heavy selling of wheat which was understood to be for a local party that had been on the long side for several weeks previously. The later feeling was firm, with news of a large export business at the seaboard. Provisions were dull. As compared with Tuesday pork closed 5 cents lower, lard and corn unchanged, ribs 2½ cents lower, wheat ⅛ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent lower, rye and barley dull, and flaxseeds firm.

THE 13th of October, 1660, Mr. Samuel Pepys inscribed in his famous diary:

> I went out to Charing Cross to see Maj. Gen. Harrison hanged, drawn, and quartered, which was done there. He looked as cheerful as any man could do in that condition. He was presently cut down, and his head and heart shown to the people, at which there were great shouts of joy. It is said that he said that he was sure to come shortly at the right hand of Christ to judge them that now had judged him, and that his wife do expect his coming again. Thus it was my chance to see the King beheaded at Whitehall, and to see the first blood shed in revenge for the King at Charing Cross.

This was the first ancestor of the Republican candidate of whom we have any mention. Contemporary history shows him to have been a gallant soldier and an open and aboveboard enemy of his King, though in religious matters he had all the enthusiasm of a fanatic. The Pepys diary showed that he met his fate without flinching and with the cheerfulness and courage of a soldier, appealing his case to a higher court.

NEAL DOW, the Maine temperance and Prohibition leader, is reported to have indulged in the following language in the course of a recent interview:

> The drunken scenes among the delegates at Chicago have never been equaled in the history of Republican conventions.

The facts are that never in the history of any party has there been a great National convention in connection with which there was less drinking, comparatively speaking, than the last Chicago Convention. The delegates themselves were a remarkably sober set of men. There were no scenes in the convention. There were no signs of intoxication among the delegates. Bishop Fowler of the Methodist Church remarked to one of the officers of the convention that he never before saw so many clear complexioned, healthy, and apparently temperate men in any public gathering as he witnessed within the Auditorium Building. There was little drunkenness in the streets. There was no disorder. The police authorities say they never had an easier time with so large a crowd. Mr. Dow's utterances constitute a disgraceful libel. They are in keeping with other crank utterances of men of his party.

THE news from New York indicates that some of the inhabitants of that city were treated to a genuine meteoric exhibition Tuesday. But it will not be well to be too sure about it till after the scientists have had a chance to talk. These gentlemen spoiled a sensation of the same kind in this city nine years ago. Several persons of undoubted veracity testified that they saw a shower of fiery matter falling from the skies, and a number of white hot pieces that alighted near the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Calumet avenue were picked up shortly afterwards. But the men who profess to know all about such things denied that the matter referred to came from above, and no one took the trouble to contradict them, though it may be thought their position was not tenable as against the testimony of parties who saw the fragments falling all around them after having seen a fire-like object move towards them from over the lake. Perhaps it may yet be asserted that the many men in New York who thought they saw a meteor fall Tuesday were simply the victims of mental hallucination, and that the hole alleged to have been bored by it in a two-inch plank was made by some wag or other. Science is a great thing sometimes, and it is almost as bad a heresy to deny its dicta in these modern days as it was to disbelieve in Mahomet a few centuries ago.

ALREADY negotiations have been opened between the leaders of the Greenback and the Democratic parties in Michigan for fusion on the State and Electoral tickets this year. The preliminaries appear to have been agreed upon, for at the meeting of the Greenback leaders at Grand Rapids Tuesday it was determined that their State convention shall be held at the same time and in the same city as the Democratic State Convention—viz.: at Detroit, July 19. Mr. Burt of East Saginaw, who expects to be the fusion candidate for Governor, seems to be the negotiator on the part of the Democrats. The latter have much to gain and nothing to lose by fusion. If the plan agreed to in 1884 is determined on again the Greenbackers will name six of the thirteen Electors on the fusion ticket and the Democrats will name the other seven. If it should happen that the fusionists should carry the State the Greenbackers would not know what to do with their six Electoral votes. The seven votes that the Democrats would gain thereby would compensate for the probable loss of Connecticut. The Democrats have gained some Congressional seats in the State as the result of the fusion. They doubtless want to hold them, and for this if for no other reason will accept any terms that the Greenbackers may offer. In the probable event of fusion Michigan must be set down as a close State. Mr. Jay Hubbell in an interview published in yesterday's papers admits as much. He says:

> Michigan is a doubtful State, you know; but I'm sure we'll win it to our side. I can't give you any figures, but 5,000 majority certainly.

The Republicans must work hard to save the State from a fusion combination. Blaine carried Michigan in 1884 by 3,308, and Alger carried it for Governor the same year by 3,953. In 1886, however, notwithstanding that 25,174 votes were cast for Dickie, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, and mostly by former Republicans, Luce, the Republican candidate, obtained a majority of 7,429 over the Democratic-Greenback fusion candidate, Yaple. With a well-managed campaign this year there ought to be no doubt of Republican success in the State. The Prohibitionists are especially aggressive there just now, and there must be no blunders if we would win.

HOW CHAUNCEY BOSSED THE CONVENTION.

When the "big four" of the New York delegation were chosen all eyes became fixed on Tom Platt. At the head of the delegation from the great and powerful but politically doubtful or Democratic State of New York, it was believed that his hand would guide the convention and his brain decide the problems presented to the assemblage. "Wood-Pulp" Miller and Senator Hiscock were regarded simply as the representatives of the rural voters in the hop-growing and cheese-making districts of the State, while Chauncey Depew was esteemed merely the genial joker and post-prandial talker of the delegation. Platt, who was believed to have reconciled the Blaine and Conkling factions and made himself their joint spokesman, thus becoming the holder of enormous political power, was held to be the particular delegate big with fate. His demeanor was solemn and even awe-inspiring. Keen interviewers dogged his footsteps but could pump no secret from Platt. Weighted with heavy responsibility he shared his confidence with no man; gave no inkling of his mighty plans, but preserved a bearing "grand, gloomy, and peculiar."

After the New York reporters had failed to pump any information from Platt the ablest Chicago manipulators of the reportorial gimlet and corkscrew essayed their skill in vain. He seemed to know but would not tell who the candidates or what the platform might be. With packs of reporters at his heels he moved mysteriously about and yielded information to no one. All the politicians who had "booms" tried to make "deals" with him or to fathom the mystery of his mind, all believing that he had the great New York delegation in the hollow of his hand and could throw it where he pleased. Tom Platt was an important personage for a whole month. No owl ever looked more wise or solemn. With greater truth than the charge was made against Lord Thurlow might Platt have been accused of looking wiser than it was possible for any man to be.

His glory, however, was short lived. From the moment the "genial joker" arrived in Chicago Platt's inflated pretensions began to shrink and within twenty-four hours he was only an appendage to Chauncey's kite serving in the old rôle of "me too," as he had performed a like service for Conkling years before. Wherever Chauncey led the way Platt followed. The "genial joker" of the New York delegation proved himself in a short time its fascinating boss and bewitching dictator. When Chauncey got the delegates together and announced his purpose to be a candidate before the convention every man—Hiscock's, Blaine's, Miller's, and Sherman's delegates included—shouted "Aye," and all declared themselves solid for Depew. Chauncey declared for himself first and for Blaine second, and as he went so went New York.

The announcement that New York was solid for Depew and that even Platt, Miller, and Hiscock were piping to the tune pitched by the President of the New York Central created a prodigious sensation all round. Who could resist the unanimous voice of New York! Hints were thrown out that some of the Western States might rebel against the candidacy of a great railroad President, and instantly hotel corridors and saloon windows blossomed with portraits labeled "Chauncey M. Depew, the Grangers' Friend!" The audacity of the Depew boom threatened to take the convention by storm.

At this point THE TRIBUNE, as in duty bound, emitted a sullen roar of disapproval, and predicted a disastrous Granger uprising if a public be d—d Vanderbilt candidate was placed at the head of the ticket. Western delegates, corralled by Chauncey in his fascinating fashion, were compelled to admit the truth of the prediction. They deplored "Granger prejudices"; they apologized to Chauncey for the folly of their constituents, and declared they would gladly favor him or do his bidding in any possible way that did not lead to destruction, but still affirmed that the fellows who hoe corn, cut wheat, and fatten hogs in the wild West would never take the head of a great railroad corporation for President of the United States.

Convinced at last of the certainty and danger of Granger revolt Chauncey went before the convention and withdrew his name in a delightfully audacious speech—presenting, as he afterwards humorously declared, the first instance of "a convention being sassed by the corpse." But Chauncey was no corpse—only a leader unhorsed from his own candidacy and still a commander-in-chief on foot. Defeated himself, Chauncey, with a turn of his hand, could have nominated Allison. If he had given the word to the New York delegation Alger, Rusk, Sherman, or Gresham would have gone through with a rush. From the head to the tail of the list all the New York delegates were fellows with Platt—each a "me too" when Chauncey spoke.

Juggling with the New York delegation Chauncey only waited for an opportune moment to turn the scales. Vexed by the Western opposition to his own candidacy he ruled out Gresham, Allison, and Rusk, and announced that "no Granger need apply," and left Michigan shivering with hope. But Alger had to go on the blacklist also—his brain, not his barrel, being too small to suit. Chauncey at heart was for Blaine, and could have nominated him, but not with the unanimity that would insure acceptance. In this situation he determined to take the candidate furthest from the Grangers and nearest to the corporations, and accordingly selected Harrison.

But there was a kick in the New York delegation. Some wanted Blaine, others Sherman, others Alger, while Gresham was the second choice of half the delegation. Chauncey requested them to vote for Harrison. Only fifty-eight of the seventy-two obeyed. That night after adjournment Chauncey gave his delegation a sumptuous supper at the Richelieu. Wit and wine sparkled, and the corks flew about cracking like pistols; and Monday morning the seventy-two New York delegates voted solidly for Chauncey's Indiana man—docilely doing his bidding.

Chauncey Depew was the big man of the convention—in fact, did bestride it like a colossus. Wisconsin, which was almost as unanimous and earnest for Gresham as Illinois, was flopped over to Harrison, although not a delegate obeyed the wishes of his constituents, who all desired Gresham after Rusk. At the last moment even twenty-two delegates from the Granger State of Iowa came at Chauncey's call and helped him nominate Harrison and slaughter Allison. Followers of the candidates whom Chauncey had decapitated faced about at once and gave in their allegiance to the strong-willed, astute, brainy New Yorker. Delegates hurried to get aboard when they heard the President of the New York Central sounding the whistle and ringing the bell. "Look out for the locomotive!" was the cry whenever Chauncey appeared. Hailing from a capitalistic State, at the head of the greatest railroad corporation in the country, backed up by hundreds of millions, enjoying the prestige of high social position, arbitrary of will, suave, fun-loving, story-telling, attractive, and able, it was not strange that Chauncey Depew proved the master of the convention and made it do his will. The others of the "big four" from New York came when he whistled, or lay down, or stood up, or rolled over when he snapped his fingers. Chauncey ruled the roast. Conkling is gone, but New York has a far stronger boss—a dictator whose behests men love to obey.

TRUSTS AND THEIR METHODS.

The managers of the Sugar Trust have chosen an unfortunate time for resolving on a practical boycott of the product of all refineries that are not within their pale. The opinion is now gaining ground in trade circles that successful operations on the trust plan are not likely to be possible much longer, however desirable it may seem to continue or extend them. The millers of the United States have had the trust method under consideration, and are reported to have pretty generally arrived at the conclusion that the obstacles in the way of a combination among themselves are such as they cannot overcome; and the wholesale grocers have recorded their conviction that "neither public opinion nor the sentiment of the trade would uphold them" in the formation of such a combine as has been proposed. The recent agitation of Gas-Trust methods in this city indicates that the gentlemen who have undertaken to ride roughshod over public sentiment and public interests will find their chosen path a hard one to travel, especially now that they rest under an order from the court to unbosom the secrets which they have hitherto concealed so deftly. These examples warrant the inference, as remarked by the New York *Bulletin* in a discussion of the subject, that the public is not wholly without protection from this much talked-of oppressor, the trust, which may be designated "private" as it is not a "public office."

The investigation of trust principles and practices has been attempted by committees appointed by Congress and some of the State Legislatures. It is intimated that they have found the solution of the problem beyond the reach of their analysis. Possibly relief from the incubus will be found in some other way before the legislators have seen their path clear to deal with it. Public sentiment has shown itself recently to be decidedly opposed to the trust plan of doing business, and is awakened to the danger of allowing it to be operated without protest so strong that it may not pass unheeded. Now that some of the courts have recognized the necessity of insisting that those who have plotted in secret must confess to the essential facts in their conspiracy when required to do so by persons directly interested there is still less need to fear that the rights of the people will be impaired permanently by such combinations. And there is equally good ground for the hope that the whole trust system will soon become such a stench in the nostrils of the community that its offensiveness will deter the would-be grabbers from attempting such things in the future. Perhaps the best thing Congress and the Legislatures can do in the matter now is to let it alone, refraining alike from throwing their influence in favor of trust combinations and from special legislation intended to regulate or suppress them. If the existing laws of the country be construed to mean that the affairs of monopolistic "combines" must be open to all having a right to inquire into their methods the public will probably be able to take care of itself in the premises. The trust can work to the disadvantage of the community only when permitted to operate in the dark. When the courts insist upon the doors and windows of their closets being thrown open, and the press publishes to the world what can be seen through those openings, the end of the mischief is not far off.

THE PROHIBITION SCHEME OF FREE WHISKY.

The Prohibition party in its platform proposes "the immediate abolition of the internal revenue system," and couples with it such a reduction of import duties as amounts practically to free trade. The platform reads:

> (1) For the *immediate abolition* of the internal revenue system [the tax on whisky and tobacco] whereby our National Government is deriving support from our greatest National vice.
>
> (2) That an adequate public revenue being necessary, it may properly be raised by import duties [and by an equitable assessment upon the property and the legitimate business of the country]; but import duties should be so reduced that no surplus shall be accumulated in the Treasury, and that the burdens of taxation shall be *removed from foods, clothing, and other comforts and necessaries of life.*

The first of these planks would abolish immediately 30 millions of tobacco revenue and the second at least 180 millions of tariff revenue, as it would remove the duties from steel, iron, copper, lumber, coal, sugar, clothing, wool, woolens, blankets, cottons, linens, leather, silk, implements, machinery, glass, pottery, rice, salt, paper, furniture, cabinetware, chemicals, drugs, clocks and watches, fruits, fish, etc. These are all comprehended among articles of food, clothing, or the comforts and necessaries of life. An immense tax on property would be required to make good the deficit of revenue.

Suppose that Congress before its adjournment should yield to the Prohibitionist demand for the immediate abolition of the taxes on intoxicants and wipe out the internal revenue altogether, what would be the result then?

Down would go whisky to 25 cents a gallon, and by retail to three cents a glass, as it was in ante-war days, when the best Monongahela whisky could be had for five cents a swig, and common whisky for three cents; and all the evils of those days would be let loose again with redoubled force, because money with which to buy liquor is so much more plentiful now. Could the Prohibitionists have their way the whole country would be debauched with cheap whisky. There are plenty of men living who can remember the 25-cents-a-gallon whisky days. They can remember how the farmers came to the towns, some with jugs, some with kegs, and some with barrels. Some would give excuses that they were afflicted with all the diseases to which flesh is heir, and which could only be cured by whisky. They had malaria, and might have snake bites to cure. Their drinking water was so poor they could not use it without mixing whisky with it. Never were farmers in such an unhealthy and moribund condition as in those days. They could not get through harvesting, thrashing, plowing, corn husking, or log rolling without it. It was as necessary to the hay mowing and the harvest as the scythe or the sickle. The whisky jug on such occasions was as common in the West as the rum jug in New England, when every one, from the deacon to the farm-hand, had his wet rations. In those days of cheap whisky there were ten drunkards to one now. Delirium tremens was a common disease; now it is rare. Then every one filled up with whisky or rum. It was one of the staffs of life in every house.

Then came the high tax on whisky. Nearly a dollar was imposed upon every gallon and the price was correspondingly enhanced. The whisky which had sold for three cents a glass went up to 10 or 15 cents; the finer qualities to 20 and even 25 cents a glass. The keg and barrel business among the farmers ceased, and even the jug business became rare. If the farmer brought home his jug it lasted five times as long as when it cost but two shillings. The consumption of whisky fell off. Mr. Blaine said in his Paris message in answer to Mr. Cleveland's tariff message last December: "The amount of "whisky consumed in the United States per "capita today is not more than 40 per cent "of that consumed thirty years ago." And the statistics more than bear out his assertion. Cheap beer took the place of "rotgut." It was taxed only about two cents a gallon, and largely took the place of whisky, taxed a dollar a gallon. The drinker could get a pint of beer for five cents. This was better than paying 10, 15, or 20 cents for half a gill of whisky. It contained but 4 per cent of alcohol, while whisky contained 40 per cent.

Thus cheap beer and dear whisky have been the two most powerful agents in reducing the consumption of spirits and reducing correspondingly the amount of drunkenness. They have been practical agents of temperance, especially in the rural districts, and without them the Prohibitionists could have made but little headway among the farmers or villagers. The public appetite turned into new, and milder, and comparatively innocuous channels.

Should the Prohibitionists have their way in securing the "immediate abolition" of the internal revenue system the era of cheap whisky would return again with redoubled force, and, with the exception of the Germans, beer would again be deserted. The effect of the demand would debauch the country with drunkenness. They would make whisky as common as water and nearly as cheap, for they want to repeal all the high license laws also. In a short time their own prohibitory laws would be knocked out, and the country would gravitate to the gutter. In this general debauch the Prohibitionists would cut off the limb on which they are sitting and go down with it to the ground. The Republicans, if they cut off the revenue from the internal taxes, would make up for it from the import duties. The Prohibitionists would cut off at both ends, secure free whisky, debauch the country, and try to get revenue by imposing an enormous direct National tax.

GLADSTONE'S DEFEAT.

It is apparent that Mr. Gladstone's resolution of censure on the Salisbury-Balfour coercion policy in Ireland was a tactical mistake, if not a blunder. The majority of 93 which the Tories obtained in sustainment of their course is the largest given in their favor during the session. Nineteen votes should be subtracted from this majority, representing the nineteen Nationalist members of Parliament who, according to Mr. Gladstone, have been imprisoned in Ireland. But the majority of 74 that would remain is still a large one on the side of the Government. In the divisions on the Liberal amendments to the Local Government bill the Tory majorities have averaged between 30 and 50. On one occasion last week they were placed in a minority of 13. It would have been better tactics on the part of the Home-Rulers to keep pegging away at the English measure, in which the British voters are deeply interested, watching the course of their members on the various divisions with considerable eagerness. The Liberal Unionists, aware of the close scrutiny of their votes, have frequently voted with the Home-Rulers or have been absent. The small majorities obtained by the Tories on the divisions led to the popular belief that their power over the Commons was slipping from them. The majority of 93 will restore the confidence of the Tory Ministers and their supporters. The Liberal Unionists, with the exception of three absentees, voted to sustain Balfour. This might have been expected on a purely Irish question. The defeat of the Government would mean the political extinction of the Unionists. Mr. O'Brien put it tersely when he said they (the Unionists) "are living in a condemned cell, and they would naturally vote now for the abolition of capital punishment or at least for a postponement of the fatal day."

Out of the sixty or seventy followers of Hartington and Chamberlain there are probably not more than half a dozen who could be reëlected in the event of a dissolution of Parliament at this time. Neither Hartington nor Chamberlain could retain his seat. The policy of both men and their followers will be to keep the present Government in power as long as possible, in the hope of tiring out the Home-Rulers or that Mr. Gladstone may die. It is only on an English question that the Tories can be overthrown.

SAM JONES FOR FREE WHISKY.

Sam Jones, the noted revivalist, now a leading light of the Prohibition party, freely mixes his religion with politics in his pulpit discourses. He is a firm believer in the principles enunciated by the Indianapolis Convention, in which his twin evangelist, Sam Small, cut so conspicuous a figure, and is an active worker for the candidates named there. Preaching at Red Oak, Minn., last Sunday, Sam Jones gave expression to the following lurid sentiments:

> I'd rather have the Devil President of the United States without whisky than have any man sitting in the White House with whisky flowing through the country. Why, the Devil would soon get tired of ruling a country without whisky in it and would resign and go back to Hell again. Wives, come down on your husbands and make them vote the Prohibition ticket. Tell them you will leave them if they don't vote for prohibition. If we had more grass widows in the country it would make prohibition.

In his zeal for his candidate Mr. Jones seems to have forgotten the nature of his party platform and that it provides for a bounteous and copious "flow" of free whisky "through the country." It declares for "the *immediate abolition* of the internal revenue system [the tax on whisky and tobacco] whereby our National Government is deriving support from our greatest National vice"; also against "any form of license, taxation, or regulation of the liquor traffic." This surely means free, unrestricted, unrestrained whisky.

It is true that the platform also declares for an amendment to the Federal Constitution to prohibit the sale, importation, and manufacture of whisky. But the adoption of such an amendment would be a question of time. It would take many years before there could be the remotest chance of it. In the meantime the manufacture, sale, and importation of intoxicants would go on unburdened by any tax, State, National, or municipal.

So that in inviting the women of his congregation to "come down on their husbands and make them vote the Prohibition ticket" Sam Jones is really asking them to vote for the reign of free whisky, which, according to Mr. Jones himself, would be worse than the rule of the Devil. Evidently this evangelist has become imbued with more than his fair share of the sentimental idiocy ground out by the machinery of the Indianapolis Convention.

THE TEMPERANCE PLANK.

Though Prohibitionists like Neal Dow and Mr. Frank E. Baldwin of New York prefer to believe that the Boutelle amendment to the Chicago platform in favor of "well-directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality" "amounts to nothing," the Democratic managers are already preparing to present the amendment to the German voters as though it were an out-and-out declaration in favor of prohibition. The Chicago *Staats-Zeitung* (Clevelandite), for instance, says of the Boutelle amendment:

> What such a declaration coming from the Utopia of prohibition, Maine, signifies, is apparent to every child. The Republican party, as such, stands committed as the temperance party without the courage of committing itself directly to the full extent of prohibition. Through this abominable play the Republican party may gain to its ranks a few renegade Prohibitionists, but how many German Republicans can now remain true to the Republican party?

Surely it is a gross insult to the German people to represent them as opposed to "well-directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality." Even the saloon-keepers themselves would not like to be so represented. Weak attempts of this kind to prejudice the Germans against the Republican ticket cannot fail to react. The National Liquor Dealers' Convention, held in this city in October, 1886, declared in language as strong as that of the Boutelle amendment in favor of temperance and morality. The following passages are extracts from the resolutions adopted on that occasion:

> *Resolved*, That we are in favor of both public and private morality and good order and popular education. . . .
>
> *Resolved*, That we most earnestly favor temperance and most strongly condemn intemperance. We recognize and admit the evils that result from the abuse of all kinds of liquors, and condemn in the strongest terms every place, by whatever name known, that encourages or permits this abuse.

The self-constituted advocates of the liquor men and the professional self-elected representatives of the German voters do not always properly represent them. There is nothing in the amendment of Mr. Boutelle which can prevent German Republicans from voting the Republican National ticket. It is simply a declaration in favor of temperance and morality, in which every honest man believes.

What Blaine Says Against Repealing the Whisky Tax.

The McKinley free whisky plank in the Republican platform is attracting wide attention. One of our contemporaries quotes Blaine's late condemnation of such proposition—viz.:

> The platform declares in favor of reducing the revenue by repealing the taxes on tobacco and upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by revising the tariff laws so as to check imports of articles produced by our people, and so as to release from duty those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced at home, and then says: "If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisit for the wants of the Government, we favor the entire repeal of the internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system, at the joint behests of the whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers." This means simply that if the revenue must be still further reduced by $60,000,000 a year it shall be reduced by removing the tax upon whisky, rather than by removing the taxes upon the food and clothing of the people. If the Government can get along with $60,000,000 a year less, the whisky-drinkers shall get the entire benefit of the reduction.
>
> It is not necessary to argue the injustice of such a policy, or the harm it would inflict upon the cause of temperance. It is sufficient to quote what Mr. Blaine well said upon this subject in his "Paris message" of Dec. 7. In response to the question whether he would advise the repeal of the whisky tax, Mr. Blaine said:
>
> No, I would not. Other considerations than those of financial administration are to be taken into account with regard to whisky. *There is a moral side to it. To cheapen the price of whisky is to increase its consumption enormously. There would be no sense in urging the reform wrought by high license in many States if the National Government neutralizes the good effect by making whisky within reach of every one at 20 cents a gallon.* Whisky would be everywhere distilled if the surveillance of the Government were withdrawn by the remission of the tax, and illicit sales could not then be prevented even by a policy as rigorous and searching as that with which Russia pursues the Nihilists. *It would destroy high license at once in all the States.* . . . So long as there is whisky to tax, I would tax it. . . . *The tax on whisky by the Federal Government, with its suppression of all illicit distillation and consequent enhancement of price, has been a powerful agent in the temperance reform by putting it beyond the reach of so many.*

IN 1840 the Whigs sang for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." In 1888 the Republican song is for "Tippecanoe and Morton too." Tyler, a Virginia Democrat painted to look like a Whig, turned out to be a "bad lot." But Morton has long proved himself to be a "true blue."

BY the failure to nominate Maj. McKinley the Republican Convention lost its last chance to get a candidate whose personality would have lent force to the platform and given to the canvass the dignity of honest conviction on the part of the leader. Maj. McKinley alone of all the names voted for at Chicago has a firm and sincere belief in the principle of extreme protection embodied in the platform. He made the protection plank and believes in it, not as a demagogic trick to catch the votes of the ignorant among the workingmen, nor as a means of "frying the fat" out of the protected manufacturers. —*New York Times.*

And yet it is a curious commentary on his extreme protective zeal that his own County of Stark, Ohio, is becoming more and more Democratic free trade in proportion as manufacturing increases in its towns. Canton, where McKinley lives, is a large, growing, manufacturing place, and its Democratic majority grows steadily greater. The same is true of Massillon, the next largest factory town in the county. The Major pipes shrill protection music, but the protected workmen refuse to dance to his tunes. Most of the protective votes of his county come from the unprotected farmers, who are still fed on Greeley's *Weekly Tribune*.

PERHAPS the Senatorial opposition to Melville W. Fuller as Chief Justice is also intended as a "rebuke to Chicago" for having presumed to advocate his confirmation.

AN advertisement in a New York paper requests all persons having claims against Helene Makowyczuk, sometimes known as Helene Makobilzka, sometimes known as Elena Makulczka, and sometimes known as Helene Makobilzka, late of Lubkewes, Galicia, in the Empire of Austria, to present them for payment. Anarchy seems to be getting a firm foothold in New York.

NOBODY seems to have thought it worth while to send a message of condolence to Candidate Stanford of California.

ENTHUSIASTIC Prohibitionist (meeting American traveler in Europe)—"Why, General, bless my soul! I didn't know you were in this country. How is the campaign going on at home?"

American traveler—"Campaign, sir? What campaign? Whom do you take me for?"

"Come, General, don't try to play the incognito game on me. I've seen your picture often enough to know who you are. You're Gen. Fisk, and I am going to vote for you for President and we are going to carry the United States for the Lord and the Prohibition party!"

"The —— you will! Not by a —— sight, sir! We're going to carry the United States for Grover Cleve——"

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Harrison. I suppose you intend to get back to Chicago in time to run for Mayor again?"

MR. CLEVELAND, in his speech to the committee that formally notified him of his renomination, neglects to say whether or not he is in favor of a constitutional amendment making a President ineligible for a third term.

MR. WASH HESING has been dragged out of comparative obscurity by the reporter of an evening paper, and he is permitted to express his alleged views at considerable length concerning the platforms and candidates of the two great parties. In the interview Wash says his paper, the *Staats-Zeitung*, is "not an organ," is "neutral in nothing, independent in everything," which will be news to its readers, and that it will not support the Republican candidates. "Neither will he take up the cudgels for Mr. Cleveland." Whom will Wash support, then—the Prohibitionists or Belva Lockwood? It will not affect the popular vote much either way, as it is a matter of public indifference what Wash or his personal organ does. It is amusing, however, notwithstanding his declaration that he "will not take up the cudgels for Cleveland," that he uses those weapons in a clumsy endeavor to belabor the Republican platform, and, assuming to speak for the Germans, says they cannot support the candidates nominated on it. No one in Chicago is so stupid as to suppose that Wash represents any German but himself. The interview may, perhaps, be taken as a bid for Wash's paper to be chosen as the Chicago German organ of Cleveland. But it has changed sides so frequently and without intelligible cause that its hint may not be accepted.

A METEOR fell in the streets of New York and exploded with a loud noise yesterday morning, spreading consternation and street rubbish in all directions. It is evidently intended as a warning. New York is a dreadfully immoral city.

IT seems to be hard work for the Democrats afflicted with Blaineophobia to get the virus out of their systems.

"NO, MA'AM," said the tramp gratefully, as he shouldered his bundle and prepared to start on again, "I don't keer fur nothin' more to eat, thank you, but I'll be obleeged if you'll give me two or three o' them there biscuits. I don't carry no weepins, and they've got a savage dog at that next house."

THE red bandana looks as if it needed washing already.

THESE Democratic fellows who are saying so much about Alger's purchase of votes in the convention could be bribed to silence quite cheaply if the General thought their silence worth purchasing.

CURRENT NOTES.

He—Genius is a mental disease. She—How well and healthy you must be.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"How doth the little busy bee!" Well, if you meddle with him much you will be apt to find out how he doth.—*Boston Post.*

Next to having a new bonnet herself a woman likes to have a chance to make fun of some other woman's headgear.—*Somerville Journal.*

Would it be correct to describe nearly every girl you know as being in a dreadful hurry because there's a bustle behind her?—*Journal of Education.*

Old soak (at bar). Bartender—"What'll you have, sir?" O. S.—"O, a cocktail, another nail in my coffin." Ed (cheerfully)—"Any wood left, old boy?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

"That is rather an expensive umbrella, Bromley." "Yes, Darringer. It is the kind other people appropriate." "Just what I thought, Bromley; whose is it?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

It is chilly on the lake evenings, and the girl out rowing ought to have something extra round her. She would have if out buggy-riding; but oars keep a young man busier than driving reins.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Miss Ethel (confidentially)—"Do you know, Clara, that I had two offers of marriage last week." Miss Clara (with enthusiasm)—"O, I am delighted, dear! Then the report is really true that your uncle left you his money."—*Life.*

Customer (to druggist)—Gimme a big dose of whisky and quinine. I've got malaria. Druggist—Sorry, sir, but we're just out of quinine. Customer—Well, gimme the whisky without the quinine, then. I've got to do something or I'll die.—*New York Sun.*

"Have you kept track of young Baboony lately? At the rate he's going on he'll soon be seriously embarrassed." "Embarrassed? Nonsense! You don't know the man. He asked me for the loan of a hundred this morning without the quiver of an eyelid."—*Life.*

"Aw, Cholly, have you seen Awigernon this morning?" Cholly (in a husky whisper): "The pooah boy is dead." "Dead! Why, old chappy, what killed him, aw?" "Nervous shock. Don't ye know, he bought a suit of clothes, and the coat didn't fit."—*Lincoln Journal.*

Mr. McDude—What a wonderful thing is space, Miss Ethel! The immensity of it quite fills my brain. Miss Ethel (sarcastically)—So I should imagine, Mr. McDude, from the nature of your conversation. And a blizzard stood between them during the remainder of the voyage. —*Ocean.*

"What a floral offering that was of Dr. Budd's!" said old Mrs. Wilkins as she was returning from church. "Yes; Dr. Budd uses the cut flowers of speech to a good purpose," replied the deacon. "Cut flowers, deacon?" queried the old lady. "Yes. They have so little connection with the stem of the discourse."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Distinguished foreigner—I think the voices of American girls very sweet, but they would be still more musical if conversation were carried on in a lower tone. Chicago belle—We make a good deal of noise, but you must remember our favorit amusement is concert-going, and one gets in the habit of loud talking trying to make one's voice heard above the music, you know.—*Omaha World.*

PERSONALS.

President Cleveland is 51 years old, Ben Harrison 55, Levi P. Morton 64, and Allen G. Thurman nearly 75.

James Whitcomb Riley is said to be an ardent admirer of Ben Harrison and is already deep in the throes of a campaign song.

Marshal Lebœuf was a soldier to the end. His last words were: "Let my regiment march past. I want to see my artillerymen, every soldier of them."

Miss Mary A. Rice, who has just graduated from the Department of Pharmacy of the Kansas State University, is the first lady in the State to receive a license permitting her to put up prescriptions.

Mrs. Kendal, the great English actress, is the inventor and patentee of a lamp and candle shade, from the sale of which she derives a handsome profit. It is called the "Egdam"—her own name reversed.

J. J. Aubertin, an Englishman, has just published in London a book of travel dealing with this country. He predicts that the people of the United States will soon clamor for a King and an aristocracy.

Mrs. Higbee (Lisle Lester), who died a few days ago in New York, desired her remains to be cremated. Her wishes were carried out at Fresh Pond, L. I., and the ashes will be sent to her relatives in Michigan.

Mr. Whistler has been superseded as President of the Royal Society of British Artists, and is so much disgruntled thereat that he declares the society is rent asunder, the "artists" having gone out, while the "British" remain.

Mr. Gladstone says that he really should like to live a while longer for two great objects: "To settle the Irish question; and to convince my countrymen of the substantial identity between the theology of Homer and that of the Old Testament."

Chauncey Depew will sail for Europe July 4. Doubtless he will enjoy himself much better among "the effete monarchies of the Old World" than he would in soliciting the votes of the horny-handed Grangers of the bounding and bumptious West.

The Rev. John Jasper, the colored minister of Richmond, whose views on the sun have made him celebrated, has been preaching since 1840. He was a slave when he professed Christianity, and his first religious labor was performed among his fellow-workmen in a Richmond tobacco factory.

Congressman McKinley, author of the tariff plank in the Republican platform, and Frank Hurd, the most ultra free-trader in the United States, are warm personal friends. When McKinley's seat in Congress was contested by Wallace, Hurd was one of the strongest supporters of the Republican.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison is said to be a remarkably handsome woman, with highly polished manners. She is a daughter of Prof. John W. Scott, formerly President of Miami University. He is now an $1,800 clerk in the Pension Office, and is said to be the oldest man in active service on the Government pay-roll.

Lord James Douglas, who was arrested recently in London for sending improper photographs to a lady, was in New York about a year ago and was quite a society pet. He left behind him several reminders in the shape of unliquidated bills, which have since been called to his attention frequently, but unsuccessfully.

Empress Eugénie, early in her reign, wrote of the late Emperor Frederick: "The Prince is tall and handsome, almost a head taller than the Emperor; he is slight and fair, with a straw-colored mustache, a German (as Tacitus might describe him) of chivalrous courtesy, with something of the Hamlet about him. . . . His companion, a Gen. Moltke (or some such name), is a taciturn gentleman, but by no means a dreamer, and, being perpetually on the lookout, takes one by surprise with his pointed remarks. They are an imposing race, these Germans. Louis calls them the race of the future."

True to His First Love.

Minneapolis *Journal:* The fact that the convention has selected another candidate does not alter our estimate of Judge Gresham or disturb our honest conviction that he was the most available man before the convention and the easiest to elect.

Is the Republican Party to Have Another Dose of Elkins?

West Superior (Wis.) *Inter-Ocean* (Rep.): Notwithstanding the known high character of Gen. Harrison, it is not entirely clear but that behind him stalks the headsman of the Republican party in 1884—S. B. Elkins.

The Rock We Stand On.

Portland *Oregonian:* The record of the Republican party is its rock of ages; the record of the Democratic party is its everlasting shame.

THE MINNEAPOLIS MILLERS.

Small Output Last Week—The Demand Slightly Improving.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 27.—The *Northwestern Miller* today says:

With all the mills idle Saturday for the millers' picnic, the average daily output of flour for the last week was brought down to a pretty low figure. The total production for the week was 109,200 barrels, averaging 18,200 barrels daily, against 111,400 barrels the previous week and 121,500 barrels for the corresponding time in 1887. The mills are running a little stronger this week, nineteen being in operation, and producing 22,000 barrels or over per day. There may, however, be shut downs before the week is over, which will make the production considerably lighter on the average. There is, perhaps, a trifle better demand for flour from the East, but the orders taken are usually small and scattered over a wide territory. Prices continue to shrink away, and are now considered extremely low. A five cent per barrel cut in freight rates is now being obtained by most millers on domestic shipments, as well as export, and they are helped out that much. Quite fair sales of straight flour for export have lately been made by one or more firms to be shipped promptly, but as a rule millers claim that the export market is practically dead. The direct exports of flour last week were 31,700 barrels, against 29,000 barrels the preceding week.

Receipts for the week ending June 26: Wheat, 460,000 bushels; flour, 430 barrels; millstuff, 14 tons. Shipments; Wheat, [illegible] bushels; flour, 100,000 barrels; millstuff, 3,000 tons. Wheat in store: Minneapolis, [illegible] bushels; St. Paul, 285,000; Duluth, [illegible] bushels.

Fifty-four merchant mills located in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Dakota make the following report of their flour output for May: Flour made, May, 1888, 371,131 barrels; flour made, May, 1887, 233,855 barrels; flour exported, May, 1888, 98,994 barrels; flour exported, May, 1887, 71,326 barrels.

The work of the Minneapolis mills for May is not included in the above and was as follows: Flour made, May, 1888, 737,530 barrels; flour made, May, 1887, 469,570 barrels; exported May, 1888, 204,855 barrels; 1887, [illegible] barrels. This makes a total of [illegible] barrels that were produced by the Minneapolis mills and 54 others located elsewhere for May, 1888, against 703,425 barrels made in the same time last year.

An "Against" Party.

[Gen. Harrison at Des Moines Sept. 21, [illegible].]

What does the Democratic party stand for? What are its principles? What new direction would be given to the old ship if the helm should pass into the hands of the Democrats? I know what that party has been against. It has been an "against" party. [Laughter.] It was against freedom in Kansas; it was against the war; it was against the draft; it was against emancipation; it was against a greenback currency; it was against reconstruction; it was against the amendments; it was against the Ku-Klux laws; it was against the Civil Rights bill; it was against the act to strengthen the public credit; it was against the resumption of specie payments; but it is not against any of these things now—it is underneath them. The country in its grand sweep has left all these things to history; they are no longer subjects of debate—they are historical facts; they are the sun-lighted peaks of our most brilliant and eventful epoch. We have climbed the rugged and bloody pass. The lowering clouds have lifted or have fallen in refreshing showers. It is a time of peace and of amazing prosperity throughout the land. So far as legislation and public administration can shape the course of events, these things have come because of the wise, courageous, and patriotic legislation of the Republican party [applause]; they have come because the Democratic party has been in a minority. There was a long period in the history of our country when, as I had occasion to say once before, the Democratic party seemed to be playing with our country the child's game of "teeter." When the Democratic party was up the country was down, and when the country was up the Democratic party was down. [Applause.]

Some of the Railroad Attorneys Who Helped to Down Gresham.

The personnel of the California delegation was remarkable. Haymond, the railroad lawyer, at its head; "Fred" Crocker, the Pacific Railway man's son, next; "Eli" Dénison, the Pacific Railway man's news agent, next in line; and Chairman Estee, whose Republicanism does not really begin until 1877. He is now Gen. Creed Haymond's assistant at a salary of [illegible] a year, which he draws from the treasury of the Central Pacific.—*Chicago Times.*

A remarkable fact about the Nebraska delegation which was not generally known before is that the delegation was tendered and accepted the use of the private car of the General Manager of the Union Pacific—road-car No. 95. The car remained in the depot here during the convention and took the gentlemen home yesterday afternoon. Seven of the ten Nebraska delegates are railroad attorneys and employés, Thurston, the Temporary Chairman of the convention, being at their head.—*Chicago News.*

Harrison Working for His Friends.

New York *Times* (mugwump): Among the few things for which Mr. Harrison succeeded in making a reputation at Washington during his Senatorial career was industrious, ingenious, and varied office-seeking for his friends in Indiana. [Should he have sought offices for his opponents or enemies?] Whatever conclusion he may have reached as to the expediency or desirableness of the civil service reform law, he was a profound believer in the doctrine that the offices should be distributed first to and then by the Senators. Some of the requests that he urged with the greatest confidence and vehemence indicated an almost grotesque conception of his official responsibility for the character of the appointees allotted to him. The disapproval with which he must now regard Mr. Cleveland's shortcomings in this regard as set down in the Chicago platform is doubtless genuine, but he is not a man to whom the correction of the evils of the service, such as they still are, would come easy, either by natural perception of them or by any aversion to profiting by them.

These objections will not hurt Ben with the politicians of either party.

Watterson's Grief for John.

Louisville *Courier-Journal*, June 26: And so it is not Sherman, either! Poor John! This was his last chance. He is a hard man and has led us a sad dance in his day; and it is not in nature to shed any tears over his cold bier. But we wish him nothing worse than his own thoughts. He now fully realizes how it is himself. Henceforward, since he has nothing else to live for, and can well afford it, let us hope that he will cultivate some of the graces, and try to love more and hate less, and die at least a Christian and a patriot!

Good-by, John;
You've staid very long;
But you'll never come back
To your own pickaniny.

And good-by all, and exeunt omnes; the cheerful Allison; the unexpectant Gresham; the modest Hawley; Alger, who couldn't; Foraker, who didn't; and McKinley, who might have been but wasn't——

Compliments and Congratulations.

New York *World:* Our congratulations to you, Mr. James G. Blaine. You have acted with such plain, simple honesty and fair dealing in regard to the Chicago Convention that the malice of your enemies falls harmless. You have treated your party honorably, have steadily resisted a great temptation, and have escaped the worry and turmoil of a heated campaign.

New York *Tribune:* Mr. Blaine has done the most magnanimous thing in the history of American politics—intended it from the start, and could not be swerved from it by the most glittering temptations or the most persuasive appeals. His countrymen are sure to recognize it, and count him the first American of his time.

Forced Into the Harem.

The great tenor, Masini, recently sang at Constantinople before the Sultan's harem. After his aria from "The Huguenots" a voice arose behind the screens, where all the ladies were hidden, and in perfect Italian style it sang the song of Valentine, which follows the tenor aria. The singer proved to be the daughter of a high official in the Turkish Court who had studied in Rome, but who had been forced into the Sultan's harem on her return to Constantinople.

A Mistake Acknowledged.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* The *Sentinel* yesterday assumed, in view of Mr. Cleveland's severe denunciation four years ago of the candidacy of Presidents for a second term, that he would administer a sharp rebuke to the committee which waited on him to inform him of his renomination. The *Sentinel* was mistaken.

Treason in Indiana.

Goshen (Ind.) *News:* We don't like the platform—it is protectionism run wild. While in 1884 it recognized that there were inequalities in the tariff and pledged itself to the correction of those inequalities, this year it recognizes nothing but protection good and bad and in return offers free whisky and tobacco.

A Great Discovery Made in New York.

New York *Tribune:* It may be said, incidentally, that some people in this town are not tall enough to see over the Alleghany Mountains.

WILLIAM STILL TALKING.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR ADDRESSES THE PRUSSIAN LANDTAG.

Prussian Local Affairs Will Be Managed on Traditional Principles—Municipal Officers of Berlin Given a Sharp Rebuke on the Subject of Religion—Great Probability that De Lesseps' Panama Canal Loan Has Failed—General Foreign News.

BERLIN, June 27.—The Landtag met today. The opening was accompanied by an imposing ceremonial similar to that observed when the Reichstag met. The White Hall of the old castle was again the scene of the ceremonial. The King entered the hall followed by the Royal Princes. The Queen and the Princesses occupied a dais to the right of the throne. The members of the two Houses of the Landtag were stationed opposit the throne, the members of the Upper House on the right and those of the Lower House on the left side. As soon as the King arrived, the President of the Upper House proposed cheers for him, and they were given with enthusiasm. The King did not remove his helmet while reading his speech. The chief passages of the address were loudly applauded. When he had finished the King extended his hand to Prince Bismarck, who, bowing low, kissed it. After bowing to the assembly the King left the hall amid enthusiastic cheering. Following is the text of King William's speech:

This is a time of sorrow. I welcome you for the first time from this place. Only for a few months did the scepter rest in the hands of my departed father, nevertheless his reign was long enough for the Fatherland to recognize what a ruler it has lost. His personal dignity and nobility of mind, the glorious part he played in the great destinies of the Fatherland, and the heroic and Christian resignation with which he fought his mortal malady have made his memory imperishable in the hearts of the people. I received numberless proofs of faithful remembrance and loving sympathy at a time so sorrowful for me. I expressed to all who approached me with words of comfort my kingly thanks. When, through my father's death, my ancestors' crown descended to me, I felt it necessary at the beginning of my reign to assemble you about me without delay, to take before you the oath to the Constitution, which I swear to keep firm and inviolable, and I swear to rule lawfully and truly, as God may help me.

William I., during a glorious reign, filled with deeds of war and peace, created the Prussia of today and made our people's yearning for national unity a reality. My father, actuated by the same piety, and whose example inspires me, continued the same policy. William's words in public proclamations constituted his political legacy. I am resolved to follow him in this path in governing Prussia and also as regards the imperial policy. Like William I. I will faithfully and conscientiously observe the laws and respect the rights of the people. At the same time I will maintain and exercise the constitutional rights of the crown, and will transmit them unimpaired to my successor. I am far from aiming to enlarge the prerogatives of the crown, thereby disturbing confidence in the stability of the legal conditions under which we are governed. The legal status of my rights, so long as it remains undisputed, is sufficient to afford to the life of the state the measure of monarchical influence which Prussia requires in pursuance of her historical development. From the manner in which Prussia was constituted, from her present position in the Empire, and in view of the sentiments and habits of our people, I believe that our Constitution distributes the cooperation of forces in the life of the state in a wise and beneficent manner. Because of this belief, as well as on account of my oath, I shall guard and protect the Constitution. Following my ancestors' example, I shall consider it my duty to extend to all religions my kingly protection in the free exercise of their forms of worship. I am especially gratified with the recent ecclesiastical legislation, which has shaped the relations between the State and the Catholic Church and its spiritual head in a manner acceptable to both parties. I shall endeavor to preserve the ecclesiastical peace of the country.

The principal points in the reform of the internal administration accomplished at the last session of the Landtag and the practical working of the new legislation prove that the idea of self-government controlled by honorary functionaries has taken full possession of the popular mind. Suitable personal forces readily advanced and placed themselves at the service of the Commonwealth. I intend firmly to uphold this valuable result, and to further develop and strengthen the new institutions and contribute to their permanent and successful working. I shall adhere to the traditions of the Prussian financial administration.

The King expressed sympathy with the sufferers by the recent floods in Prussia, and said the Government was relieving them and working to prevent a recurrence of the disaster. He thanked all those persons at home and abroad who assisted in alleviating the distress. He said he hoped to promote the prosperity of the country by common labors based on mutual confidence which would not be jeopardized by radical differences of views on fundamental questions. He said he assumed the office at a momentous time, but that he approached his task confidently, inspired with a sense of duty. In conclusion he quoted the words of Frederick the Great: "The King is the first servant of the state."

The Dowager Empress Victoria today received the President and Vice-Presidents of the Reichstag, who presented her with an address of condolence on account of the Emperor Frederick. The Empress in her reply to the address thanked them for their sympathy.

The President and Vice-Presidents afterwards waited upon the Emperor and presented him with the reply of the Reichstag to the speech from the throne. The Emperor thanked them for the unanimity with which the reply had been voted, and asked them to convey his thanks to the Reichstag. His Majesty recalled the passage of the Army bill by the Reichstag Feb. 6, and said that decision had a most cheering effect upon his grandfather and himself. He attended the sitting of the Reichstag in person and was the first to announce the vote to his grandfather, who, after receiving the news, embraced and kissed him. His Majesty said he would never forget that day.

Herr Wedell-Piesdorf is mentioned as likely to be appointed Minister of the Royal Household. His political views are similar to those of Herr Von Puttkamer.

It is reported that the Berlin municipal authorities, some of whom hold liberal views on religious matters, were received in a frigid manner by the Emperor, and that his Majesty concluded his remarks to them by saying: "Make it your business to see that more churches are built in Berlin."

The municipal authorities of Berlin were received by the Emperor today in the marble hall of the castle. Herr Forckenbeck read an address. The Emperor thanked him for the expressions of loyalty.

The addresses of the Upper and Lower Houses of the Landtag in reply to the speech from the throne, after expressions of grief at the death of Emperor Frederick, consist for the most part of paraphrases of Emperor William's speech. Gratitude is expressed for the promises made by the Emperor and assurances are given of a faithful and unflinching support of the crown.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Standard* telegraphs: "Emperor William, with an imposing suite, will embark on the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern July 13 or 14 and proceed direct to St. Petersburg, where he will remain for several days. During his stay magnificent fêtes will be given in his honor. The arrangements for King Humbert's visit to Berlin will be agreed upon at a meeting between Premier Crispi and Prince Bismarck.

POPE LEO'S LETTER.

The Church Favors Liberty and Is Not an Enemy of Democracy.

ROME, June 27.—The Pope's encyclical on liberty says: "Human liberty in individuals, as in societies or governments, implies the necessity of conforming to a supreme rational law which emanates from God. The church is not an enemy of honest, legitimate liberty, but is an enemy of license. It condemns the false liberalism or naturalism which desires that there is no supreme law and that every one must form his own faith and religion. Such doctrine tends to destroy the consciousness of the difference between good and evil, between justice and injustice, and makes force the sole basis of society. The church is not an enemy to democracy and rejects no form of government."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Strong Probabilities that the Panama Canal Loan Has Failed.

PARIS, June 27.—The Bourse was agitated today owing to rumors that the subscription for the Panama Canal lottery loan had been a failure. There were large sales of all kinds of securities. Three per cent rentes for money declined 30 cents; Panama Canal 87 francs; Credit Fon 8¾ francs, and Rio Tinto 6 francs—87 cents.

The *Journal des Debats* says the exact result of the subscriptions to the Panama lottery loan is not yet known, but it is believed that the amount of applications will equal only about half the sum asked for.

M. de Lesseps is blamed for trying to float the whole of the Panama Canal loan at one time, instead of issuing half now and half in December. The syndicate which engaged to take one-quarter of the loan if the remainder were subscribed for has been released from its contract, subscriptions having been received for only one-half the loan.

Will Continue Negotiations.

ROME, June 27.—In the course of a discussion on the Budget in the Chamber of Deputies today Premier Crispi, alluding to the abortive negotiations with France to a commercial treaty, said: "France claims from us concessions which we cannot grant. Still we shall persist in our endeavors to arrive at an understanding."

Beheaded in the Streets.

SHANGHAI, June 27.—Nine Government officials at Seoul have been beheaded in the streets by the populace. Foreigners have taken refuge at the Consulates. The outbreak is attributed to Chinese instigation.

The Emperors Will Meet.

VIENNA, June 27.—The *Fremdenblatt* confirms the statement that Emperor William will visit the Czar at St. Petersburg in the first fortnight in July, and that he will afterward visit Emperor Francis Joseph.

Investing in Japanese Copper.

LONDON, June 27.—A French copper syndicate has bought for three years the output of two of the leading copper mines in Japan, amounting to seven-eighths of the total Japanese output.

News Notes by Cable.

The House of Commons today rejected the Channel Tunnel bill by a vote of 307 to 165.

It is expected that Prince Bismarck will go to Friedrichsruhe Sunday to remain for several weeks. It is rumored that Sig. Crispi, the Italian Premier, will meet Prince Bismarck at Kissingen.

The owners of the establishment at Munich from which Billy Porter and Frank Buck, the American cracksmen, made a large haul of jewelry, have arrived in London, and have identified nearly every article of plunder found in Porter's and Buck's residences.

The Society of Authors, of which Lord Tennyson is President, has resolved to invite Mr. James Russell Lowell and all other American authors in London to a public banquet July 25, in recognition of the efforts made in behalf of international copyright.

The managers of the London *Star* newspaper had a grand reception in the *Star* Building this evening. Among the guests were Mr. John Morley, most of the Irish parliamentary leaders, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen prominent in art, literary, and theatrical circles. Several addresses were made.

READY TO BE MOVED NORTH.

Gen. Sheridan Still Holds His Own and May Leave Washington Today.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—[Special.]—The doctors say that there has been no change in Gen. Sheridan's condition today, and that unless some unforeseen trouble makes its appearance their patient will be moved tomorrow to the Swatara. The preparations at the house are all complete, and Mrs. Sheridan has been notified that Nonquit waits to receive the distinguished invalid. The Sheridan children are delighted at the prospect of going North, but their anticipatory pleasure is no greater than that of their father, who today repeatedly expressed longings for a sniff of the pure ocean breezes. The official bulletin issued tonight is apparently frank as to the General's removal, and it is probably correct so far as it speaks of the hour at which the Swatara will depart, but there is no intimation that if the rain now falling ceases the patient will be taken away from his home at about 3 o'clock tomorrow morning. This is the real program and if the weather should clear up it will be carried out. This course is taken because it is presumed that a large crowd would gather around the residence if it was known that the transfer would be made at any certain hour. Everything on board the Swatara is ready, the swinging cot having been rigged in the Captain's cabin this evening under the personal supervision of that official and Dr. O'Reilly.

The Swatara, which arrived at the Washington Navy-Yard this afternoon from Hampton Roads, Va., for the purpose of conveying Gen. Sheridan to Nonquit, Mass., is a barge-rigged vessel of 1,900 tons displacement, drawing about seventeen feet of water. She was rebuilt at the New York Navy-Yard in 1872-'74 from the remains of a somewhat smaller vessel of the same name which figured more or less prominently during the late war. Her engines were the first compound ones used on a cruising naval vessel in the United States. Her maximum horse power is about 1,200 and speed twelve knots. The battery, consisting of one eight-inch rifle, six nine-inch smoothbores, and a smaller rifle, is carried on an open deck, with a topgallant, forecastle and poop. The first duty performed by the Swatara after her reconstruction was in taking the first transit of Venus party to Kerguelen Island, in the South Pacific. She has since then served almost continuously on the Asiatic and North Atlantic stations until about a year ago, when she was put out of commission at Portsmouth, N. H., and thoroughly overhauled, new boilers being furnished and the hull put in first class condition.

A six hours' speed trial was made with her in Chesapeake Bay a few days ago, being ladened a foot below her water line. The result did not come up to the expectations, the highest speed made being less than twelve knots and the mean a little above ten knots. At the time her commanding officer received instructions to come to Washington she was on the eve of starting for the South Atlantic station, where she has recently been assigned. She will start for this station as soon as she has delivered her distinguished passenger at Nonquit. The following are the officers at present attached to this vessel: Commander, John McGowan; Lieutenant Commander, Eugene H. Watson; Lieutenants, C. H. Perkins, William C. Strong, H. W. Schaefer, Alfred Reynolds, E. E. Wight; Ensign, Volney O. Chase; Surgeon, H. M. Martin; Assistant Surgeon, J. G. Field; Paymaster, Edward Bellows; Chief Engineer, J. L. D. Bothwick; Assistant Engineers, C. C. Keckner, J. H. Baker; and Lieut. William B. Biddle, in command of the detachment of marines.

The Official Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—At 9 o'clock the following bulletin was issued:

Gen. Sheridan has remained in about the same state for the last twenty-four hours. Nothing thus far has occurred to cause any change in the plan already adopted for his removal to Nonquit. If everything is favorable he will take advantage of the courtesy of the Secretary of the Navy to sail from Washington on the United States steamship Swatara about noon tomorrow.
ROBERT M. O'REILLY,
WASHINGTON MATTHEWS,
HENRY C. YARROW.

BLAZING LUMBER IN ST. LOUIS.

A Loss of $100,000 Inflicted—H. Gaus & Sons the Principal Losers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 27.—[Special.]—A big fire broke out in the lumber district tonight involving a loss of $100,000. It was first discovered among the shavings of H. Gaus & Sons' planing-mill, covering the block on Main and Madison streets. By the time the fire department arrived the mill was a mass of flames and the adjoining lumber yard was in danger. After three hours' hard fight the fire was kept in the block, but the mill and lumber were entirely destroyed. The loss on machinery is put at $50,000 and on stock and building at $50,000. The insurance is about $60,000, divided between twenty companies. The mill did a heavy business in sash and doors and employed about 500 men.

HOLBROOK, Ari., June 27.—A fire at Fort Apache Monday destroyed the entire Quartermaster and commissary supplies. The estimated loss to the Government, including buildings, is $100,000.

READING, Pa., June 27.—Fire last night destroyed the screen house, coal house, ore house, and other departments of the Isabella furnace at the Isabella station, Chester County, together with valuable machinery. Loss over $50,000.

EL PASO, Tex., June 27.—The Mexican freight depot and adjoining building in Paso del Norte were burned at 10:30 this evening, together with about seventy freight-cars. A large amount of freight was also burned. The estimated loss is about $200,000.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in Isaac Ruben's rag shop at No. 221 South Clinton street, burned a barn in the rear, and scorched the wall of a furniture factory on the north. The loss on Ruben's building and his stock was $4,000.

First Conviction Under a New Law.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 27.—[Special.]—Joseph Carr, living near Rochester, this county, was convicted in the Sangamon Circuit Court today under the age of consent law and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. This is the first conviction of the kind in this court.

The Chamber of Horrors fascinates the spectator. Eden Musee, Wabash and Jackson.

CHAUNCEY REACHES HOME

MR. DEPEW EXPLAINS HIS CANDIDACY TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK.

Northwestern Railroads Have Caused the Antipathy in That Part of the Country to Railroad Men—The Railroader's View of the Convention's Work—Mr. Blaine's Friends Controlled It, He Thinks—Other Metropolitan News.

NEW YORK, June 27.—[Special.]—Chauncey M. Depew came back to the city yesterday, and with him were a number of well-known Republicans. All of the party considered the work they had set out to do well done. They were pleased with the nomination of Harrison and Morton, though Depew had been their first choice. When they scattered to their several homes they did so with mutual assurances of victory later on. In speaking of his candidacy Mr. Depew said:

"I went to Chicago determined not to permit my name to be used, because of what I had heard from the Northwest of the hostility to railroad men, and made a speech before the delegation stating my reasons for not running and begging to be released. The answer was a unanimous vote to put me in whether or no; but my own judgment, after examination, was that, while the reports of the hostility of Grangers were exaggerated for effect upon the convention, yet there was enough of it to make the candidacy of a man who earned his living at the railroad business too hazardous for any party to attempt. The Northwestern farmers are an exceedingly intelligent and a reading people, and I think the railroads are to blame that they do not meet the issue by meeting the shippers—as we have done in our State—ascertaining their grievances, patiently and in good temper explaining the difficulties which are unavoidable in railroad management, and at any cost short of bankruptcy settling the matter. They should make a settlement with the shippers, and then unite with the shippers, who are the only people who have a right to complain, and smash the demagogs. I believe in two years these impecunious lawyers, who live by gaining office through their hostility to railroads, would be driven from public life, and compelled, like farmers and railroad men, to earn their living by work, thereby reducing the wind and increasing the wealth of the State.

"The positive force in the convention all the while was Blaine. The Blaine men might be said to be divided into two classes—one to nominate him anyhow, the other believing that the conditions of his letter to Whitelaw Reid were final, and that he would not accept unless his friends who were candidates because he was out of the field, and would not have been otherwise, would retire in his favor. The two classes mustered together about 500 out of the 850 members of the convention. The majority of the New York delegation belonged to the latter class. We believed that Mr. Blaine, if nominated over the heads of Sherman, Harrison, Alger, or Allison, would not and could not honorably accept, and his declination would compel the convention to reconvene to make a nomination which no man worthy of the place would take. I invited the New York delegation to meet me at dinner Saturday night. Speeches were made by the four delegates at large and other members of the delegation, and these things resulted: First, the delegation agreed to act as a unit, a thing which has never been done by New York Republicans since 1850. That presented a positive force of seventy-two votes and nearly as many more which followed by the laws of political gravitation in its train. Second, we would have no dark horses. That killed all the incipient booms and stamped out all conspiracies against the candidates in the other camps. Third, we decided to vote for Harrison until we saw his nomination impossible. Then for Blaine if the conditions of the withdrawal and assent of the leading candidates were secured. If not, then for Sherman. We further agreed that we would vote against all adjournments.

"This brought the vote to Harrison and nominated him. Of course, not all Mr. Blaine's friends came to Harrison, for many of them were supporters of Sherman and Alger, but the withdrawal of Allison and Iowa's solid vote and the transfer of Pennsylvania to Harrison did the business.

"Judge Gresham's position, besides other causes, was due to his environments. Many children die from overfond parents indulging them in too much plum cake. Every newspaper, all the hotels, stores, and clubs in Chicago were unanimously for Gresham. His praises filled the editorial and news columns, and formed the staple of local conversation. The friends of other candidates had never in the press or with the local public any standing or recognition. The friends of other individuals found their chief and their cause constantly belittled or assailed. This, instead of converting, produced in every camp an intense irritation which not even the great merits of Judge Gresham could allay.

"The acceptance of the nomination of Harrison and Morton by the country justified the wisdom of the selection. It will grow in favor as the canvass advances. I expect one of the cleverest campaigns the country ever had, and a discussion upon great principles, which will be both healthy and educational. We Republicans, standing squarely on a platform which is unequivocal in its declaration for protection which protects, hail the issue with pleasure and confidence."

TO CROWD OUT COMPETITION.

The Sugar Trust Attempts to Deny the Boycott Circular.

NEW YORK, June 27.—[Special.]—The rumor that the managers of the sugar trust had sent out a circular boycotting brokers who deal in any but trust sugars was the talk of the street today. The circular is said to state that no commission will be paid after July 1 to brokers who violate the edict of the trust, and also to forbid brokers to have correspondence with brokers in other cities who sell sugars from the refineries of Philadelphia and Boston that are outside of the combination. There are very few if any brokers in this city who sell anything but trust sugar, and they claim that the order, if made, will not affect them. They are very reticent on the subject, and many of them declare that no such circular has been issued. The refiners also deny emphatically that any circular of the kind has been sent out. Mr. Barstow, the head salesman for Havemeyer & Elder, said that while no circular had been promulgated there was good reason for one. The refineries in this vicinity object to having the price of sugar knocked down by the two Philadelphia refineries, and say it is right and proper for them to take action for self-protection. Very little of the Boston and Philadelphia sugar comes to this city, as the cost of freight makes up the difference in price, but considerable is sold throughout the country by brokers here and shipped direct from the refineries. The action of the trust is evidently meant to crowd outside refineries out of the business.

BITING AND BARKING.

A Man Suffering with Hydrophobia Picked Up in the Streets of New York.

NEW YORK, June 27.—[Special.]—The police in the Sixty-seventh Street Station House have a case of supposed hydrophobia on hand. A man about 35 years old, in a dark suit and white lawn tennis shirt, was found at the corner of Seventy-third street and First avenue just before 11 o'clock last night in what seemed to be a raging fit. He foamed at the mouth and snarled like an angry dog. The policeman who took him to the station kept him at arm's length. In the station a strait jacket had to be put on the man. He snapped at everybody and everything within reach, and his hoarse cries seemed to the frightened hearers to be like barking. An ambulance was summoned and he was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital under guard. He had not answered any questions as to who he was or where he belonged, and the sergeant registered him on the blotter as an unknown man. A doctor's certificate came back from the hospital attesting that the man was really suffering from hydrophobia.

A BOODLER'S CHEEK.

Though Now in Canada He Begins Suit for Some of the Plunder.

NEW YORK, June 27.—[Special.]—John Keenan, the ex-boodle Alderman, now in Canada, is pushing proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas against Heman S. Clarke, the aqueduct contractor. It is said that before the aqueduct contracts were given out several years ago Keenan and Clarke entered into some agreement whereby the former was to use his influence in securing some of the contracts for Clarke, and there was to be a mutual division of the profits resulting from the work, or, at any rate, Keenan was to receive a share in the profits. Clarke & O'Brien, however, received a number of the contracts for work on the acqueduct, because in most cases they were the lowest bidders. Clarke received some individual contracts which Keenan claims he is entitled to share in, and therefore has brought a suit for an accounting.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Neither Marlborough Nor Mrs. Hamersley Will Be Interviewed.

NEW YORK, June 27.—[Special.]—It is said the Duke of Marlborough will marry Mrs. Louis C. Hamersley Saturday. Many believe the report to be true, and base their belief on the stories of the attentions the Duke has paid Mrs. Hamersley this season and while he was here last season. They say that the Duke has appeared more jovial than usual of late, which they attribute to the success of his suit. Some, however, claim that it is not Mrs. Hamersley on whom the Duke wishes to bestow a title, but a prominent heiress of this city. The Duke of Marlborough is at the Albemarle. Nothing definit could be learned there this morning, and the Duke declined to see any reporter. Mrs. Hamersley, who lives at No. 257 Fifth avenue, also refused positively to be interviewed.

PART OF OUR NAVY.

The North Atlantic squadron, consisting of the flagship Richmond, the Atlanta, Ossipee, Galena, and Yantic, Rear-Admiral Stephen B. Luce commanding, arrived at this port today to fill up the complement of men, coal, receive stores, and generally prepare for the combined army and navy maneuvres to take place shortly, possibly in the neighborhood of Newport, R. I. The fleet is now anchored off West Twenty-seventh street.

A PROHIBITIONIST IN TROUBLE.

Joseph F. Bennett, a Buffalo lawyer and a Prohibitionist orator, was arraigned before Judge Brown in the criminal part of the United States Circuit Court today, charged with the crime of personating a United States detective. Bennett secured money from a number of persons in Catskill, N. Y., where he represented that he was seeking violators of the pension laws. He asked today for an adjournment to consult counsel, which was granted.

DEATH OF A CHICAGO MAN.

A middle-aged German walked into Raede's Hotel on First street, Hoboken, last night and registered as "Henry Hertzog, Chicago." He said he was going back to the fatherland, and inquired of the landlord the time of the departure of the Bremen steamer this morning. During the night he was taken violently sick and was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where he died in a few hours. The body has been removed to the morgue.

WHERE IS PITCHER'S PLUNDER?

The Bank Wrecker Arrested, but Only a Part of the Securities Recovered.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 27.—[Special.]—Pitcher, the robber and probable wrecker of the Union Bank, was caught in Montreal last evening just previous to his intended departure for England by way of the steamer Parisian. When the robbery was first discovered Inspector Byrnes of New York was notified and requested to look out for Pitcher on all outgoing steamers. Detective Parker arrived in New York yesterday morning, and, after consultation with Inspector Byrnes, started immediately for Montreal, where he arrived last night, and before many hours had elapsed he had found his man, who had made himself conspicuous at his hotel by the large sums of money he exhibited. The inspector says that Pitcher was not only a knave but a fool as well. He had sent on a score or more of certified checks from Canada, with the request that they be paid with draft on London houses. He scattered these checks so recklessly that they served like so many trails to his cover. At 2:15 o'clock this afternoon a dispatch was received from Detective Parker stating that Pitcher had been arraigned on the charge of bringing stolen money into Canada, and was bound over for trial Saturday. In his valise and on his person were found about $500 in gold and $13,000 in drafts on Montreal houses, some of the missing securities, also a saloon passage ticket to Liverpool by the steamer Parisian, which sailed at 5 o'clock this morning. Pitcher has retained C. C. Guerin as counsel. Guerin was of the opinion that on account of the shape in which the money was found upon Pitcher any extradition proceedings would be easily defeated. What became of the bonds and other securities which have disappeared from the bank is a mystery, as no trace of them could be found, and the impression is that they are hidden safely in this country.

MONTREAL, Que., June 27.—[Special.]—It is now believed that any extradition proceedings against Pitcher, the absconding Providence Bank teller, based on the present charge against him of bringing stolen property into Canada, will fail, as he exchanged the bank property for other securities before he left the United States. So sure of this is the absconder himself that he cheekily offers to compromise the matter with the bank and restore to them securities to the value of $400,000 providing they give him $50,000. Previous to his arrest he had purchased here a draft on a Parisian bank for 100,000 francs. A draft on an English bank for £1,000, which he had obtained in Boston, was also found on him.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Lead Pipe Thieves.

George Dunscombe, an old time leap pipe thief, is under arrest at the Desplaines Street Station and will be booked for a dozen or more offenses. He has destroyed over $2,500 worth of fine plumbing during the last few weeks. Several days ago Officers Wessler and McDonald arrested Ed Stager and accused him of stealing lead pipe. He confessed, and told of a number of places where he and Dunscombe had stolen lead-pipe together. Young Stager is a boy who has always worked, and who has a good reputation. He is but 17 years of age, and lives on Clybourn avenue. He says he met Dunscombe on the corner of Madison and Halsted streets about the 1st of June and told him he was out of work. Dunscombe told him he knew how to make money easily, and coaxed him to go into the lead pipe stealing.

Died at the Hospital.

Alfred S. Putnam died at the County Hospital last night from opium poisoning. He was 45 years old. Monday he was found in a room at No. 294 South Clark street suffering from an overdose of opium and was taken to the hospital. A telegram was received from Oriskany Falls, N. Y., at the hospital last night asking that his body be embalmed and held until sent for. Mr. Carltaf, it is said, had started for Chicago. It was signed by William Noxon. It was said at the Atlas House on Fourth avenue that Putnam had been working there for two years as a porter and that he was getting $300 a year from his father's estate in New York. He always went on a spree and used morphine when he received his quarterly remittance.

Charged with Burglary.

John C. Clifford, a clerk for the M. D. Shay Shoe Company, No. 156 Fifth avenue, is locked up at the armory on three charges of obtaining goods by false pretenses, the complainants being M. D. Shay and R. O'Neill & Co. Simon Wopinski and Honer Zagerman, shoemakers, are also under arrest for receiving stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen. The stolen property consists of some dozens pairs of shoes belonging to these firms and sold by Clifford to the two shoemakers.

Going Through Photograph Galleries.

The photographing establishment of J. B. Wilson, No. 889 State state, was burglarized Sunday night and $40 worth of stuff stolen. Tuesday night Gehrig's photographing establishment, No. 389 Madison street, was also entered and $100 worth of material taken. The property from both places was found by Officers Ryan and Mack in the possession of James E. Connelly and George Palmer, and both men are now locked up on charges of burglary.

Wheeler—Gregsten.

The marriage of Miss Eleanor Frances Gregsten and Mr. Charles Wheeler Nicholes took place at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 3437 Michigan avenue yesterday, only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties being present. The Rt. Rev. Charles Edward Cheney officiated.

Work on the Log Drives.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 27.—[Special.]—It was expected that the work of rafting the Main Wolf log drive would commence today. The head of this drive was already reached. The boom and rear is near New London. It contains 65,000,000 feet. The logs are owned by Scott of Omro, James P. Gould, George W. Pratt, Paine Lumber Company of Oshkosh, and Uppam & Russell of Shawnee.

THE THEATRES.

Miss Cora M. Eldridge, a pupil of Mr. S. G. Pratt, gave a pianoforte recital last evening at Weber Hall. Her program embraced Beethoven's sonata, op. 13; Bach's gavotte from the sixth violin sonata, transcribed by Tours; the Wagner-Liszt "Spinning Song"; Schubert's Impromptu, op. 142; a set of five Chopin numbers, including the Ballade, op. 47, and the Berceuse; Mendelssohn's Rondo Capriccioso, Weber's "Concertstueck," etc. In the last named she was assisted by Mr. Pratt, who played the orchestral accompaniment upon a second piano. Miss Eldridge is a youthful and talented player, who has already acquired a fair amount of technical facility. She does not appear as yet to possess that repose and power of self-control which so largely contributes to an artist's certainty in the manipulation of the keyboard, though this, it is fair to presume, may come with further experience. At present there is much in her work that gives evidence of musical appreciation. Miss Eolia Carpenter sang two Italian songs, which were most enthusiastically received.

At the Hill-Mather trial in New York the defense called one of the plaintiff's witnesses. This witness was Charles H. McConnell of Chicago. McConnell said he was the purchaser of Haverly's Theatre in Chicago, which was afterward organized into the Columbia Theatre Company Feb. 2, 1885. Mr. McConnell said he had had several conversations with Miss Mather subsequent to her investment in the stock of this company, and that on each occasion she had expressed her satisfaction with it, and also inquired eagerly how the theatre was getting along. In July, 1885, she had refused to sell out to Mr. Hill, who offered to take her $10,000 interest off her hands. The proceedings thus far show that Mr. Hill lost $27,344 the year that he tried to boom Miss Mather in New York.

Miss Dorothy Dorr having been accorded the choice of parts in "A Possible Case" next season under her contract with Manager J. M. Hill, has decided to continue in the character which she created in that play, and in which she was so much praised for her work last season. Violet Mendoza will therefore be in the hands of Mrs. Georgie Drew Barrymore, who has also been engaged by Mr. Hill for next season at the Union Square. While this lady is at the Union Square John Drew will be playing at Daly's, Sydney Drew will be in "A Legal Wreck" at the Madison Square, and Mrs. John Drew will be playing with Joseph Jefferson at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Mr. Frank Mayo has finally decided not to star next season, and he has been engaged by Manager Barnay as leading heavy man of the company which will support Miss Julia Marlowe. Mr. Barnay is in negotiation with a number of other prominent people, and if his plans are successful Miss Marlowe in her forthcoming tour will have the advantage of one of the strongest companies ever taken out with a star.

Herrmann, the prestidigitateur, has just signed a ten-years' lease for the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, where he takes possession of the premises immediately. It is his intention to conduct the theatre as a first-class combination house.

Miss Sophie Eyre, one of the former portly leading ladies at Wallack's, is playing Mareta Paoli in "Mr. Barnes of New York" at the Olympic Theatre in London. She may be in the cast of that play when it is produced in this country.

The title for Mr. Clinton Stuart's adaptation of "Antoinette Rigaud," in which Miss Effie Ellsler will appear at the Madison Square Theatre July 2, has at last been selected. The play will be called "The Keepsake."

Mr. Bolossy Kiralfy while abroad purchased the spectacular drama, "Matthias Sandorf," to be produced in New York next August, two of the London Alhambra ballets, and a French fairy play.

Mr. Dion Boucicault, it is said, will write dramatic criticisms for the New York *Herald*. He ought to be able to judge other people's plays. He has certainly appropriated enough of them.

Miss Lillian Russell is taking a brief summer rest. Later in the season she will again sing with the Duff opera company.

Miss Blanche Marsden has determined to contest the will of her father, Fred Marsden, the dramatist, whose recent sad death will be remembered.

Sir Arthur Sullivan is to write the incidental music for Mr. Henry Irving's revival of "Macbeth."

Miss Pearl Eytinge has turned Miss Amelie Rives' morbid story of "The Quick or the Dead" into a play.

OFFICIAL WEATHER GUESSES.

Indications for the Northwest During the Next Twenty-four Hours.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28—1 a. m.—For Missouri, Indiana, and Illinois, light to fresh northerly winds, becoming variable, slightly cooler, fair weather, preceded in Indiana by light rains.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, light to fresh northeasterly winds, brisk on Lake Michigan and Lake Huron, lower temperature, rain, followed by fair weather.

Cautionary signals are displayed on Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario.

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer....	Thermometer.......	Direction of wind.......	State of weather....	Rainfall for 24 hours....
New York	30.08	74	N. E.	Cloudy	....
Washington, D. C.	30.00	70	E.	Rain	.08
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.80	80	S.	Fair	....
New Orleans, La.	29.88	80	S.	Clear	....
Galveston, Tex.	29.84	82	S.	Clear	....
Nashville, Tenn.	29.74	76	S. W.	Fair	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.10	72	S. E.	Rain	.02
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.00	64	E.	Clear	....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.06	62	N. E.	Cloudy	....
Rochester, N. Y.	30.04	62	E.	Clear	....
Erie, Pa.	29.90	70	S.	Rain	....
Cleveland, O.	29.82	70	S. E.	Rain	.04
Sandusky, O.	29.80	68	E.	Rain	.12
Toledo, O.	29.78	66	E.	Rain	.12
Detroit, Mich.	29.86	64	E.	Rain	.06
Alpena, Mich.	29.98	56	E.	Cloudy	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.80	60	E.	Rain	.18
Marquette, Mich.	30.02	50	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Port Huron, Mich.	29.90	66	E.	Cloudy	....
Chicago	29.74	60	N.	Rain	.14
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.84	52	N.	Rain	.30
Duluth, Minn.	30.02	46	N. E.	Cloudy	....
St. Paul, Minn.	29.94	60	N. E.	Cloudy	.08
La Crosse, Wis.	29.94	60	N. E.	Cloudy	....
Davenport, Ia.	29.81	56	N. E.	Cloudy	.02
Des Moines, Ia.	29.86	68	N. E.	Rain	....
Keokuk, Ia.	29.78	62	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Cairo, Ill.	29.76	70	S. W.	Cloudy	.08
Springfield, Ill.	29.74	68	N. W.	Cloudy	.01
St. Louis, Mo.	29.72	72	N.	Clear	....
Springfield, Mo.	29.80	68	W.	Clear	.06
Leavenworth, Kas.	29.84	66	N.	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb.	29.92	60	N. E.	Cloudy	....
Huron, Dak.	29.88	64	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Yankton, Dak.	29.90	62	E.	Cloudy	....
Moorhead, Minn.	29.88	60	S. E.	Clear	....
St. Vincent	29.84	64	S.	Clear	....
Bismarck, Dak.	29.78	66	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Fort Buford, Dak.	29.70	62	S. E.	Cloudy	.06
Helena, Mont.	29.78	56	N. E.	Cloudy	.08
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.68	74	S.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo.	29.68	80	S.	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas.	29.88	72	E.	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex.	29.68	84	W.	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.48	82	S. E.	Clear	....
Minnedosa	29.68	62	S.	Cloudy	....
Fort Garry	29.78	66	S.	Fair	....
Norfolk, Va.	30.02	70	E.	Rain	1.84
Medicine Hat	29.42	74	S. W.	Fair	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.00	80	S. W.	Cloudy	....
Montrose	29.84	78	S.	Clear	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.00	76	E.	Cloudy	.04
Pensacola, Fla.	29.90	78	S. W.	Fair	.04

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 27.—The North German Lloyd steamer Werra, from Bremen for New York, which recently went ashore at Dungeness, but was assisted off and brought here and placed in dry-dock, after being examined and found all right, sailed hence for New York at 6 o'clock this morning.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Arrived, State of Pennsylvania, Glasgow; City of Columbia, Havana; England, Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 27.—The Ems, from New York, arrived today and proceeded for Bremen.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

What He Said About It.

There is no medicine which has been offered to the people for the past forty years that has attained the popularity of Pond's Extract. The reason is plain. It is a medicine that relieves at once all pain and inflammation. Physicians everywhere recommend it, and in many instances, they use it in their own practice. It is an indispensable household remedy, and no family should be without it.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Warning.

How many people ruin their stomachs by swallowing cold drinks on a hot summer day, when they could avoid all danger by adding ten drops of Angostura Bitters, besides imparting a delicious flavor to their summer beverages.

In a casket coralline
Pearls of Orient should recline,
If, when the red portals part,
Nature, beautified by art,
Dental gems snow-white displays,
SOZODONT deserves the praise.

Brown's Household Panacea,
THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER.
For internal and external pains, rheumatism, pain in stomach, bowels, or side, colic, diarrhœa, colds, sprains, burns, scalds, cramps, and bruises. 25c.

The worst blood diseases are cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Its effects are felt at once.

The best worm lozenges for children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25c a box.

IRON MANUFACTURERS' TRUST.

An Association Formed to Regulate the Output and Control Prices of Iron.

CLEVELAND, O., June 27.—[Special.]—The bar-iron manufacturers met here today and formed a trust. Each manufacturer agreed to regulate his output, to shut down when ordered, and to leave prices to the association. The following permanent officers were elected: Myron C. Wick, Youngstown, President; S. A. Fuller, Cleveland, Vice-President; C. W. Scofield, Cleveland, Treasurer; George H. Taylor, Cleveland, Secretary. An Executive Committee was also elected. It is as follows: Maj. E. M. Collins, Brazil, Ind.; James Nelson, Youngstown; H. O. Bonnell, Youngstown; J. S. Van Alstyn, Detroit; M. Churchill, Zanesville; and R. H. Lewis, Chicago. Among those signing the agreement for their respective companies were: H. H. Stambaugh, Frank Richard, John Ford, Myron C. Wyck, J. F. Taylor, Ralph Wyck, Thomas H. Wells, Ed Bell Jr., James Neilson, and H. O. Bonnell of Youngstown, C. W. Bagley of Pittsburg, C. N. Schmick of Leetonia, S. R. King and J. H. King of Painesville, W. D. McKee Fry of Sharon, Pa., J. R. Kendall of Terre Haute, E. H. Kellogg and R. H. Lewis of Chicago, W. H. Brown of Indianapolis, E. M. Collins of Brazil, Ind., J. S. Van Alstyn of Detroit, M. Churchill of Zanesville, and S. A. Fuller, C. W. Scofield, and George H. Taylor of Cleveland.

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The Best Nutritive Tonic FOR Impaired Digestion, Malnutrition in Convalescence, Pulmonary and Throat Diseases.

A Sovereign Remedy for the Weak and Debilitated.

Indorsed by All Physicians Throughout the Civilized World.

PROF. PIETRA SANTA, OF PARIS,
The world-renowned specialist on pulmonary diseases, in his work published in Paris, speaks of the JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT as follows:
"I can highly recommend this pleasant remedy in restoring weakened digestion. As a large number of patients lack the necessary power to digest solid food, and would, through the use of stimulants, be merely excited and weakened, therefore I regard it of immense value to the practitioner to bring to his aid a pleasant remedy like the GENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, which will act not only as a tonic but as a nutritive as well, and which is less exciting than wine as a stimulant."

JOHANN HOFF,
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NEW YORK, NO. 6 BARCLAY-ST.

Beware of Fraudulent Imitations.—The Genuine has the signature of "JOHANN HOFF" on the neck, and comes in flat squatty bottles, with a German label thereon.
TAKE NO OTHER.

Catarrhal Dangers.

To be freed from the dangers of suffocation while lying down; to breathe freely, sleep soundly and undisturbed; to rise refreshed, head clear, brain active and free from pain or ache; to know that no poisonous, putrid matter defiles the breath and rots away the delicate machinery of smell, taste, and hearing; to feel that the system does not, through its veins and arteries, suck up the poison that is sure to undermine and destroy, is indeed a blessing beyond all other human enjoyments. To purchase immunity from such a fate should be the object of all afflicted. But those who have tried many remedies and physicians despair of relief or cure.

Sanford's Radical Cure meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical, and never-failing.

Sanford's Radical Cure consists of one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box of Catarrhal Solvent, and one Improved Inhaler, all wrapped in one package, with treatise and directions, and sold by all druggists for $1.00.

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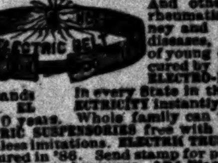
WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE



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Located within easy access of the Elevated Railroads. Convenient to theatres and principal places of amusement.
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Will be held in Chicago in the rooms of the Chicago Manual Training School, corner of Michigan-av. and Twelfth-st. Candidates offering Mechanics, Advanced Physics, or Chemistry, will assemble at 2:30 p. m., on TUESDAY, JUNE 26; other candidates at 8 a. m., June 28.

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DETROITS TRIUMPHANT.

BY SKILLFULLY HITTING THE BALL THEY ROLL UP TEN RUNS.

The Chicagos Meanwhile Are Able to Score Only Four Times—Boston Shuts Out the Senators—St. Louis Wins from Cleveland and Takes First Place in the Association—Quakers Defeat the Giants—Several Games Postponed on Account of Rain.

League.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Western.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Chicago	34	16	.680	St. Paul	25	15	.625
Detroit	32	18	.640	Des Moines	24	15	.615
Boston	31	22	.584	Milwaukee	21	18	.538
New York	28	23	.549	Kansas City	21	19	.525
Philad'phia	25	24	.510	Chicago	19	20	.487
Washingt'n	17	32	.346	Omaha	19	20	.487
Pittsburg	16	31	.340	Minneap'lis	17	27	.386
Indian'p'lis	15	33	.326				

American.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Central Inter-State.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
St. Louis	33	15	.687	Davenport	31	8	.794
Brooklyn	37	17	.685	Peoria	28	8	.777
Athletics	30	19	.612	Dubuque	19	15	.542
Cincinnati	30	21	.588	Crawfdsv'le	18	19	.486
Baltimore	24	26	.480	Bl'mington	13	17	.433
Cleveland	18	32	.360	Danville	13	22	.371
Kansas City	14	33	.297	Lafayette	0	5	.000
Louisville	15	36	.294	Rockford		Disbanded.	

Today's Games.

National League—Pittsburg at Indianapolis, Chicago at Detroit.

American Association—Cleveland at St. Louis, Baltimore at Cincinnati, Philadelphia at Kansas City, Brooklyn at Louisville.

Western Association—Milwaukee at Chicago, St. Paul at Minneapolis, Des Moines at Kansas City, Omaha at St. Louis.

Central Inter-State—Peoria at Davenport, Bloomington at Danville, Lafayette at Crawfordsville.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Detroit Takes Her Turn at the Bat and Lays Out the Swallow-Tails.

DETROIT, Mich., June 27.—[Special.]—The Chicagos were outplayed at every point today. That tells the story. After two such great battles as the champions and the ex-champions made Monday and yesterday todays' contest was like a school-boy's game. It was such threatening weather that the attendance was light and a light drizzle, occasionally merging into a shower, fell most of the time the players were in the field. Anson put in Borchers to pitch. He held the Detroits down to single hits in each of the three opening innings. Then in the fourth Rowe, Ganzel, and Twitchell followed each other with singles. Williamson's fumble of Hanlon's hit, followed by Getzein's single, after Bennett had been retired, brought in three runs. Richardson hit to Williamson, and Hanlon was caught at the plate. Borchers lost his nerve and gave Brouthers his base on balls, filling the bases. He lost more nerve and gave Thompson his base, forcing Getzein home, and Rowe flew out forthwith. Anson sent Borchers to right, Pettit to centre, and put Ryan in the box. He was not much of an improvement, and also forced a man home in the sixth in this way. Bennett was given his base on balls, and went to second on Richardson's hit. Ryan hit Brouthers and Thompson with the ball, sending Bennett home. Thompson's hit, Borchers' muff of Rowe's fly, Ganzel's safe hit, and Hanlon's home run gave the Detroits four in the eighth. Rowe's base on balls, followed by Ganzel's three-bagger, gave them the tenth run. Only in the fourth was Getzein hit effectively. After Ryan had sent a fly to Hanlon and been retired, Sullivan, Pettit, Anson, and Pfeffer followed with a procession of singles which with Williamson's long fly to Thompson let in three runs. Pfeffer stole second, but was left there, as Burns struck out. Sullivan duplicated Hanlon's hit in the eighth, knocking out a home run, with two men out and none on bases. Ryan, who has been playing a splendid fielding game, won the heartiest of applause in the first inning by a one handed catch of a ball which looked certain for a home run. The Detroits played a perfect fielding game, but there was a lack of brilliant plays, the balls not going right to call out special effort. The errors of the Chicagos came at vital points, and between giving bases on balls and hitting batsmen with them the Chicago pitchers both fared badly. Both the fourth and eighth innings were the most peculiar in this respect ever seen on a Detroit diamond. Score:

Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E
Rich'dson, 2b	0	3	3	2	0	Ryan, r.f.&c.	0	0	4	4	4
Brouthers, 1b	0	0	8	0	0	Sullivan, l. f.	2	2	1	0	0
Thomps'n, r.f.	1	1	1	0	0	Pettit, r f.&cf	1	1	2	0	0
Rowe, s.s.	2	2	2	2	0	Anson, 1b.	1	2	3	0	0
Ganzel, 3b	2	2	1	1	0	Pfeffer, 2b	0	1	5	2	1
Tw'tchell, l. f.	1	2	1	1	0	Wil'ms'n, ss.	0	1	1	4	1
Hanlon, c. f.	1	1	2	0	0	Burns, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
Bennett, c.	2	1	5	1	0	B'rch's, p.&rf	0	0	0	2	4
Getzein, p.	1	2	0	6	0	Farrell, c.	0	0	9	1	0
Totals	10	14	27	13	0	Totals	4	7	27	15	10

Detroit............0 0 0 4 0 1 0 4 1—10
Chicago............0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0— 4

Earned runs—Detroit, 3; Chicago, 4. Three-base hit—Ganzel. Home runs—Hanlon, Sullivan. Double plays—Rowe and Brouthers; Pfeffer and Anson. First base on balls—Off Borchers, 3; off Ryan, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Brouthers, Thompson. Sullivan. First base on errors—Detroit, 3. Struck out—By Getzein, 6; by Borchers, 2; by Ryan, 4. Time—2:05. Umpire—Valentine.

Boston, 13; Washington, 0.

BOSTON, Mass., June 27.—The Senators made only one hit off Radbourn today, and this, combined with numerous errors on their part and free hitting by Boston in the seventh, resulted in a disastrous defeat for the visitors. The score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Wise, s. s.	2	2	1	1	0	Hoy, c. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Johnston, c.f.	2	2	2	0	0	Wilmot, l. f.	0	0	3	1	1
Kelly, c.	1	1	7	2	1	Daily, r.f.	0	0	3	0	1
Nash, 3b	1	2	2	3	0	Shock, s.s.	0	0	1	6	3
Klusman, 2b	1	2	3	3	1	O'Brien, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Hornung, l. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Whitney, p.	0	0	0	4	1
Brown, r. f.	1	1	2	0	0	Myers, 2b	0	0	1	4	2
Morrill, 1b	1	2	10	1	0	Mack, c.	0	0	5	1	3
Radbourn, p.	1	0	1	5	1	Donnelly, 3b.	0	1	2	0	2
Totals	13	11	27	15	3	Totals	0	1	27	16	13

Boston............2 0 0 2 0 1 8 0 0—13
Washington........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0

Earned runs—Boston, 5. Two-base hits—Donnelly, Hornung. Three-base hit—Johnston. Double play—Wilmot-Mack. First base on balls—Wise, Hoy. First base on errors—Boston, 9; Washington, 2. Struck out—Wise, Kelly, Wilmot (2), Hoy, O'Brien. Passed balls—Kelly, 1; Mack, 2. Time—1:50. Umpire—Daniels.

Philadelphia, 5; New York, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 27.—Connor's miss of Delehanty's grounder, three singles and a triple, and the Phillies' spryness between the bases gave the home club four unearned runs and the game this afternoon. The score:

Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Wood, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Tiernan, r. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Sanders, c. f.	1	1	4	1	0	R'ch'dson, 2b	0	0	3	2	0
Fogarty, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Connor, 1b	1	0	8	0	1
Farrar, 1b	0	0	8	1	0	O'Rourke, l f	1	1	3	0	0
Delehanty, 2b	1	1	4	2	0	Ewing, c.	0	3	3	2	0
Irwin, s. s.	0	0	3	3	0	Ward, ss.	1	2	2	4	0
Buffinton, p.	2	3	1	5	1	Slattery, c.f.	1	2	6	1	0
Clements, c.	0	1	6	0	0	Whitney, 3b.	0	0	0	0	2
Bastian, 3b	0	0	0	2	1	Hatfield, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0
						Welch, p.	0	2	0	2	0
Totals	5	7	27	14	2	Totals	4	11	27	12	3

Philadelphia.......0 0 0 4 0 0 1 0 0—5
New York...........0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 0—4

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; New York, 4. Two-base hits—Buffinton, Ward. Three-base hits—Buffinton, Clements. Double plays—Slattery-Ward, Irwin-Farrar, Irwin-Delehanty-Farrar. First base on balls—Connor. Hit by pitched ball—Wood. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; New York, 1. Struck out—By Welch, 1; by Buffinton, 4. Passed ball—Ewing, 1. Time—1:50. Umpire—Kelly.

League Game Postponed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 27.—The Indianapolis-Pittsburg game was postponed on account of rain.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

Kansas City, 10; Des Moines, 5.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 27.—[Special.]—The mud on the diamond and the showers of rain were no obstacles to the game at Exposition Park today; but the home team appeared to be better waders, and downed Des Moines in the eighth inning. The errors as a rule were inexcusable. The umpiring of Hogan was questionable in several instances. Only about 200 people saw the game. Score:

Kansas City.	R	B	P	A	E	Des Moines.	R	B	P	A	E
Cartwrig't, 1b	3	1	14	0	1	Halliday, c. f.	1	2	4	0	1
Manning, s.s.	3	3	0	2	1	Quinn, 2b	0	0	2	1	1
Has'm'r, r. f.	1	3	0	0	0	Stearns, 1b	0	1	12	0	0
Ardner, 2b	1	0	2	2	0	Macullar, ss	0	0	0	6	0
Johnson, 3b	1	2	0	0	0	Shafer, r.f.	2	1	0	0	0
Campau, lf	1	0	1	0	0	Alvord, 3b	1	1	1	0	0
Bradley, c. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Vandyke, l.f.	0	0	3	0	0
McCarty, p.	0	1	0	12	3	Traffley, c.	0	0	4	4	2
Wells, c.	0	0	6	2	2	Smith, p.	1	1	1	7	3
Totals	10	10	27	18	7	Totals	5	6	27	18	7

Kansas City........3 0 0 0 0 2 0 5 0—10
Des Moines.........0 2 0 1 2 0 0 0 0— 5

Earned runs—Kansas City, 5; Des Moines, 1. Two-base hits—Alvord, Smith. Three-base hits—Hassamaer. Stolen bases—Kansas City, 2; Des Moines, 3. First base on balls—Cartwright (2), Shafer, Stearns, Manning. First base on errors—Vandyke, Stearns. Struck out—By McCarthy, 5; Smith, 2. Passed ball—Wells, 1. Time, 1:45. Umpire—Hogan.

Rain Prevents the Game.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 27.—[Special.]—The game with St. Paul was postponed this afternoon on account of the rain. The two clubs play here tomorrow.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

St. Louis by Yesterday's Victory Takes First Place in the List.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 27.—The Clevelands put up a great game against the champions today, but the latter measured up O'Brien at the right time and batted out a victory. At the same time they take the lead in the hotly-contested championship race, now being two points ahead of Brooklyn. The Browns' great base-running, the hitting of Hudson, Herr, and McKean, and the fielding of Alberts, Herr, and Comiskey were the features. Score:

St. Louis............0 0 0 0 4 0 3 0 0—7
Cleveland............0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0—3

Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Cleveland, 8. Errors—St. Louis, 5; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Hudson and Boyle; Cleveland, O'Brien and Zimmer. Umpire—Gaffney.

Base-Ball Matters.

Rain prevented a game between the Maroons and the Milwaukees yesterday. The game will be played off July 12. The batteries in today's game will be Sprague and Dugdale, Heap and Warner.

Wagenhurst, the new infielder signed by the Philadelphias, is from the Princeton College team.

The catcher who cannot dispose of runners with a man like Pfeffer to throw to, says an exchange, is of little use.

President Nimick of the Pittsburgs is alleged to have told "Darling" Horace Phillips that having accepted the responsibility and given the latitude necessary to strengthen the team, he must produce good results or resign.

Harry Wright is said to have "soured" on his colt pitcher, Sanders, since his experience with Capt. Anson's men. Harry says the big pitcher has no judgment.

One year ago this time the Detroits led in the pennant race with a percentage of .715, Boston second with .655, and Chicago seven games behind the leaders with a percentage of .600.

Poor old Ezra Sutton. Now that his usefulness is gone his friends declare him to have been a record player. In fielding last season his average was .878, while with the ash his average was .327, or 1.94 hits per game.

The batting averages of the league players up to Monday last were: Brouthers, .361; Kelly, .333; Anson, .338; McGuire, .333; Connor, .327; Tiernan, .314; Ryan, .312; Buckley, .310; White, .307; Wise, .304; Miller, .303; Ewing, .301.

Dalrymple's hard luck still hangs to him. In Monday's game at Indianapolis Dalrymple, with Cleveland on first, drove a long fly over the center field fence. While Dalrymple was congratulating himself for having made a home run the ball struck a telegraph wire, bounded back into Hines' territory, and Dal was prevented from getting farther than second base.

"Tommy Burns looked exactly like Cupid," says the Detroit *Free Press* in describing the Chicagos in their "claw-hammer" coats at Monday's game. "Williamson resembled the Colossus of Rhodes; Pfeffer posed as Mercury, but the wings on his feet were slightly indistinct; Anson defying limburger cheese; and the other players assumed various striking positions."

Capt. Anson thinks Hugh Duffy, whom he assigned to right field in Saturday's game with the Pittsburgs, the best man he has had there yet. He also pronounces Charlie Brynan, the colt pitcher, good enough for any team. In a game last season Brynan pitched until his good right arm tired. His delivery was being batted hard, when he transferred the sphere to his left hand and pitched with such success that no more hits were made, and the Duluths, his team, won the contest. His left-handed delivery is the swiftest in the country for a right-handed man.

A remarkable exhibition of faultfinding and fining took place on the Birmingham, Ala., grounds Monday last. A wrangle over the substitution of a new ball started the disgraceful show. Goldsby, manager of the Birminghams, threw the ball over the fence to prevent its use. He was fined $25. Then Widner, pitcher of the New Orleans team, resorted to the same trick and was assessed $100. Bradley, Bligh, Behan, and Powell were each charged $50 and Shaffer $25 for following example. The fines aggregated $350.

The old veteran Tim Murnane refers to Fritz Pfeffer in the following kindly manner: "Without the most brilliant kind of playing on the part of Pfeffer of the Chicagos that club would not have won a game in this city during the last series, and yet the whole team played sharp, clean ball that was a treat to look at." Continuing, the writer says of Anson's boys: "Never before have I seen such perfect infield work. Perhaps, as a whole, the Chicago club has the strongest infield in the country. They seldom rely on their battery work to win games. Strong team work and a Captain who fills his men full of 'ginger' is what will keep Chicago well to the front."

"Anson and President Young are not the best of friends," says the Boston *Herald*, "on account of the Valentine affair of last year. Valentine was umpiring, and in the middle of the contest left the field. President Young, who was in the grand stand, immediately wrote a note to Kreig, an ex-player of the Washingtons, appointing him to fill the vacancy. Anson denied his authority and told Mr. Young so, and that officer wrote Mr. Spalding that Anson had acted shabbily toward him and that he ought to apologize. Anson wrote back to President Young, saying that if he could convince him of his error he would apologize, but until he did the matter must remain just as it is. No explanation, no apology. Anson said while in this city that Nick Young had no authority in the matter; that the Chicago club had a right to put one of its own men in as umpire. According to the rules Anson was right."

WHY SHE JUMPED INTO THE LAKE.

Mrs. Nora Kildare Had Been Deserted and Didn't Want to Live.

The young woman who jumped into the lake from the pier at the foot of Oak street Tuesday night, and who was saved by John Kennedy and Col. Barr, was much better yesterday, but in such a state of nervous prostration that conversation with her was forbidden by the physicians.

It was ascertained that the young woman's name was not Blanche Clinton, but Mrs. Nora Kildare, née Clark, and that she has been a domestic at No. 328 Hudson avenue for about two months. The people for whom she worked knew nothing of her troubles or history. They say that she complained of feeling ill, and went to see a doctor, stating upon her return that she was threatened with an attack of fever, and that he had advised her to go to the County Hospital. She then left the house to get a certificate of the doctor and go to the hospital. This was the last seen of her.

It is stated that the young woman was married some months ago to a traveling man, who deserted her, and that her situation was the cause of her act. The woman is young and more than ordinarily good looking, and her case excited considerable attention among benevolent people in the neighborhood of the station. Several offered to give her a home, and she is at present under the charge of Dr. Harrison at his house.

Col. Barr, who assisted in saving her life, is Deputy Judge Advocate General on the staff of Maj.Gen. George Crook, commanding the Military Division of the Missouri. Col. Barr lives in the Hotel Charlevoix, No. 87 Rush street, and his action in the case is all the more to his credit because he is, and has been for years, a martyr to rheumatic gout. He was private secretary to Mr. Robert T. Lincoln when the latter was Secretary of War.

HER PLACE WAS AT HIS SIDE.

A Romantic Marriage at the Leland Hotel—Other Weddings.

Mr. Edward N. Beach, a firearms and sporting goods dealer of St. Louis, was married at the Leland Hotel yesterday to Miss Clara Evans of St. Paul, the Rev. W. H. Bolton officiating. Mr. Beach was on his way to St. Paul, where he was to have married Miss Evans Tuesday, when he was taken suddenly ill. He feared fatal results and telegraphed to his fiancée, who came on at once. Mr. Beach was better when she arrived, but she saw that he needed nursing and they were married.

RICHARDS—HUTCHINSON.

A quiet wedding occurred at the residence of J. G. Cantner, No. 268 Hermitage avenue, at 10 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, June 26. The contracting parties were Miss Mabel Hutchinson of Chicago and Mr. Walter Richards of Denver, Colo. Dr. Withrow, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, united the happy couple in a beautiful and impressive ceremony, which was witnessed by intimate friends and relatives of the bride and groom. Visiting guests were from Denver, Colo., Indianapolis, Ind., Cincinnati, O., and Champaign, Ill. Immediately after the ceremony breakfast was served by Eckardt. The gifts were numerous and elegant.

OTHER WEDDINGS.

Mr. Ernest O. Thearle of Englewood and Miss Judith Helm, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Helm, were married yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 324 Marshfield avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. G. Thearle, father of the groom, assisted by the Rev. J. L. Withrow. The house was decorated with a profusion of flowers. A large number of relatives and friends of the two families were present. Mr. and Mrs. Thearle will spend a month at Lake Geneva, and on their return will live on Sixty-second street, Englewood.

Mr. William P. Adams and Miss Josephine M. Cook were married at the South Congregational Church Tuesday evening. The maid of honor was Miss Carrie F. Cook; the bridesmaids, Miss Cordelia Hills, Miss Ada M. Smith, Miss Nellie Robinson, Miss Carrie Adams; best man, Mr. H. H. Horr; ushers, Mr. George W. Gordon, Mr. T. Moberly, Mr. George B. Horr, Mr. Edward Loveland, Mr. George W. Maher.

The Crow as a Farmer.

The crow is nobody's fool. "Live and learn" is his motto; and he does both, especially the former, in a way to excite the admiration of all disinterested observers. In the long struggle between human ingenuity and corvine sagacity it is doubtful which has thus far obtained the upper hand. Nor have I ever quite convinced myself which of the contestants has the better case. "The crow is a thief," the planter declares; "he should confine himself to a wild diet, or else sow his own garden." "Yes, yes," Corvus makes reply; "but if I steal your corn, you first stole my land." Unlike his cousin, the raven, who, along with the Indian, has retreated before the pale face, the crow is an ultra-conservative. Civilization and modern ideas are not in the least distasteful to him. He has an unfeigned respect for agriculture, and in fact may be said himself to have set up as gentleman farmer, letting out his land on shares, and seldom failing to get his full half of the crop; and, like the shrewd manager that he is, he insures himself against drouth and other mischances by taking his moiety early in the season. As I plant no acres myself, I perhaps find it easier than some of my fellow-citizens to bear with the faults and appreciate the virtues of this sable aboriginal. Long may he live, I say, this true lover of his native land, to try the patience and sharpen the wits of his would-be exterminators.—*Atlantic.*

An Odious Burden.

As a matter of fact we import but a trifling quantity of lead in its crude form into the United States. The tax of 68 per cent levied upon it gives the market to the home producer, and the price is kept as high as the tariff wall will permit. The total importation of lead for the year ended June 30, 1887, was valued at $345,313, upon which a duty of $235,878 was collected. The importations of zinc and spelter were valued at $251,372, on which a duty of $117,735 was paid, equal to 47 per cent. In the face of these figures the apologists for the Lead Trust insist that not the people of the United States but the people of foreign countries pay our lead tax. The impudence of this line of argument is in keeping with its false conclusion. The tax on lead and zinc is an odious burden laid on the backs of the many for the benefit of a few. The zinc tax is mainly paid by washerwomen.—*Philadelphia Record.*

A Leaf from History.

First colonial patriot (a century or so ago)—"I'm in favor of nominating George Washington for President."

Second colonial patriot—"Kin he carry New York?"

"He kin."

"I'm for 'im."—*Omaha World.*

SNAPPER GARRISON'S DAY.

HE LANDS EOLIAN A WINNER WITH FITZ ROY SECOND.

It Was Not a Good Day for Terra Cotta Who Has to Be Content with Third Place—Dwyer Brothers Will Probably Reconsider Their Determination to Withdraw All Their Entries on the Sheepshead Course—Several Meetings Spoiled by Rain.

NEW YORK, June 28.—[Special.]—A finer day for racing than this could not be imagined. It was perfect. By dint of energetic and persistent harrowing the track was dried out a good deal better than was expected. But it was still lumpy with wet spots here and there in it. The attendance was very good and the sport of the afternoon excellent.

The topic before the races was the action of the Dwyer brothers in scratching their horses yesterday on account of the Tristan-Tea Tray decision, and, while the bulk of those who witnessed the race thought the judges had made a mistake in the placing of the horses, they also thought that the Dwyers had made another in scratching their entries in the subsequent races. The fact of the matter was that the brothers were surrounded at the time by indignant advisers who urged them "not to stand it," and there is no doubt that they acted hastily.

It is understood that they will not adhere to their original intention not to start any of their horses not entered in stakes, but will compete in other races as well. Concerning the manner of judging the races here a well known turfman said today: "Each of the judges takes a horse, Mr. Bradford, as presiding judge, always placing the winner. Each judge writes the name of the horse he places on a slip of paper, and they compare them before making their decision public. No one not absolutely on the finish line can say positively which horse is in front when one is but a nose before the other, especially when the horses are some little distance apart."

"Yes," said another, "and it is the fortune of war that the horse nearest the judges is the most likely to be overlooked. Tea Tray was next them yesterday."

There is one point, however, on which all seem to be agreed, and that is that no suspicion of bias or unfairness attaches to the judges. It is probable that their decision will hasten the introduction of instantaneous photographs of close finishes. But for the fact that many judges are so conservative that they think such means of determining the winners is a reflection upon their ability the aid of this scientific invention would have been invoked long ago.

The usual officers presided today.

In the first race Terra Cotta carried 122 pounds, Mona and Fitz Roy were each four pounds and Biggonette was one pound over weight. They started near the chute nearest Ocean avenue. Snapper Garrison on Eolian and McLaughlin on Terra Cotta paraded in front of the grandstand at the same time, and each was heartily applauded. There was a long delay at the post. After a couple of false starts they got the flag and started away with Fitz Roy in the lead, Mona second, Grimaldi third, and Terra Cotta last, Ben Ali being left at the post. As they went around the lower turn Fitz Roy ran out and at the quarter post he was half a length before Mona, who was two lengths and a half before Biggonette. In this way they ran up the back stretch, Terra Cotta beginning to move up near the stables. At the three-quarter post Fitz Roy was still in the lead, half a length before Mona, who was the same distance in front of Eolian. Mona went to the front on the upper turn, and Garrison on Eolian was seen to look back at Terra Cotta, who was coming fast. Mona and Fitz Roy were but a head apart at the head of the homestretch, with Eolian coming like the wind. He took the lead immediately upon straightening up with Terra Cotta at his flank. Half way down the pace caused Terra Cotta to swerve, while Eolian came along as steady as a clock, and, amid the wildest excitement, he won by a length in 1:40¼, but one-half second slower than Ten Broeck's record against time. Considering the heaviness of the track, the weight carried, and the fact that it was made in a race, this performance was far superior to Ten Broeck's. Fitz Roy, second, was half a length before Terra Cotta, third. Biggonette, Mona, Grimaldi, Lackawanna, and Ben Ali followed as named. Garrison was cheered to the echo when he returned to the judges' stand, and a smile from ear to ear stole over his face as he saw the time his horse had made hung up on the timing stand.

Second race—Little Barefoot spoiled what would have been an excellent start by refusing to move off at the first offer. Starter Caldwell shook his flagstaff at Palmer, and at the next break Little Barefoot was very prompt, and at the fall of the flag she was first away, with Beck second, and Altitude next. Little Barefoot immediately ran out and went up the backstretch three lengths in advance of Harrisburg, who led Beck a neck. They ran in this way until nearly around the upper turn, where Beck took second place. Half way down the homestretch Harrisburg was second, Beck having swerved to the outside of the course. The fight for the finish was hot, Beck coming fast and strong near the outside rail. The judges decided that Little Barefoot had won, gave the place to Corinth, and made Beck third. Time, 1:16¾. Peril, Harrisburg, Altitude, and Penman came in in the order given.

Third race—After one breakaway they got the flag, with Joe Cotton in the lead, Bess next, and Long Knight third. On the upper turn Flageoletta took the lead and passed the quarter post half a length before Bess, who led Long Knight a length. On the backstretch Long Knight took second place. Telie Doe moved up on the upper turn, and was first into the homestretch, half a length before Long Knight. Telie Doe won by a length in 1:42½. Long Knight, second, was two lengths before Choctaw, third. Joe Cotton, Bess, Argo, and Flageoletta finished as named.

Fourth race—After a false start they got the flag and went away, with Le Logos in front, Grover Cleveland next, and Eurus third. At the stand Le Logos was half a length before Eurus, who was two before Gallus Dan. On the upper turn Eurus went to the front, and he and Le Logos alternated the leadership until they reached the far end of the upper turn, where Eurus was a half before Belvidere. In this way they came into the homestretch. Half-way down Eurus, Triboulet, and Richmond were foremost, fighting furiously. Then Richmond came along as Elkwood swerved and won by a head in 2:21½, equal to the best time on record. Elkwood, second, was two lengths before Triboulet, third. Eurus, Belvidere, Le Logos, Grover Cleveland, and Gallus Dan finished in the order named.

Fifth race—After a short delay at the post they were sent away, with Brother Ban in the lead, Bendigo second, Al Reed third, and Brown Duke last, several lengths behind the ruck. On the lower turn Bendigo went to the front, and with Al Reed for company made the running to the upper turn. There Brother Ban stole up and captured the post of honor, coming into the homestretch a head before Bendigo, who was a length before Valiant. The latter was second at the last furlong place, where Brown Duke, who had made up all his lost ground and run through the ruck, came up on the outside with a tremendous burst of speed, and, to the surprise of nearly every one, captured the race by a length in 1:55. Brother Ban, second, was half a length before Valiant, third. The others came in in the following order: Letretia, Bendigo, Al Reed, and Brait.

Sixth race—Cambyses won, Oarsman second, Volunteer third. Time, 1:45.

AT WASHINGTON PARK.

Yesterday's Postponed Events to Be Run This Afternoon.

There were no races at Washington Park yesterday. On account of rain the program was postponed until today, the purse entries being declared off and the events reopened, to close at 4 o'clock yesterday. The purses did not fill so well as they did Tuesday, and there will be only one extra race instead of two, as arranged Tuesday night. The second purse closed with sixteen entries, and these were divided to provide the extra race. The probable starters for the Oakwood Handicap are about the same as announced yesterday, Cary being an accession. Should the weather clear the track, which dries rapidly, will be in fair condition this afternoon, though not fast. The card is as follows:

First race, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upwards, with winning penalties and maiden allowances; seven furlongs—Hector, 107 pounds; Rambler, 104; Park Hill, 95.

Second race, purse $400, for 2-year-olds, winners of a stake of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 pounds extra; maidens allowed 7 pounds; five furlongs—Neva C., 105 pounds; Cherrie Blossom, 105; Richland, 105; Joyful, 105; Belle of Nantura, 105; Devonie, 105; Mamie Fonso, 105; Franchise, 105.

Third race, extra race, conditions same as second—Santa Cruz, 108 pounds; Rollin Hawley, 105; Castaway II., 115; Iris, 105; Cassandra, 112; Queen of Trumps, 105; Thalia, 105; Zulite, 105.

Fourth race, the Oakwood Handicap, one mile and an eighth, for all ages—Montrose, 121 pounds; Egmont, 119; Paragon, 113; Cary, 113; Beaconsfield, 110; Daruna, 110; Lewis Clark, 110; Grisette, 109; Carnegie, 108; Hindoo Rose, 105; Dad, 102; Flitter, 95; Silver Belle, 93; Yum Yum, 91.

Fifth race, purse $400, a selling event of one mile for 3-year-olds and upwards—Echo, 109 pounds; Tom Berlin, 109; Jaubert, 106; Lottie Wall, 105; Keder Kahn, 105; Wanderoo, 105; Irma H., 90; Clara C., 108; Antonio, 104; Jim Nave, 104; Loveland, 93; Jennie McFarland, 103; Emma Johnson, 105.

Sixth race, purse $500, one mile and a quarter, for all ages, with penalties and allowances—Wahoo, 119 pounds; Santalene, 100; Colomore, 103; Glen Fortune, 103.

STOCKBRIDGE RACE MEETING.

Fullerton Wins the Cup, While the Handicap Plate Goes to Rhythm.

LONDON, June 27.—This was the first day of the Stockbridge meeting. The race for the Stockbridge Cup was won by Sir G. Chetwynd's brown horse Fullerton, with Mr. H. T. Barclay's chestnut colt Red Anchor second, and Mr. Manton's bay filly A Life's Mistake third. Mr. J. A. Craven's bay colt Scene Shifter, 3 years old, also ran. The last betting was 2 to 1 on Fullerton, 12 to 1 against Red Anchor, 20 to 1 against A Life's Mistake, and 8 to 1 against Scene Shifter.

The race for the Beaufort Handicap Plate was won by Mr. C. W. Jousiffe's bay filly Rhythm. Mr. J. B. Burton's Brownie was second, and Sir W. Throckmorton's bay colt Balderdash third. There were nine starters. The last betting was 4 to 1 each against Rhythm and Brownie, and 5 to 1 against Balderdash.

The race for the Mottisfont Plate for 2-year-olds was won by Mr. H. T. Barclay's bay filly Philtre, with Capt. L. N. Jones' bay colt Theophilus second, and Mr. H. E. Baddington's brown filly Domino third. There were eight starters. The betting was 7 to 1 each against Philtre and Theophilus and 8 to 4 against Domino.

Trotting at Mystic Park.

BOSTON, Mass., June 27.—Trotting at Mystic Park:

For 2:28 class:

Yorktown Belle	2	1	1	1
Frank S.	1	2	2	2
Matchless	3	3	3	4
Saxon	4	4	6	5
Lady Emma	7	6	8	3
Kimball Maid	6	5	7	7
Sadie S.	5	7	5	8
Greylight	8	8	4	6
Billy	9	9	dis	
Lettie Watson	dis			

Time—2:26¼; 2:25¾; 2:25¼; 2:25¾.

Three-minute class:

Golden Rod	2	1	1	1
Edith R.	1	2	2	2
Taunton	3	3	3	ds
Duke	4	4	4	ds

Time—2:32¾; 2:28¾; 2:31¼; 2:30.

Two-thirty class:

Matt	5	1	1	1
Rocket	1	4	3	5
Kensett F.	4	3	2	2
Black Sham	2	6	4	3
Flossie R.	3	2	7	6
Gratz	7	5	5	4
Major Ulrich	9	7	6	8
Nodd	6	9	8	9
Calla	8	8	9	7

Time—2:27¾; 2:29¾; 2:29; 2:28¾.

Two-twenty-three class:

Ed Monarch	4	4	1	1	1
Lady Hill	1	1	2	3	2
Eddie C.	2	3	3	4	3
Alexander Boy	3	2	4	2	4

Time—2:24½; 2:26; 2:23¾; 2:22¾; 2:24½.

Races at Sheepshead Bay.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The weather at Sheepshead Bay was fine today.

First race, one mile—Eolian won, Fitzroy second, Terra Cotta third. Time, 1:40¾.

Second race, three-fourths of a mile—Little Barefoot won, Corinth second, Beck third. Time, 1:16¾.

Third race, one mile—Telie Doe won, Long Knight second, Choctaw third. Time, 1:42½.

Fourth race, one and three-quarter miles—Richmond won, Elkwood second, Triboulet third. Time, 2:21½.

Fifth race, one and one-eighth miles—Brown Duke won, Brother Ban second, Valiant third. Time, 1:55.

Sixth race, one mile, on turf—Cambissis won, Oarsman second, Volunteer third. Time, 1:45.

In the second race mutuals paid $63.40; Corinth paid $40.10.

Pool-Tickets Worthless in Law.

NEW YORK, June 27.—A curious case involving the value of pool-tickets came up in General Sessions today. Ward Vaughan and John Bindy, hostlers, stole pool-tickets on the Jerome race May 29, for which Charles A. Whittier paid $299. They were indicted for grand larceny, but before the trial opened today their lawyer stated that the tickets had no value in law except what the pasteboard might be worth. He offered to accept a plea of petit larceny. The District Attorney took the same view and the men were sentenced to thirty days in the penitentiary for petit larceny.

No Racing at Virginia.

VIRGINIA, Ill., June 27.—[Special.]—On account of the heavy rain last night there were no races here today, but they will be added to tomorrow's program.

Races Postponed.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., June 27.—[Special.]—Continued heavy rains prevented racing on the Marshalltown track today. All classes were postponed and the meeting will be continued to Saturday.

SALE OF KITTSON'S THOROUGHBREDS.

Fancy Prices for Good Stock—$8,500 for a Brood Mare.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 27.—[Special.]—The sale of the late Commodore Kittson's trotting stock took place at Midway today. Capt. Kidd of Kentucky conducted the sale. There were forty-five horses on the catalog in the four classes—stallions, brood mares, fillies, and colts—and there were more than ten times as many gentlemen crowded into the training stable, where the sale took place. They were all admirers of fine stock, too. All portions of the West were represented among the buyers. The three stallions, Blackwood Jr., Revenue and Van Arnim, were first on the list, and they went off quickly, the first to James Hazleton of Indianapolis for $1,400, the second to Thomas H. Bagnall of Marshall, Mo., for $2,350, and the third to J. R. Boyd of Defiance, Ia., for $1,050. The brood mares came next, and some of them sold well, notably Fannie Witherspoon, to E. C. Long of St. Paul for $4,500; Astoria, to A. H. Warren of St. Paul for $2,350; Gem, to C. C. Longford of Minneapolis for $2,025; Minnie R., to Isaac Douglass of Platt City, Mo., for $1,825. The event of the morning was the sale of So-So. The famous mare was bought by Commodore Kittson for $2,000. Since the purchase she has been used for breeding. The bidding started at $2,000 and was quite spirited for a while, till all the bidders dropped out but F. D. Staut of Dubuque, Ia., and a Tennessee gentleman. They worked it up $100 and then $50 a bid till it reached $8,350, when Mr. Staut jumped to $8,500, at which price he secured the mare. This is the highest price ever paid for a brood mare in this country. The fillies Minnie and Restoria brought $2,100 and $1,600 from Wilhelm Bros. of Milwaukee and J. I. Case. The sale of seven other fillies and fifteen colts finished up the day's work, which on the whole was a successful one for the stables.

The Sale of King Thomas.

The New York *Times* of Tuesday, in its report of the sale of J. B. Haggin's yearlings Monday, says: The sensational feature of the sale was, of course, the disposal of King Thomas, so named in honor of that whole-souled horseman, Maj. Thomas of Kentucky, from whom Mr. Haggin purchased the colt's dam, Maud Hampton, when she was with foal by King Ban, for $10,000. It is the last yearling son of King Ban that will be offered for sale, that horse having died just before this colt was foaled. He is a handsome bay, foaled March 22, 1887, of good size and splendid conformation, and if looks go for anything he is a racer, for his lines say speed and staying powers if they say anything at all. He is full of life and fire, and while the sharp competition for his ownership was in progress the applause had to be checked repeatedly in order to prevent him from breaking away from the groom who had him in charge. When the handsome colt was offered Mr. Walter Gratz started the bidding at $5,000, Capt. Connor bid $6,000, Mr. Philip Dwyer $10,000, Lewis Stewart $11,000, and Senator Hearst's representative $12,000. Rapidly as Mr. Easton could announce the bids they jumped up to $25,000, at which sum the Dwyers retired from the contest. Then the fight was wholly one between Senator Hearst, for whom A. F. Walcott did the bidding, and Lucius O. Appleby, who stood on a chair at the far end of the ring, fan in hand, nervously biting his lips and ready to meet all on-comers. By $500 bids the colt went up to $34,000, and then Senator Hearst's representative went at it by thousands, but when Mr. Appleby bid $38,000 he retired and would not listen to Mr. Easton's persuasions to go up to $40,000, and so buy the highest-priced yearling in the world "for the honor of American breeding." The purchaser, though looked upon as if he was almost bereft of his senses in paying such a price for a yearling, was admired for his pluck, and when the highest-priced yearling in the world was led from the ring was cheered and applauded by the crowd.

[As reported by special to THE TRIBUNE yesterday the colt was sold Tuesday by L. O. Appleby to Senator Hearst for $40,000.]

Sporting Notes.

The Brooklyn-Louisville game was postponed on account of rain.

The Athletic-Kansas City game was not played because of muddy grounds.

Rain prevented the races at Milwaukee, and yesterday's program will be carried out today. The meeting will continue through Saturday.

Fatal Love of Music.

When Pomp Robinson of Montezuma, Ga., was a young man he and another fiddler were on their way to a dancing frolic on Shanks' mare. They stopped and sat down on a log near a branch in the moonlight to rest, and while resting struck up "Billy in the Low Grounds" on their old "Betseys" to pass away the time. Soon as the music started an old ring-tail coon came down out of a tree by the light of the moon and proceeded to waltz out in the road in front of them. Pomp made for him with a stick and up a sapling he went. The fiddler started off and the coon came down again. A large stick was procured and old zip dispatched just because he was fond of good music.

Wine from Rose Leaves.

Says a lady of this city who is a good housekeeper: "I visited a friend recently and she gave me a glass of wine. It was of a pale amber tint, and had all the sparkle and delicacy of flavor of champagne, and when opened popped loudly. It was effective, though mild as a stimulant, and I thought it fine. I asked what variety of grape it was made from, and my friend told me that it was made of rose leaves. 'Take the freshly picked leaves,' she said, 'and put into a jar alternately a layer of leaves and sugar and pour over all a little cold water. In four days strain, let stand a week, and then bottle for use.' The wine is a delightful beverage."—*Atlanta Journal.*

A Russian Beauty.

Among the beauties of the Pacific coast Mme. Olarovsky, wife of the Russian Consul, takes high rank. She is tall, slender, blonde, and her features are delicate and refined. She has a slender white throat, supporting a head of exquisit proportions, and her taste in dress is pronounced perfect.

Marrying for Spite.

It is said that the Duc d'Aumale of the Orleans family is on the point of marrying his Lady of Honor, Mlle. Chanzy, for the sole purpose of annoying his nephew and the heir presumptive to his enormous fortune, the Comte de Paris. The family have always been uneasy about the rather equivocal position of Mlle. Chanzy in the royal Duke's household. If report prove true, it will be a serious matter to the expectant heir. Already the mere rumor has worried the Orleanist family almost out of their wits.—*London Letter.*

The Great Mines of Japan.

R. Kondo, a trustee of the Mining University of Japan, who came to this city with the Japanese Minister to the United States, left for Mexico Friday for the purpose of examining the mines in that country. He will return to San Francisco about the 1st of July.

Mr. Kondo astonished State Mineralogist Irelan and Superintendent Hall last week while down in a mine at Grass Valley. Mr. Kondo asked how many men were employed there.

"We employ about 250 men the year round," was the reply of Mr. Hall.

Then Mr. Hall asked how many men Mr. Kondo employed in his copper mine.

"Well," replied the Japanese Crœsus, "there are about 20,000 men employed as laborers and 6,000 in the smelting works in various capacities."

The superintendent turned pale and Mineralogist Irelan lapsed into silence.

Mr. Kondo stated further that the copper-mines are eight miles square. The common workman received 50 cents a day, but the foremen and superintendents received salaries higher than is paid for similar work here. The heads of the various departments are generally Europeans, and they received from $150 a month to $6,000 a year.

Mr. Kondo is reputed to be the wealthiest man in Japan outside of the Royal family. He operates sixteen different mines of gold, silver, and copper. His principle desire is to obtain a thorough knowledge of the mining machinery used, and for this purpose he will visit Arizona, Nevada, and Colorado in turn. After a visit to Washington and the great copper-mines in Michigan he will return home by the way of England, Germany, and France.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

The Customer Had Ears.

A foreigner who learns your language and uses it can never get it through his head that you understand his. He was going, traveling, and he stopped in on the way to the ferry to buy a cheap overcoat. There were an old Jew and a young Jew, father and son, and the son waited on the gentleman. He finally found a coat to suit.

"How much is this?"

"Twenty dollars."

"All right, I'll take it."

Then the old man, using Jewish jargon, held an animated conversation with the young Jew. This was what it was translated and the purchaser understood it, which the Jew evidently thought he did not.

"You will never make a merchant, Samuel, never."

"Why, father?"

"Why, you might have got $25 for that coat just as easy as $20."

"Well, I think I'm a good enough salesman. It's marked $15, and I thought I was doing well making it $20."

"No; you're no good, no good at all."

In the meantime the coat was being brushed a little for the customer. When he put it on he said:

"That'll do beautifully. Now, since it was marked $15 I'll pay you that and no more."

The young Jew snickered and the old Jew tore his hair, but the boy had the best of the old man.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Curious Phase of Deafness.

It is often said that persons afflicted with certain forms of deafness can hear perfectly in the midst of a tumult. A locomotive engineer, upon examination by a medical expert, was found to be deaf, and, although he protested that he could hear perfectly well while in the cab, he was suspended. Some time afterward, having made vain attempts to better his defect, he applied for reinstatement, again urging the fact of his perfect hearing while on duty. Finally, to satisfy him, the physician rode with him upon a locomotive for a long distance and put him to every possible test. To the doctor's surprise, he found him able not only to hear ordinary sounds without difficulty, but also to distinguish whispers and faint movements that were inaudible to the physician.—*Boston Post.*

Chinese Fire-Crackers.

The importation of fire-crackers this year will amount to 300,000 boxes, an increase of 100,000 boxes over last year's importation. It is a little curious that the scientific knowledge and inventive genius of this country have proved inadequate for the successful manufacture of these explosives. All attempts to produce them in this country, so as to compete with the imported article, have failed. They are made exclusively in China and Japan, and the importation of last week was 14,415 boxes, valued at $34,255. What a large sum to be thrown away on such trash. What an annoyance also will be inflicted on a large part of the public, and especially on invalids, when these crackers go off! What risk of calamity, also, for we are reminded that the great fire in Portland—July 4, 1864—was occasioned by a fire cracker.—*New York Mail.*

A Horrible Execution.

Cape advices just received at Plymouth give horrible details of the execution of four Basutos in the Orange Free State. The Sheriff's nominee performed his work so expeditiously that when the district surgeon examined the body of the last victim and intimated after the man had been hanging six minutes that he could feel no more pulsation the hangman immediately cut the rope and the body fell on the ground. When it was taken to the burial-place and was about to be thrown into the hole with the others people noticed with horror that the unfortunate man was not dead. The body was taken back to the place of execution and again hung up. When the body had been hanging upward of ten minutes for the second time the executioner hung on to the legs of the man to be certain that life was extinct.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

They Made Him Tired.

It's getting hard for a plain man of ordinary, everyday, practical tastes to get on in the world now. When he comes to the city and expects to see the sights he is taken to picture galleries and theatres with strong French plays in progress and to bric-à-brac exhibitions. A simple, honest countryman was taken to a picture gallery and a violent and persistent effort made to entertain him with a subject he did not care about. They showed him around the gallery, they expatiated on the great pictures, the superb art, and all that sort of thing. He said nothing until he reached a window which looked out on the street. Then, as a horse-car went rattling by, he turned wearily to his artistic friend and said: "What kind of axle-grease do they use in this town?"—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Electric Light as a Fertilizer.

It is said that trees planted under the electric light increase in size much more rapidly than those set out under ordinary circumstances. It is finely illustrated in Fairfield, just at present, according to the *Journal*, where at a street corner stands a little tree that was set out there last spring. It grew fairly well last season without the electric light, but this season, under its effulgent rays, it has stretched out with great rapidity, far outstripping all its fellows set out at the same time. The explanation of this unusual growth given by the scientist on the opposit side of the street is that the tree grows both day and night, the electric light taking the place of the sun at night. Under all the circumstances this would seem to be a plausible explanation, and if it is true the electric light will come into general use in hothouses and other places where it is desirable to force vegetation.—*Bangor Commercial.*

An Exhaustive Repartee.

Some years ago a musical entertainment of some note was given in the City of Raleigh, N. C. The *Biblical Recorder*, then brilliantly edited by Brother John H. Mills, sharply criticised the performance. The musical director, we believe, undertook the perilous task of replying to Brother Mills in the *Recorder*, and, in the course of his reply, said that the music was better than the editor could have produced. The editorial rejoinder was crushing: "Our correspondent's statement is true, but irrelevant. All the grocers in Raleigh could not together produce one egg; but there is not a grocer of them who is not a better judge of eggs than any hen in Wake County." This has always struck us as one of the keenest, neatest, and most exhaustive repartees that we ever read.—*Richmond Religious Herald.*

How Your Voice Sounds to Others.

In the case of a person listening to his own voice and utterances from the graphophone there is much for curiosity, if not wonderment. The person who never heard himself speak as he has heard others (outside of himself, as it were) is astonished at its sound. "Can that be my voice as others hear it?" he mentally asks, for it sounds in his ear with an almost unfamiliar ring and tones.—*Boston Herald.*

Lights Out.

The sentry challenged at the open gate
Who passed him by, because the hour was late;
"Halt! Who goes there?" "A friend." "All's well."
"A friend, old chap!"—a friend's farewell,
And I had passed the gate.
And then the long, last notes were shed,
The echoing call's last notes were dead;
And sounded sadly, as I stood without,
Those last sad notes of all: Lights Out!
Lights Out!

Farewell, companions! We have side by side
Watched history's lengthened shadow past us glide,
And worn the scarlet, laughed at, paid,
And buried comrades lowly laid.
And let the long years glide;
And toil and hardships have we known,
And followed where the flag has gone.
But all the echoes answering round about
Have bidden you to sleep: Lights Out!
Lights Out!

And never more for me shall red fire flash
From bright revolvers—O, the crumbling ash
Of life is hope's fruition. Fall
The withered friendships; and they all
Are sleeping! Fast away,
The fabrics of our lives decay,
The robes of night about me lay.
And the air whispered, as I stood without,
Those last sad notes of all: Lights Out!
Lights Out!

—*The Week.*

THE LOG OF THE LAKES.

SEVERAL CRAFT SUFFER IN THE BRISK NORTHEASTER.

The Old Missouri Puts Into Milwaukee in a Sinking Condition—The Vesselmen's Committee to Consider the Delays to Vessels at the Railroad Bridges—A Dull Day for Lake Freights Generally—Canalboatmen and the New Elevator Law.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 27.—[Special.]—The old prop Missouri, with three barges, came into port today in a leaking condition, the heavy sea running being too much for the old veteran of the lake marine. She was bound for Chicago.

ESCANABA, Mich., June 27.—[Special.]—The barge Sunshine, with a cargo of lumber, waterlogged about four miles north of here this afternoon. She was brought here by the steam-barge John C. Pringle, assisted by the harbor tugs, and a part of her cargo will probably be unloaded.

FRANKFORT, Mich., June 26.—[Special.]—The schr T. Seaton, coal-laden from Buffalo, arrived here leaking badly, and was towed to Ludington.

Two Phases of the Bridge Question.

Capt. J. L. Higgie will today call a meeting of the vesselmen's committee to take up the question of the railroad bridges. Early in the spring Commissioner Swift promised the vesselmen that a policeman would be put on each of the railroad bridges to see that they were not kept closed longer than the legal ten minutes. Nothing has been done, however, to stop the annoying delays at these bridges, and the committee will bring the matter again to the attention of the Commissioner. At the same time the committee may take steps to have solved the question as to what official has control of the bridges operated by telephone. The Harbormaster says the vessel-dispatcher has control of the bridge tenders, and the vessel-dispatcher claims he has no authority over them. The result of this conflict is that the bridge men do as they see fit. Charges of bribery have been made against two of them, in that they are said to have let some boats through for a pecuniary consideration, while other craft, whose Captains would not pay, have been held under similar circumstances. The committee may ask the Commissioner to define the respective powers of the vessel-dispatcher and Harbormaster as a means of remedying affairs.

Grain, Coal, and Ore Freights.

Iron-ore freights continue to absorb the vessel-room usually carrying grain from this port, and the vessel agents on 'Change are having a sort of enforced vacation. But one vessel was on the market yesterday—the R. A. Packer—which was taken for 47,000 bushels of corn to Buffalo at 1½ cents. The inquiry for room, however, was reported good.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 27.—[Special.]—Little coal tonnage is being chartered. The list includes the Lackawanna for Chicago at $1; J. I. Case for Milwaukee and Hattie Wells for Green Bay at 90 cents. Wheat is going forward by canal to New York at 2 cents and corn at 1⅞ cents.

TOLEDO, O., June 27.—[Special.]—The Monohansett, Massasoit, and Penokee take coal to Green Bay at 70 cents. This is the highest rate paid this season.

CLEVELAND, O., June 27.—[Special.]—Little room was on the market today, but the demand for coal tonnage was active and the rate to Chicago firm at 90 cents and Milwaukee at 75 cents, with the probability of an 80 cent rate. Charters were: C. G. King, Oneonta, and Reuben Doud, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee; Marengo, ore, Escanaba to Buffalo. Ore rates are easy at 85 cents from Escanaba, $1.10 from Marquette, and $1.15 from Ashland or Two Harbors.

Grievances of Canalboatmen.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 27.—[Special.]—The canalboatmen feel bad because the Elevator law is not accomplishing all they expected, and at a meeting today it was resolved to make formal complaint to the Attorney General of what they call an evasion of the law regarding trimming charges. It was also decided to make $1.50 the standard rate for trimming grain to the leg of the elevator in canalboats at any and all ports whether in or out of the State of New York, and to incorporate such rate in all bills of lading.

Lost a Day and His Money.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 27.—[Special.]—The Captain of the steambarge J. H. Johnson, waking up after a sleep, discovered that $20 had been stolen from him. He put into port here and telephoned to the City Marshal to have his crew searched. The Marshal failed to find the money, and the Captain lost a day's run and the expenses of his crew and boat of a day.

Vessel Movements.

Midland—Cleared—Mediator.

Frankfort—Departed—Joe Duvall.

Leland—Arrived at Gill's Pier—Alice M. Gill.

Collingwood—Departed—Ellen Williams, Barbarian.

Racine—Arrived—R. A. Seymour, J. B. Newland, Fearless.

Lorain—Arrived—H. A. Hawgood, Michigan, ore; Ashland, ore.

Manistee—Arrived—Arendal, Stevenson, Tecumseh. Sailed—Ida E.

Whitehall—Arrived—North Star. Cleared—Covell. Wind northeast, light.

Manitowoc—Arrived—Lily Amoritt. Sailed—Richards. Wind northeast, fresh.

Manistique—Arrived—Weston and consorts. Departed—Allegheny and consorts.

Charlevoix—Cleared—Lottie Mason, J. A. Jones, William H. Chapman, Oneida.

St. Ignace—Arrived—Mary, Hattie. Sailed—W. P. Thew, Belle Cross, George H. Wand.

Washburn—Cleared—Starucca, Hodge, Buffalo, flour; Wocoken, Pelican, Ashland, light.

Marquette—Cleared—Escanaba, Hackett, McGregor, William Home, Typo, Belle Hanscom.

Ashland—Cleared—Wocoken, ore, Lorain; Sandusky, Superior, Minneapolis, ore, Cleveland.

Green Bay—Cleared—Oregon and consort, B. Alverson, Red, White, and Blue, Grand Traverse.

Toledo—Cleared—Dacotah, Cheboygan, coal; Michigan, Milwaukee, coal; Stewart, West Superior, coal.

South Chicago—Arrived—Manhattan, Merrimac, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Metacomet, Agnes. Sailed—E. F. Marvin.

Cleveland—Arrived—E. A. Nicholson, William Shupe, J. H. Breck, Mabel Wilson. Cleared—T. S. Christie, West Superior, light.

Cheboygan—Departed—Belle Cross and consorts, Little Jake, Clement, Concord, Eagle Wing, Jura, John Otis, Nashua and consort.

Minorville—Arrived—Emaline, Rainbow. Sailed—Adirondac, Richard Mott, Kate E. Howard, R. P. Mason, Carolina, Williams, Tempest.

Milwaukee—Arrived—Veronica, Porter, coal; Nassau, grindstones. Sailed—Nassau, for Chicago; Curtis, Reed, Holland, and Bassett, for Escanaba.

Sheboygan—Arrived—Mary Pringle, A. Boody, J. F. Greene, Elva, Petrel, Waleska, Lilly E. Sailed—Nellie Hammond, Abbie Ludington, Evening Star.

Muskegon—Cleared—Andrew Jackson, Live Oak, O. R. Johnson, S. K. Martin, Michael Groh, George Dunbar, Chicago; Wallin, Muskegon. Wind southwest, fresh.

Ludington—Arrived—Mercury, J. N. Johnston, Iris, L. Seaton, Addie Perene. Cleared—M. T. Butters, A. C. Suit, J. Lawson, American, A. Raber, Four Brothers. Wind southeast, fresh.

Port Colborne—Passed down—Waverly, Newburg, Chicago to Ogdensburg; Alma Munro, Chicago to Montreal; James Mowat, Chicago to Kingston. Up—Canada, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo.

Escanaba—Arrived—Cumberland, Bruce, Columbia, Comrade, Bessemer. Departed—W. H. Wolf, H. Fitzhugh, Nahant, T. W. Palmer, D. Vance, T. Howland, Tom Adams. Wind northeast, fresh.

Ashtabula—Arrived—Missoula, Robert Mills, Forest City, J. H. Prentice, D. P. Rhodes, Goshawk, A. A. Carpenter. Cleared—Corsica, Escanaba, light; R. L. Fryer, Chicago, coal; Owasco, Manitowoc, coal.

Duluth—Arrived—City of Rome, Newcomb, Spokane, Onoko, Mercury, Rainey, Negaunee. Departed—E. M. Peck, Elfinmere, M. B. Groyer, San Diego, for ore; Northern Light, Buffalo, wheat. Wind northeast, brisk.

Detroit—Up—Corsica, 12:40 p. m.; George L. Colwell and consorts, 2:50; Champion, C. A. King, 4. Down—Lackawanna, 3:30 a. m.; Canton, 4:10; Moonlight, 8:30; Manistique and consorts and Gen. F. Sigel, 11:50; J. H. Devereux, 1:40 p. m.; Conestoga, 2:30; Mark Hopkins, 4; Omaha, 7; Thomas Davidson, 10.

Buffalo—Arrived—From Chicago: Avon, New York, Wyoming, Northerner, Cuba. From Duluth: Montana. Cleared—For Chicago: Cuba, Oceanica, coal; Rochester, salt and cement; Alaska, H. J. Jewett, merchandise; tug John Owen, light. For Duluth: J. Sheffield, coal. For Manistee: Montana, coal. Wind southeast, fresh.

Port Huron—Up—Joseph Pickands, 12:30 a. m.; F. W. Wheeler and consort, 5; J. P. Donaldson and consort, 6; V. H. Ketcham, 7:20; Alpena and consort, 8:20; Iron King and consort, 10:45; Kasota, 11:40; E. B. Hale and consorts, 1 p. m.; Mollie Spencer, Elgin, 2; Delaware, 2:20; Kate Butteroni, Galatea, 4:30; C. H. Johnson, 4:40; Arctic and consort, 6:15; Corsica, 6:20; Hudson, 7; D. J. Foley, American Union, M. I. Wilcox, George Clinton, 8; Wisconsin, 8:40. Down—Schoolcraft, George Nestor, 10 a. m.; Omaha, 1 p. m.; Thomas Davidson, 4; Raleigh and consorts, 4:45; Celtic and consort, 6:20. Wind southwest, fresh.

Mackinaw City—Down—F. L. Vance, 5:30 a. m.; Nebraska, 7; R. Wallace and consort and York State, 7:15; Naiad, 2:30 p. m.; Albany, 3; F. E. Spinner and consorts, 4; Portage, 4:15; St. Lawrence, 7; Gibbs, Winslow, 7:20. Up—W. A. Haskell, 1 a. m.; Lycoming, 1:30; H. S. Pickands, 4; Syracuse, 4:15; D. M. Wilson and consorts, 4:40; City of Concord and consorts, 6; M. A. Muir, Ida Keith, S. L. Watson, Camanche, 7; Nevada with Montgomery, 7:30; Selkirk, 7:40; R. Holloran and Melvin S. Bacon, Eliza Gerlach, 7:50; Swallow, 12:15 p. m.; S. C. Hale and consorts, 8; H. S. Hubbell and consorts, 7. Wind east, fresh.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and clearances of vessels at the Port of Chicago yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

With lumber, cedar, wood, etc.—Props Swallow, Good Harbor; H. L. Worthington, Cedar River; John E. Potts, Baraga; Annie Laura, East Jordan; schrs Lumberman, Ephraim; Belle Brown; Bushe's Bay; Horace H. Badger, Isle of Marquette; D. R. Martin, T. J. Bronson, Cedar River; A. Bradley, Masonville; E. P. Royce, Wilkey's Bay; Charles Luling, Bois Blanc; Ostrich, Cheboygan; Loomis A. Burton, Garden Bay; Hattie Hutt, Sturgeon River; Rosa Bell, Ford River; Lavinda, Annie Dall, Manistee; C. C. Trowbridge, Masonville; Keweenaw, Baraga; Pilot, Muskegon; Presto, Cape Horn, Winnie Wing, M. E. Cook, Ludington; E. R. Blake, Sand Bay.

With sundries—Props Oswego, Commodore, Juniata, Buffalo; City of Traverse, Duluth; W. J. Averell, Ogdensburg.

With coal—Props J. C. Gilchrist, G. T. Hope, Buffalo; schrs Crosthwaite, S. H. Foster, Erie.

With stone—Schr P. B. Cook, Portage Entry.

CLEARANCES.

With grain—Props E. P. Wilbur, Tioga, Buffalo; W. L. Frost, Ogdensburg; schrs City of Sheboygan, Collingwood; A. L. Andrews, Kingston.

Light—Props J. C. Gilchrist, Marquette; G. C. Markham, Rand, Manistee; John H. Pauly, Montague; schrs Vega, Capt. George W. Naughtin, A. W. Lackey, Manistee; Conneaut, Cape Horn, Ludington; Julia B. Merrill, Minerva, Clara, Cheboygan; Jennie Weaver, Frankfort; F. B. Locke, Portage Entry; Ralph Campbell, Masonville; Rising Star, Marinette; Seaman, Buffalo; David Macy, Grand Haven; Olga, Menekaunee; W. Loutit, E. M. Stanton, Muskegon; C. H. Hackley, Martin Bay; Lillie Pratt, Harbor Springs; Lookout, Pine Lake; O. M. Nelson, Leland; H. J. Mowry, Arthur Bay; C. J. Roeder, Ludington; H. H. Badger, Detour; Hattie Earl, Montague; G. A. Marsh, Scott's Point; Nellie Redington, Buffalo; George W. Westcott, Frankfort; prop Thomas R. Scott, Whitehall.

Not So Parsimonious.

The criticisms which have appeared of late years on the parsimony and lack of hospitality, for which the English Court has obtained a most unenviable notoriety abroad, are producing satisfactory results, one of which has been the invitation to the King of Sweden to become the Queen's guest at Buckingham Palace, followed by the announcement that his Majesty preferred to stay at a hotel, where he could the better maintain his incognito. A few years ago no such invitation would ever have been given, but it may now be hoped that in future the attention of the court to traveling royalties will be more worthy of the wealth of the country and of the splendid income which the Queen receives from her generous subjects.—*London Truth.*

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2200, cor. Twenty-second-st.—K. L. Stamm, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3622—Fred Pilgrim & Co., Booksellers and Newsdealers.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3036, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Julius H. Hogey, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-first-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—Albert J. Ketterer, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 3552—R. C. Nebls, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. F. Ritter.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Augusta Kaiser, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3160—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3500, Corner 35th—Chas. C. Freitag.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123.—J. & B. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-NINTH-ST., 404, near Indiana-av.—Geo. S. Sturges, Druggist.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor. Wallace—Fuerst & Schmid, Druggists.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 1588, cor. Sixteenth-st.—Schmidt & Fischer, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

ASHLAND-AV., South, 806, near Eighteenth-st.—G. Shauer, Druggist.
BLUE ISLAND-AV., 378, southwest cor. Canalport—John R. Shean, Pharmacist.
HARRISON-ST., West, 395—Schaefer & Co., Manufacturing Chemists.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. L. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 549—Ignatz Lange, Druggist.
JACKSON-ST., West, 660, cor. Ogden-av.—E. A. Lyneman, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 628, northwest cor. Paulina—E. T. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—L. Ambrecht, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 150—H. F. Baur, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dall & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 384, cor. Centre-av.—Geo. Umsted, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Fred. A. Thayer, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1049—B. MacDonald, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, cor. Robey-st.—C. O. Setterness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 360, cor. Harrison-st.—J. G. Marbourg, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 475—F. J. Knowles, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 432—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, corner Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
WESTERN-AV., 175, corner Adams-st.—Charles H. Matthews & Bro., Druggists.
INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Bitter, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO-AV., East, 80, corner Townsend-st.—R. Hanke, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 271—White Bros., Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, corner of Division—Feldkamp & Hallberg, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 504, corner Goethe—Rhode's Pharmacy.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, cor. Halsted—Geo. R. Baker, Druggist.
LINCOLN-AV., 224—Henry Schaller.
LINCOLN-AV., 490—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
STATE-ST., North, 100, Corner Ohio—A. C. Cowen, Druggist.
STATE-ST., North, 292—H. V. Becker, Druggist.
WELLS-ST., 315, corner of Oak—R. L. Ohlendorf, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-seventh-st. and Jefferson-av.—La Brett & Field, Druggists.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.—C. W. Deutsch, Newsdealer.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Druggist.
Lincoln-av., 723—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TWO DIAMOND RINGS, ONE SOLITAIRE and one cluster; finder of either or both will be LIBERALLY rewarded by returning same to EUGENE CARY, Room 336 Rialto Building.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., the only properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay, and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money

CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY 85 LA SALLE-ST., OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

ADVANCES AND LOANS ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal. Loans made promptly without publicity. If you wish to borrow, a call will be for your advantage. C. L. EATON, Room 410 First National Bank Building.

CHICAGO FIRE-PROOFING STOCK. 200 shares individual stock for sale. 15 shares Anderson Press Brick. 5 shares Tiffany Press Brick. 11 shares Meyenburg Press Brick. 2 Chicago Rawhide Manufg. On our list are over 600 local companies. If you wish to invest call on PATENT EXHIBITION & SECURITY EXCHANGE, Room 3, 161 La Salle-st.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK LOANS money upon approved names, commercial and secured notes, warehouse receipts, merchandise, and available collateral of all kinds at market rates. La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGE OF $900, $400 DUE IN October next and $400 due in October, 1889; secured on 80 acres of land near Crown Point, Ind. Will sell for $500 cash; must have money. A 18, Tribune.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at lowest rates. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATE ON REAL estate. VAN VLISSINGEN, 91 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook County at lowest rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY AT lowest current rates; no delay. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, Bankers, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

TO LOAN—$1,500, $2,000, $3,000, $4,000, $5,000, OR $6,000 on city real estate. JASON R. PRINDLE, 86 Washington-st., Room 6.

TO LOAN—$2,000 TO $4,000 ON HYDE PARK OR Englewood property. Address Z 12, Tribune.

TO LOAN—$7,000—WE WISH TO PLACE THIS amount on good city property at once. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

WANTED—$2,000 FOR TERM OF YEARS; GOOD real estate security; will pay 7 per cent; no commissions. A 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,000 AT ONCE; BUILDINGS WORTH $4,000 and rented (99 year lease); no revaluation. A 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR FIVE YEARS ON FIRST-class real estate security; will pay 8 per cent interest. No commission. Address Z 63, Tribune office.

$2,200 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE 6½ per cent; also larger and smaller amounts at current rates. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 153 Washington-st., near La Salle.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARBORN-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ROOMMATES.

A CONGENIAL ROOMMATE BY A REFINED young man. Pullman Building, Room 823, between 6 and 7 p. m.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—PEOPLE FOR OPERA AT CAMBRIDGE Dramatic Agency, 18 Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER OF experience; has a thorough knowledge of banking; to any firm or new bank commencing business desiring the services of a good, reliable man it would be to their interest to correspond with BANKER, P.-O. Box No. 23, Elmira, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED gentleman of established character and ability at a moderate salary; office work preferred. A 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN office or first-class cigar store; talks German. A 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR out-of-door salesman by energetic young man; 25; speaks English, German, and French. A1 references. A 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG man as bill clerk or assistant bookkeeper. Address A 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—POSITION AS BOOKkeeper or general office man; long experience. A1 references. Address A 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REGISTERED RElief clerk; German. Address S O 14, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, with knowledge of caligraph; have had practical experience and can give best of reference. Address A 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; experienced. A1 reference. Address A 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT STEnographer and calligraphist wishes to study law in a first-class law office. A 90, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN LOCATED IN the Southwest would like to travel for some good house. Z 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BRIGHT, ACTIVE young man of good address with experience as salesman. Best of references. A 82, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman; used to horses; can drive. Good references. A G, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY as coachman; have been around horses all my life. First-class reference. A 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN; GERman; married; no children; middle aged; understands the care of fine horses and carriages; honest and willing; not afraid of work. Good references. A 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman; understands thoroughly the care of fine horses and carriages; willing to make himself useful; can furnish best of city reference. A 54, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN—THORoughly understands his business. Best references. Willing and obliging. A 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHman; 3 years with last employer; single; aged 40; no objection to country. Very neat references. Address A 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman. Best of city references. Two years at last place. Address A 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; GOOD man about gentleman's place; useful and willing. The best of city reference. A 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN HONEST, SOBER, intelligent, and trustworthy coachman. B 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY AN honest, reliable man of experience and references. B 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MARRIED MAN AS coachman; no children; understands his business; steady and sober; people went East. Best reference. A. RADEN, 277 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN TO TAKE care of fine horses and carriages; careful driver; first-class man about any gentleman's place. Address D Y 12, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AGED 26, with first class city recommendations from last employers, whom I was with six years, the last three years as manager of branch office; am thoroughly experienced in managing agents, office work, etc.; will begin on small salary. Address A 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY CAPAble, energetic young married man of ten years' experience, holding position of trust, desires change for satisfactory reasons. A 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE man of good address and business habits. References, etc. Address B 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN MARRIED man as butler in fine family, city or country. Can give first-class references. A. HAAS, 378 Shields-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN TO DO any kind of work. Address A 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AT ANY kind of work; understands the care of horses. Address for four days A 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ADVERTISING agent for one or two trade journals; experienced. Address C. F. H., Journal American Medical Association, 68 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl to do second work in a small American family. Address A 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL IN a small family. Address 565 Garfield-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE Swedish girl for general housework in small American family; flat preferred. 115 Townsend-st.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker, cutter, and fitter, in private family. A 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER IN private family. Call at 54 Thirty-first-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SUPERIOR PRIVATE family domestics of all nationalities furnished immediately. Thoop-st. Employment Bureau, 10 THROOP-ST., NEAR MADISON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—THE BEST DOMESTIC help in the city at MRS. JONES' Bureau Registry, 437 Michigan-av. Removed from 275 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—BILL CLERK; MUST BE CORRECT, rapid, and fully conversant with grocery business. Address A 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN FOR CLERK AND DELIVERY in grocery store on West Madison-st. Address, with reference, A 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—ONE WHO UNDERstands Thorne's system, for building association; work can be done evenings. A 63, Tribune.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS JUNIOR DRUGGIST at once. Address B 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE, TO act as stock bookkeeper, a young man of 18 to 23 years; must be a good and rapid penman. First-class references required. Address A 92, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—3 GENTLEMEN STENOGRAPHERS and Remington operators, experienced, expert, good address; 275, 412 First National Bank Building.

WANTED—A MALE STENOGRAPHER AND caligraph writer to go to a Western city. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, reference, experience, and salary expected. A 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, also to do light office work. Address, with references, A 87, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—WE WISH TO EMPLOY A FEW salesmen on salary to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade of Chicago, Illinois, and adjoining States. We are the largest m'f't'g's in this country. Send four cents in stamps for particulars. No postals answered. Centennial M'f'g Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO SELL first-class boiler compound on very liberal commission. Experienced men preferred. Address "Challenge Manufacturing Company," Terre Haute, Ind.

WANTED—FURNITURE SALESMAN, RETAIL, easy payment house. State qualifications and salary wanted. Address R X 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR AN OLD ESTABLISHED NEW York neckwear house a representative for Chicago and the State of Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin on commission. Must be acquainted with large dry-goods and clothing houses. Apply, by mail, with references, J. D. GOTTSCHALK, 543 Broadway, N. Y.

Trades.

WANTED—A CUSTOM CLOTHING CUTTER, ONE who understands general cutting, principally flannel work, capable of taking charge of department. Address, with references, stating salary expected, A 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT CHEYENNE, WYO. TER., AN EXperienced soapmaker to start and take charge of soap manufactory; one who will take a small interest preferred. Address E. F. STAHLE, Secretary Cheyenne Board of Trade.

WANTED—GOOD CROMPTON LOOM WEAVERS. Apply to Island Woolen Co., Baraboo, Wis.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS marbleizer, one who thoroughly understands his business. Apply to Aurora Slate Mantel Co., Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS UPHOLSTERER to go to Atlanta, Ga. For information call at KITCHAM, ROTHSCHILD & CO.'S, 18 and 20 Van Buren-st., city.

WANTED—A CLOTH SPONGER AT HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX, 155 to 159 Market-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BUTCHER TO CUT MEAT in store. Inquire between 9 and 10 a. m. at 128 East Sixteenth-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LIVE MEN AND WOMEN CLEAR $60 per week with our goods easier than $30 per month in other lines; we surprise good men with our liberal terms and practical plan; $2 sample free; write from anywhere and learn the art of money-getting. Merrill Mfg. Co., 104 and 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN TO TRAVEL ON SALARY FOR the Font Hill Nurseries of Canada; we pay $50 to $100 a month and expenses to agents to sell our Canadian-grown stock; previous experience not essential; our stock sells well and gives better satisfaction than any other on the market. STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO EDUCATE IN dancing for the stage. Room 10, 116 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MARRIED man to manage Western branch; salary $100 per month; position permanent; will need $600; no tricks; give full particulars and past experience or no attention. A 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—STEADY YOUNG MAN WITH $500 cash as assistant or partner to represent A1 house and new goods at Cincinnati Exposition. A 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN WITH A FEW HUNdred dollars to take the agency and sell a fast selling article of great merit. Call at once or address B. FOSTER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO EDUCATE FOR stage. Room 10, 116 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—BY AN EASTERN COLLEGE OF high standing a representative in Chicago. References required. Address B 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LADY BOOKkeeper, willing to work a full day. Give references. A 81, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A LADY STENOGRAPHER. TO THE right party position permanent. Address P.-O. Box 419, City.

Domestics.

WANTED—FOR SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A competent girl for general housework; prefer Scotch, English, or Irish, and one recently arrived. Address A 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in Maywood. Apply 367 West Adams, or Box 165, Maywood.

WANTED—NEAT, CAPABLE GIRLS FOR CITY or country. 2348 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS COOK AND laundress and one to do second work. No. 721 West Adams-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE—A GOOD COOK AT 2905 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT LAKE Geneva. Apply at 122 Pine-st., Friday, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—GIRL FOR COOK AND LAUNDRESS. 36 Groveland-park.

WANTED—AT 316 TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR Michigan-av., in a small private family, a girl for general housework; must be a good cook; good wages to a competent person.

WANTED—2128 MICHIGAN-AV.—A GOOD COOK; German or Swedish.

WANTED—COMPETENT GERMAN OR SWEDE girl for general housework, with references. 3630 Stanton-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS AT 2421 MICHIGAN-AV.; one to do cooking, washing, and ironing, and the other for second work.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—WORKING HOUSEKEEPER TO take charge of twenty-one rooms. Apply at Van Ness House, 224 South Clark-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—RELIABLE NURSE TO CARE FOR child 17 months old. 410 Ontario-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO EDUCATE IN dancing for the stage. Room 10, 116 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESLADY; ONE ACCUStomed to selling toilet articles; must be a good talker. Address R H 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES AND MISSES TO DO CROchet work at home; city or country; steady work. WESTERN LACE MFG. CO., 218 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY TO EDUCATE FOR the stage. Room 10, 116 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—GOOD LOCAL WRITER FOR SUBurban weekly paper. Must be practical printer and a worker. Must apply in person. "Suburban News," La Grange, Ill., C., B. & Q. R. R.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CALIFORNIA BARGAIN—FOR SALE—WATERpower flour mill, capacity 300 barrels daily, and three warehouses, together with 800 acres of land, situate alongside Central Pacific Railroad and adjacent to Sacramento River, opposite Tehama, California; also first right to water of Mill Creek, a large and clear stream affording always ample supply; with moderate expense water power can be made to equal 1,000 barrels daily or water can be used for irrigation. Can buy adjoining lands in large tracts at moderate prices, and by irrigation for fruit or vine land realize enormous enhancement on such purchases. Located in midst of large wheat-producing section. Shall dispose of same soon. This is a rare opportunity for one with capital. Address A. T. ELLIS, 29 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

A GENTLEMAN WITH $1,500 CAN SECURE A splendid manufacturing business for this State. Staple article, protected by late patent. Correspondence solicited. Peacock Ladder Works, Cleveland, O.

A RELIABLE PARTY FOR $500 CAN HAVE INterest in valuable invention pertaining to railroads. Address A 72, Tribune office.

A BIG BONANZA—ONE OF THE FINEST DRUG stores in the city for sale at a bargain. Address B 5, Tribune office.

A MAN WITH $350 CAN SECURE INTEREST IN business that will make him $100 month; money secured if desired; stop and see this. DWIGHT, 105 Fifth-av., Room 8.

CALIFORNIA NEWSPAPER FOR SALE—A DAILY and weekly Republican newspaper of large circulation, published in one of the most thriving towns of Central California; the office is well supplied with machinery of every description and has a large assortment of type; nine men employed; ill-health the cause of selling; a rare chance for a newspaper man; price, $5,000 cash. Address L. P. FISHER, 21 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.

DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN IN A PROMInent European hotel of 100 rooms for rent; fully equipped; rent taken in board of help, etc.; good chance for practical man. Address A 64, Tribune office.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE BIG money—I control valuable electrical street railway patents. The best system now known. Letters patent secured for United States and most of foreign countries; want financial assistance to form company, etc. None but reliable parties need apply. For an opportunity to investigate address Electric, Z 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN PROFITABLE business, centrally located, with a man of sterling habits and reputation; prefer a man to look after finances; $4,500. JENNINGS & CLARK, 107 Clark-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—REASONABLE; A BOARDINGhouse full of good boarders. Apply, up-stairs, 357 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—SMALL MANufacturing business; will take suburban property or a part in furniture. A 62, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SALOON DOWN town doing a business of $50 per day; can be bought cheap if taken at once. Address A 5, Tribune.

FOR SALE—AN EIGHT-CAN MILK ROUTE IN A flourishing city of 5,000 inhabitants. Address Lock-Box 1294, Le Mars, Iowa.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS SOUTH SIDE FIVEcan milk route, horse and wagon, cheap for cash. Address THOMAS & CO., 4558 State-st.

MAN WANTED TO FILL RESPONSIBLE PLACE at good salary and to buy interest in business which is paying; $2,500 required; full investigation; parties now interested can give the best references in the city. A 94, Tribune office.

NEW PATENT APPLIANCE FOR LOCOMOtives or steam engines for sale in part or all by parties not able to handle it to advantage; large fortune for one or two parties. Apply to HUPP, Dean's Hotel.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN OR FIRM WITH $10,000 to $20,000 to invest as manufacturing agency in Chicago for an extensive line of choice goods, already largely introduced and a high reputation established, by a New York manufacturer of many years' experience and having ample facilities. Principals only may address RODERICK, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A REFINED WOMan who would rent kitchen and front basement dining-room in private family; must be first-class cook; five in family would board with her; will pay for first-class board to right party; only reliable party need apply. Apply at drug store corner of Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

WANT TO BUY GROCERY STORE OR OTHER business from some one wanting to sell. Address B 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO INVEST ABOUT $300 WITH SERVices by a young man anxious to work in almost any capacity. None but most honorable offers noticed. Address A 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $1,250 AND I WILL furnish same amount, to buy an established real estate and loan office doing big business. Address Z 12, Tribune office.

$2,500 WILL BUY THE RIGHT PARTY A good-paying interest in business and a good salaried position. A 95, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!—THAT AUCTION sale July 2d and 3d. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, without limit or reserve, a lot of new and second hand carriages, top and open buggies, jumpseats, surreys, carts, and harness, which have been left on my hands on account of accumulation of storage and advance charges during the last five years. This is a good chance to get a cheap vehicle, as this lot will be sold absolutely to the highest bidder. Don't miss your chance, July 2 and 3, at 346 and 348 Wabash-av. H. C. WALKER.

A NUMBER OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND carriages, buggies, and phaetons very cheap to close out. G. L. BRADLEY, 126 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ONE SPAN BEAUTIFUL COACH horses; one span pole horses, fine travelers; one coupe horse; three nice single drivers, speedy; also twenty horses fit for all use, warranted sound and kind. H. C. WALKER, 346 and 348 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SIDE BAR BREWSTER SPRING TOP buggy, C. P. Kimball make, pole and shafts; good as new, scarcely soiled; cost me $400, will sell spot cash $150. Also nearly new pole harness made by Addy, cost $250, for $100. Good harness, cost $75, for $25. 346 and 348 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE, GENTLE, YOUNG, AND sound horse, suitable for coupe or cart. Inquire at 3450 Forest-av.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BAY PONY; WEIGHS about 800 pounds; sound and gentle. Address A 48, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A THREE-QUARTER SEAT TOP road wagon, by BREWSTER & CO., N. Y. Inquire of foreman Rudd's stable, Chicago-av., near Dearborn.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS—TOP, OPEN, EXPRESS laundry, furniture, bakery wagons and trucks, buggies, carts, milk-wagons, horses, and harness. Factory opposite Twenty-third-st. Depot, Archer-av.; show-rooms, 2308 State-st. C. J. HULL.

WANTED—A SPIDER PHAETON OR MAIL phaeton in first-class condition, with or without harness, for desirable building lots in a nice location. Please address A 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEN GOOD WORK TEAMS, MULES preferred; weight 1,100 to 1,300. J. L. REDDICK, Niles, Mich.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WIRED FOR DATE. GO AS DIrected. SEVENTY-FIVE THIRTY.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—LADIES' SUPERFLUOUS HAIR AND moles permanently removed by the Electric Needle Process, leaving no scar; call or address MRS. DR. GABRIEL, 196 La Salle-av., near Chicago-av.

PERSONAL—A WIDOW LADY, WITH BEST REFerences as to neatness and responsibility, will take entire charge of a house in absence of owner free of expense. Address B 6, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WE SELL ON INSTALLMENTS A full line of dress goods in all the latest shades; also silks, satins, plushes, beaded wraps, Killarney and peasant circulars, millinery, curtains of all kinds, gents' clothing, diamonds, watches, etc. SHOWERS & MILLER, Suite 10-11, Japanese Building, 245 State-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP—WE HAVE A LARGE assortment of new and second-hand safes of Hall, Diebold & McNeal make; also several medium-sized burglar chests, with and without time locks; an assortment of the justly celebrated Chicago Safe & Lock Company safes, both fire and fire and burglar; also several fire vault doors. Correspondence solicited. J. GREENHOOD & CO., Gen. Agts. Chicago Safe & Lock Co. Safes, 84 Dearborn

WANTED—OFFICE FURNITURE TO FIT OUT a suite of three rooms at once. Address A 50, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—3 FINE PIECES, 96 FEET, ON VAN Buren and Loomis-sts., n. f.
64 feet on West Monroe-st., 200 foot deep, with house, No. 408.
66 feet on Vincennes-av., near 39th-st. and Aldine-square.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

South Side.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Very handsome new, modern house; one of Cobb & Frost's best designs; two bath-rooms, elegant mantels, expensive gas-fixtures; possession Oct. 1; $42,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, with lot 51 ft. front and brick barn; $64,000; will sell house and 25 ft. for $34,000 and give purchaser 3 years' option on vacant 25 ft.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Fine modern house; $75,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Magnificent house; $100,000.
NORTH SIDE—Finest 25 ft. house in Chicago, both outside and inside. Elegant elevation, of Connecticut brown stone, location the best on North Side.
KENWOOD.—First class modern house with fine grounds; 75x200 feet, with brick barn.
KENWOOD.—New house on corner, with lot 75x150 ft.
EXPENSIVE MODERN HOUSE, with lot 60 ft. front and brick barn; very fine decorations, cost over $70,000; will sell for $50,000 and take half in other good city property.
CALUMET-AV.—Handsome new modern house, 25 ft. wide, near 33d-st.; a clean-cut bargain; rare chance; immediate possession if wanted.
GROVELAND-AV.—Handsome modern house, with 32 ft.
RHODES-AV.—Brick house, heated by steam, with brick barn and lot 30x164 ft.; $12,500.
CHOICE VACANT LOTS.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50 ft. vacant near 33d-st., east front.
MICHIGAN-AV.—43 ft. vacant near 33d-st., east front; very choice.
MICHIGAN-AV.—40 ft. vacant near 33d-st., east front.
MICHIGAN-AV.—100x174 ft. s. w. cor. 34th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—25 ft., vacant, near 38th-st., east front.
GROVELAND-AV.—35 ft. s. w. cor. 33d-st.

FOR SALE—Four new dwellings, $12,500 and $16,500, n. w. cor. Lake-av. and 37th-st. The best houses for the money ever offered for sale in Chicago.
JAS. B. GALLOWAY.

FOR SALE—WE CAN SELL NO. 78 12TH-ST., BEtween Wabash-av. and State-st., at a price that will pay the buyer 10 per cent net on the investment. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER AT A SPECIAL PRICE 26¾ feet on Michigan-av., 50 feet south of Madison-st.; any one desiring a paying investment should call for particulars on E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MEAD & COE, 149 LA SALLE-ST., six pressed-brick stores on the s. w. corner of Archer-av. and Wood-st. Submit offer.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR 31STst.—New, modern, well-built 3-story and basement brick store-front building, with two flats above; modern conveniences; brings in good rental; very desirable; $11,000. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR 24TH-ST., 2story and basement brick house of 12 rooms; lot 25x165 ft.; price, $10,500; easy terms. F. M. BAKER, 2338 State-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP AT $16,000—A MODERN stone-front house on desirable South Side avenue; everything first-class. VAN VLISSINGEN, 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$50 DOWN AND $50 MONTHLY BUYS good stone front near Douglas Monument. 77 Calumet Building.

West Side.

FOR SALE—For $8,000—Two good houses and two lots on W. Harrison-st., near Robey, for $8,000; lots are worth it.
For $6,000—Two good brick houses and 48-foot lot on Laflin-st., near Harrison.
For 2,800—A good brick and frame house, Laflin-st., near Polk.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—HERE IS THE CHEAPEST 60 FEET ever offered on Washington-blvd., located in the choicest block on the street, 120 feet deep, $122.
Van Buren-st., near Western-av., 50x125, at a great sacrifice for a quick sale.
Washtenaw-av., cor. 18th-st., 96x125, $3,200.
Fulton-st., near Homan-av., 25x130, a bargain, easy terms.
Madison-st., corner 47th, 136x125, cheap.
California-av., near Washington, 25x130, $1,300.
D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—ON WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR Western-av., 48x130, for $11,000.
27x200, Madison-st., near Wood, with good 2-story brick and frame; $8,500.
2-story brick and frame opposite May-st. for $18,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT NET INCOME—A fine new business block of stores and flats (none better) on a prominent South Halsted-st. corner; will make it a bargain; terms to suit.
JAMES E. WOODRUFF, 195 La Salle-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN—ON ADAMS-ST., just west of Centre-av., a fine stone-front house, lot 25x175; owner must sell; can be had at a figure that is much below the present market value; pays large rental. If you want a good investment see us about this at once. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—24 LOOMIS-ST., ONE OF THOSE ELEgant 2-story bricks, all modern improvements; leaving city and must sell; look it over and call on GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—OR TO LEASE FOR 99 YEARS—300 lots, 550 feet front, divided to suit, in one block, on Hermitage-av. and Wood-st., near Harrison. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS ON TAYLOR-ST. AT A BARgain to close an estate; near Oakley-av. HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR 99 YEARS—300 FEET front, divided to suit, corner Desplaines and Harrison-sts. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—175X125 FT., 16TH, NEAR DOUGLAS Park, only $10 per foot; a rare bargain. WARREN F. PITNEY, Room 34, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS CORNER WESTERN AND FULlerton-avs., four miles from Court-House; accessible by horse and steam cars; commutation fare 6¼ cents. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND CELLAR STONE front house with all modern improvements on Park-av.; $4,000. C. A. WEARY, 162 East Washington-st., Rooms 63 and 64.

FOR SALE—WALNUT-ST., NEAR KEDZIE-AV.—Modern 3-story and basement brick flats, stone trimmings; good frame barn; lot 25x125; all rented at $576; owner will sell at once at $4,500, being a slight advance over mortgage; this is a bargain. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$800 BUYS COTTAGE AND LOT, 20TH-st., near Jefferson; good place for expressman. 77 Calumet Building.

North Side.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH STATE-ST., IN BEST position—a most desirable 14-room house; dining-room on main floor; good barn in rear; if purchased at once can be had at a bargain. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON TWELFTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON THIRTEENTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON FOURTEENTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON FIFTEENTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON SIXTEENTH-ST.
ALL ON WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R.
Only five minutes' ride beyond Douglas Park. Get off train at Ridgeland-av. depot or Oak Park-av. depot and walk south three blocks, and there you are. I can sell you one of these beautiful blocks at from $3,500 to $4,600 each, and each block contains 48 lots, so that you will only be paying about $80 a lot. That is what you gain by buying at wholesale. Covered main sewers run through the property; streets all graded and sidewalks laid. Bargains here for somebody. The most delightful location for a home within 8 miles of Court-House.
JOHN WAIN, 123 La Salle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—
Get free tickets for our excursion to Morgan Park July 4. Big tent, 2,000 seats, Scott's Band, Weber Quartette. Grand 100 yard foot-race; prize, a lot. One lot given, free, to buyers at the morning session; one to buyers at the afternoon session. 160 lots to be sold; $10 cash, $5 per month.
B. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW 8-ROOM HOUSES—44th-st., one block west of Cottage Grove-av. Parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, and servant's room on the first floor; three large, elegant chambers, four closets, bath-room and water-closets on second floor; laundry and water-closet in basement; concrete cellar; mantels on first and second floors. Lots have a south frontage of 33⅓ feet, and partly covered with natural trees.
See J. J. Love, our foreman, on the premises every day, or call at our office for full particulars.
O. M. WELLS & CO., owners, Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE TRACTS SOUTH OF CITY—5 acres at Cheltenham $1,200
6⅔ acres in Hyde Park, near proposed elevated road 1,250
5 acres in Town of Lake on Sixty-third-st. 2,000
100 feet on Wentworth-av., near Sixty-first and Sixty-second-sts. 100
3⅓ acres Grand Trunk R. R., cor. Blanchard-av. 1,350
Also other desirable acre tracts, both inside the city limits and adjacent thereto.
B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE—HANDSOME SUBURBan residence, 10 or 12 rooms, substantially built two years ago; every modern convenience; in perfect order; east front, with ground 200x214 feet, adorned with fine large elm shade trees and shrubbery; large barn; convenient to depot and in the most desirable part of Riverside; a decided bargain. J. L. LEE, Room 3, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON LAKE-SHORE, NEAR Ill. Cent. depot; $35 per foot if taken together. PIERCE & WARE, 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 TO $6,000 in best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, 21 Otis Block, 132 La Salle-st., or 6730 Perry-av. Englewood.

FOR SALE—FOR HIGHLAND PARK PROPERTY, houses and lots, or acres; also houses to rent. Apply to D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 165 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS ON EASY PAYments, near 53d-st.; 20 minutes from Polk-st. Depot; 28 trains daily; fare, 5 cents. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE, A NEW 2-STORY 8-room house, nearly completed, well located, on monthly payments; or will exchange for vacant property; investigate this. F. S. EBERHART, 161 La Salle-st., Room 57.

FOR SALE—46TH-ST., NEAR ST. LAWRENCEav., good, new, comfortable 6-room cottage and lot; price $2,500; easy terms. F. M. BAKER, 2338 State-st.

FOR SALE — FIRST-CLASS NEW HOUSE AT Hyde Park; finished in hardwoods; everything nice; price $20,000. PIERCE & WARE, 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT OAK PARK—EIGHTroom house, furnished or unfurnished; part cash, balance on time. Address A 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ACRES ON THE WISCONSIN CENtral Railroad at Oak Park, also other property; if bought soon will sell reasonable. Inquire at Continental Hotel, corner Madison and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT CORNER ON LAKE View-av., east front, at bargain; 145x180. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
IT WILL COST NOTHING.
NOTHING FOR THE CHICAGO MAP.
NOTHING FOR THE GRAND EXCURSION.
to
EDGINGTON PARK.
SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1888.
The map is neat and useful,
and the picnic will be delightful.
But
Most important of all is the rare but brief chance of buying a lot $100 lower than actual selling prices in that vicinity.
So put $5 in your pocket and seize the opportunity. $225 will buy a choice lot on the easiest possible terms.
EDGINGTON PARK
Is 6¼ miles from the Court-House and quite convenient to four stations of the C. & N. W. and C., M. & St. P. Railways.
LAST SUNDAY WAS A GALA DAY THERE
and everybody was happy, but
SUNDAY NEXT,
While just as enjoyable, will be a day to be long remembered in the history of suburban lot sales. A great host of people will be on the ground and we will entertain them royally. The finest band of music, the finest lunch, and eloquent speaking will be the program.
ALL FREE.
The Picnic will wind up with
THREE GRAND PRIZE DRAWINGS. CALL NOW
AND SECURE
FREE MAPS AND FREE TICKETS.
L. FRANKLIN,
152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS! OF LOTS
IN
BUCKINGHAM'S 2D ADDITION
TO
LAKE VIEW.
A
NEW SUBDIVISION
Of 29 acres lying east of Clark-st., between Nellie-av. and Grace-st., and near the lake-shore.
EASILY REACHED
By the North Side cable-cars connecting with Clark-st. cars, which pass the subdivision,
OR
By trains on the Chicago & Evanston Railway to Addison-st. Station, one block south of the subdivision. Fare 7 cents.
IMPROVEMENTS.
We are grading the streets (a part already done), laying water-pipes and surfaced sidewalks, and shall macadamize Sheffield-av. Two houses have been built and are occupied, and four more will immediately be built by us and sold on easy terms. We have sold 54 lots while developing this property. We now place it actively on the market and offer lots on
CLARK-ST.,
OLGA-ST.,
CLARENCE-AV.,
At $500 and upwards.
A cash payment of only 10 per cent is required; the balance will be arranged to suit each purchaser, monthly or otherwise. Interest at 6 per cent. Payments received at any time and interest stopped.
If you are thinking of buying a lot it will pay you to investigate this subdivision.
FREE EXCURSION
Leaves our main office every week day at 12 and 2:30 p. m.
BRANCH OFFICE on the property, corner Clark-st. and Nellie-av. Open every afternoon (except Sunday) and open Saturday evenings until dark.
TITLE PERFECT! WARRANTY DEED!
Complete certified abstract by Handy & Co. given with every lot.
For plats and further particulars apply to
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.
Main office open Mondays until 8 p. m.

FOR SALE—250 FEET SOUTH FRONT ON PIERCEst., just north of 43d-st., between Grand-boulevard and Vincennes-av.; will sell in lots to suit; price, $65 per foot. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN HOME—FRAME HOUSE, stone foundation, lot 100x200, barn, shade trees, modern conveniences; must be seen to be appreciated. Call or write. D. J. HULL, 154 La Salle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—FRAME house, fronting east, on Loring-av., between 88th and 89th-sts., 10 rooms, large new barn, fine shade and fruit trees, lot 100x125 to alley, price $5,000. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
LAKE VIEW
STOCK FARM AND COTTAGE
At the popular and growing summer resort, Richfield Springs, N. Y., together with about
SIXTY HEAD OF STANDARD-BRED HORSES
And cattle, including stallions and brood mares of all the recognized highest strains of trotting stock.
LAKE VIEW COTTAGE
Is a well furnished and equipped house of about 30 rooms, with handsome and spacious grounds, ice-house, carriage-house, etc. 240 acres of the richest land in Otsego County, 3 houses, several barns, a large, handsome horse barn built last year after the most approved model, costing about $10,000. Good half mile track on the place. The farm immediately joins the Village of Richfield Springs, and is about ten or fifteen minutes' walk from the Spring House.
This valuable property and stock will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be exchanged for productive, unincumbered city real estate. It is now occupied by a firm of city bankers as a summer home, who desire to sell on account of going abroad for a term of years. F. L. LOVELACE, Utica, N. Y.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD MERchandise—160 acres choice land in Minnesota; 140 in crops; implements. Terms good. Building one mile from railroad. A 74, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Dr. D. M. Keith at North Fairfield, Ohio, together with the good will attained in thirty-eight years' successful practice. Write for particulars. Address DR. DARWIN M. KEITH JR., 306 Pecatonica-st., Rockford, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—FOR ALL CASH, MODERN house of about 14 rooms, on the North Side, east of Clark-st. and north of Chicago-av. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO EXCHANGE.

ANY PART OF 1,600 ACRES FARMING LAND IN Nebraska to exchange; want hotel, merchandise, real estate, or what have you? Also a mortgage secured in fine real estate of $1,407. Send full particulars what you can offer. X 60, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—40 ACRES, HIGH LAND, NEAR AUburn; $1,000 per acre; will take $25,000 in good farm, balance easy; we think this land will double in value. PIERCE & WARE, 151 La Salle-st.

FARMING LANDS, UNINCUMBERED, AND $50,000 cash to exchange for inside improved or unimproved property. Address B 11, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—10,000 ACRES WEST VIRGINIA land for Cook County real estate; will pay ½ cash or assume. HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

NO BETTER LOTS THAN THOSE I OFFER FOR good grocery. A 99, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—7 LOTS IN OMAHA, NEB., valued at $2,000 each, for house and lot in Chicago; South Side preferred. Address C. E. REITER, P. O. Box 228, Omaha, Neb.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAN LOTS—GRAND CROSSing, worth $3,000 and $5,000; also land for city property. 77 Calumet Building.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK GENERAL DRY GOODS, doing good business, in live town of 3,000 people; want good farm in Northern Illinois or Iowa and ½ cash or notes. Address Lock-Box 283, Paxton, Ill.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A LUCRATIVE medical practice in a city of 18,000, 200 miles south of Chicago, for a corresponding practice in Chicago; residence of 12 rooms to exchange or sell on easy terms. Address M. D., Tribune office.

TYPEWRITERS.

SUPPLIES—WE CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK of typewriter supplies. Our goods have been carefully selected with a view of accomplishing the best and most economical results. Our "FINE LINEN" papers, manufactured expressly for us, are unequalled. We keep our stock of ribbons and carbon paper fresh and complete by daily and semi-weekly express shipments. Drop us a line and our salesman will call upon you. Telephone us your order and it will be promptly filled by messenger.
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
Telephone 137. 196 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OUR RENTAL DEPARTMENT IS furnished with every facility for meeting the wants of patrons who desire to make temporary use of typewriters. We deliver and call for machines, keep them in order, and supply ribbons free of charge.
In case any renter decides to purchase we allow one month's rent to apply on purchase price.
We solicit opportunity to serve our patrons in everything in typewriter line.
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
Telephone 137. 196 La Salle-st.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

DOGS—ONLY 36 FOR SALE, 18 MASTIFFS, 6 beagles, 7 Irish water spaniels; 5 setters; all ages, including first prize winners, etc.; also 300 fowls, leading varieties; going away and must sell. Kishwaukee Kennels, De Kalb, Ill.

PARROT—WELL EDUCATED—FOR SALE AT cigar store, 271 Wabash-av.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

B. COHEN, 86 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gents' cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

217 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER CONGRESS-ST.—Desirable front rooms, with board.

1208 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEW AND ELEGANTly furnished rooms, with excellent board.

1220 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suite of rooms, also other rooms, with superior board; table boarders.

1354 WABASH-AV.—COOL FRONT ROOMS; first-class board if desired.

1604 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, HANDSOME front room, second floor, with board.

1828 INDIANA-AV.—TWO CHOICE ROOMS, with first-class board.

2128 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with excellent board.

2222 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ALcove for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; private house; home table; references.

2228 PRAIRIE-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front alcove and back room, separate or in suite, with board, to first-class parties only.

2236 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE ROOM ON PARlor floor; also single room; board.

2236 AND 2238 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME, newly-decorated rooms now ready, with board.

2255 CALUMET-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms; first-class board.

2525 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH good table board, at $9 and $10 per week for two; good location.

2713 WABASH-AV., BOARD AND ROOM IN A private Jewish family.

3158 AND 3160 WABASH-AV.—DAY BOARD and also two rooms, one large, at the Ellsworth.

3516 LAKE-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH good board.

West Side.

170 ASHLAND-BOULEVARD—FRONT ALCOVE room, with or without board; gentlemen preferred; small family.

1,000 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with A1 table board at SMITH'S RESTAURANT, 532 West Madison-st. Open day and night.

North Side.

121 DEARBORN-AV.—A LARGE SECOND STORY front room with board; all conveniences.

203 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, with board, to responsible married couple.

213 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER OF CHICAGOav.—A few choice rooms with board to parties desiring strictly first-class board. Apply or address at above number. Reference required.

213 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER OF CHICAGOav.—Parties desiring strictly first-class table board with good home cooking apply at above number.

293 OAK-ST., OVERLOOKING WASHINGTON Park—Furnished rooms, with or without board; house first-class.

359 EAST OHIO-ST.—ALCOVE AND OTHER rooms; board; terms reasonable.

363 OHIO-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT with board; day board.

Hotels.

ANNA HOUSE, 102 AND 104 NORTH CLARK-ST.—Family hotel. Located centrally. Prices reasonable for transients.

CENTRAL HOTEL, HIGHLAND PARK, HAS UNdergone extensive improvements and is now reopened with first-class accommodations at reasonable rates; only 20 miles, one hour's ride, from the city; 15 trains daily each way; surroundings quiet and pleasant. E. GERRY, Proprietor.

GRESHAM HOTEL, 2246 AND 2248 WABASH-AV. —Elegance with comfort; moderate terms.

HIGHLAND HALL, HIGHLAND PARK, WILL be open for summer boarders June 14. For further particulars address F. P. HAWKINS, Room 24, 90 La Salle-st.

HOFFMAN HOUSE, 170 CLARK-ST.—NEW AND modern; rates 50 cents, 75 cents, $1; electric bells.

MACKINAC HOUSE, 330 STATE-ST.—100 NEWLY furnished rooms 25c, 50c, and 75c.

SHELBURNE FAMILY HOTEL, CHICAGO-AV., near State-st. Board $6 to $10 per week; table board $4.50. M. BENSON, Proprietress.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS, ON SOUTH SIDE, BEtween Twentieth and Fortieth-sts., for an old lady, where she can have the comforts of a home; in a private family preferred. Address A 21, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY YOUNG MAN IN A PRIvate family; West or South Side. Address A 85, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SINGLE ROOM IN FIRST-CLASS German family near Thirty-first-st., east of State. Address, with terms, B 3, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY IN SUBURBAN town on C., B. & Q. by young man. Address A 80, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A GREAT FORTUNE TELLER—THE YOUNG Madame Carrie L. Lamont, the great astrologist, has traveled through the principal parts of Europe, will remain 30 days; tells past, present, and future in person or by letter; will bring back the parted husband or lover, no matter if they be 3,000 miles away, will tell you whether your lover be false or true; will guarantee to settle family quarrels or money refunded; can also cause speedy marriages; has charms for good luck; breaks evil influence; gives lucky numbers in lottery; can give best of reference in regard to above statement. I was presented with elegant gold medal. Can read the initials of a caller's name by their hand. Ladies in trouble call. All business confidential. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. MADAME C. L. LAMONT, parlor up-stairs, Room 1, 535 Wabash-avenue, cor. Harmon-court, Chicago, Ill.

AT ONCE KNOW THE FUTURE—CONSULT MRS. Franks, 541 Wabash-av., on love, marriage, divorce, lawsuit. Ladies, 50c and $1. Always at home; 3 questions answered by mail, 50c in stamps.

CLAIRVOYANT—$10,000 CHALLENGE—ALL CALL on Mme. Maree, the great and noted clairvoyant and astrologist, the most powerful and mysticsight in clairvoyance of the nineteenth century; born with a three-fold veil, has been publicly tested, and challenges the world. Ten thousand dollar challenge to any one who can equal her in consultation on friends or enemies; on business matters, marriages, and losses of every description. Reveals mysteries, designates hidden coin or minerals, locates lingering diseases. Mme. Maree is the greatest living natural clairvoyant on earth. She reads your secret and open life, from the cradle to the grave, with as much ease as though in ordinary conversation; asks no questions; uses no cards of any description in her profession; perfected the charm of the ancient talisman, for good luck, breaking evil influence; causing those who forsake you to return; giving success in business. Ladies in trouble call. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Consultation sent by mail. 361 West Madison-st., above May.

"DR. PAUL," WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOger and clairvoyant, 427 West Madison-st., third floor, late of New York; seventh son; 30 years' practice; all affairs; true life horoscope, 50c. Hours, 9 to 9.

MRS. MILLER, THE RELIABLE CARD-READER, gives satisfaction to all; business affairs. No. 200 North Wells-st., basement flat.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT FORTune-teller; 50c and $1. 445 West Madison-st.

MRS. I. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM, 488 W. Madison-st., entrance on Loomis, 3d floor.

MRS. BARBER, 410 WEST MADISON-ST., FORTunes personally or by mail, on speculation, love, marriage, divorce, lost property; stamp for reply.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED — STOP! EVERY LIVE agent and street man can make $10 to $25 daily selling the "Waterbury" hat hanger, which every man wants at sight. Price 15 cents. Agent's profit over 100 per cent. Boston agents pronounce it best seller on the market. Samples 15 cents. Circulars free. CHAMBERLAIN, ROSE & CO., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS AND SALESMEN WANTED—ALL OVER the United States, to sell pictures of the candidates for President and Vice-President of both parties; also pictures of the great Auditorium, taken during the Republican Convention. Samples of all by mail, 60 cents. Novelty Card & Advertising Company, 103, 105, and 107 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—1,000 NEEDLES 24C; NEEDLE PACKages cheap. ELITHORP'S factory, 71 Randolph.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE KING OIL BURNer; best in the world; one cent cooks a meal. Sample by mail, $1; this is business. 57 West Van Buren-st.

LADY AGENTS—FASTEST SELLING ARTICLE in market; large profit to agents. Call 10 to 11 and 4 to 5, Room 33, 34 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AGENTS TO HANDLE HARDWARE specialty; easily sold; large profits. Send 25c for sample. Beaver Valley Mf'g Co., Lim., West Bridgewater, Pa.

INSTRUCTION.

ELOCUTION, ACTING, FENCING, STAGE DANCing, singing, piano, organ, etc., taught by distinguished teachers. Prices reasonable. Chicago Dramatic and Musical College, 116 E. Monroe-st., Suite 10.

STUTTERING, STAMMERING. Hesitancy, lisping, and all forms of speech impediments cured at World's Vocal Institute, southeast corner of Washington-st. and Fifth-av. The largest and finest equipped institution of the kind in the world; 1,700 cases cured; indorsed by some of the most prominent professional and business men in the United States. Call and see us.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SPECIAL daily dictation for all systems, $1.25 per week. Expert stenographers furnished free of charge. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

WANTED—PRIVATE GERMAN LESSONS. Address, with terms, A 78, Tribune office.

YOUNG TEACHER FROM PARIS WANTS TO exchange French lessons for lessons of English pronunciation. Address A 34, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established in 1875 for storage of household goods. Private compartments.

THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED AND LARGEST storage houses in the city, with private rooms; experienced and careful men and with every facility for careful handling and general moving and packing of furniture for storage or shipment are those of GEORGE PARRY.
W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,378.
S. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,343.
Advances made. Established 1871.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS—300 FEET FRONT, divided to suit, corner Desplaines and Harrison-sts.; also 550 feet on Hermitage-av. and Wood-st., near Harrison. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—ON LONG TIME—50 FEET ON CHIcago-av., near Wells-st.; excellent property for investment. Address 48 Wells-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION, ASHland-av., N. E. cor. Monroe-st.; 47x154; e., s., and w. exposure; fine location for apartment building or first-class flats. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN RAILROAD BROKER'S office, where $600 month made regular. Best references in Chicago. $1,000 half interest. 102 Washington-st., Room 8.

WANTED—INSIDE MAN AS PARTNER, WITH $500; good business, good connections, and more than a good living. POTTER, No. 57 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—
Go today and see our elegant new houses, Nos. 363, 367, and 375 Forty-second-st., 2 blocks west of Cottage Grove-av. cable cars; 3 rooms 1st floors and 4 rooms on 2d floors; laundry, furnace, gas fixtures, stone walks, elegant lawn in front; these houses are built of pressed brick and stone fronts; part hardwood finish; 2 blocks from steam and cable cars; rent, $40; open today. O. M. WELLS & CO., Owners, 162 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1516 MICHIGAN-AV., WITH BRICK barn, fully furnished house, except silverware and table linen, 3 stories, 12 rooms, all modern improvements, to Oct. 1, for private family. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE SOUTH of Thirty-ninth-st., on Indiana-av., to man and wife until Sept. 1; will rent for owner's board. References required. Address A 61, Tribune office.

TO RENT — A COMPLETELY FURNISHED house on Prairie-av. to a small family, only for July and August. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—No. 2408 CALUMETav., during summer or longer, to adults only. References.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED—A RARE opportunity to secure for the summer and fall months a very handsome modern house on Lake Park-av., affording a magnificent view of the lake. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNITURE FOR SALE—COMPLETE home near Wabash-av. and Thirty-sixth-st.; also flat to rent. 77 Calumet Building.

West Side.

TO RENT—
CHEAP HOUSES.
161 So. Lincoln-st., 8-room house, only $25; in fine order.
779 W. Ohio-st., 8 rooms, second floor, new; $16.50.
1146½, 136, 118, 120 N. Wood-st., cor. Austin-av., 5-room houses; only $15.
And others. Call for printed list.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND CELLAR HOUSE, 11 rooms, $45 per month. 261 Park-av. Inquire at 63 Dearborn-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED EIGHT-ROOM brick house for three months; Winchester-av., south of Adams-st. N. ATCHISON, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—424½ WEST JACKSON-ST., A BRICK house, ten rooms, newly papered, fine order. L. J. SWIFT, 231 Madison-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—
Parlor floor and basement of six rooms.
Very convenient and good neighborhood; nice paved street.
One block from cable.
739 Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT—409 CHESTNUT-ST.—ELEGANT MODern 9-room house. B. F. QUIMBY, 229 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE—FURNITURE FOR SALE, INcluding billiard table, family safe, oil paintings, engravings, bronzes, silver and plated ware, etc.; will be sold complete or in lots to suit purchasers. 155 Dearborn-av. Rent moderate.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT MY RESIDENCE TO good parties at a very low price for one or three years, furnished or unfurnished; beautifully located within two blocks of Lincoln Park; large yard; house detached. Apply at my residence, 439 Belden-av. WM. REED.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 13-ROOM HOUSE, WHITE stone front, Dearborn-av.; rent $125; grand place for boarders. U. H. ATWATER & CO., 185 Dearborn-st., Suite 128.

Suburban.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER—A handsome country place, completely furnished, including crockery and linen; 14-room house, modern and convenient, heated by steam, 5 acres of land, well stocked vegetable garden, abundance of currants, cherries, apples, and grapes, plenty of stabling, poultry-houses, etc. Tenant can retain horse and carriage and milch cow if desired. Location close to depot; 45 minutes' ride from the city; surroundings delightful. Address A 79, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—10-ROOM HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished, all conveniences; stable; ample grounds, pleasant and shady, and convenient to depot. F. M. ELLIOT, 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOMBARD, NEAR STATION, HOUSE and two acres covered with trees; 45 minutes' ride; 13 cents fare; only $25 per month to good party. JOHN C. LONG, 18 Portland Block.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—PALATIAL DOUBLE RESIDENCE (furniture cost $35,000) to wealthy party or select club. Room 34, 94 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NO. 3 WOODLAND PARK, NEAR 35THst.—Second-story corner flat, new and clean; 7 large, light rooms, bath, and all modern conveniences; accessible by cable and Ill. Cent. R. R. Rent low to good tenant. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS IN the Pullman Building, unfurnished, fireproof building, finished in hardwood; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 615.

TO RENT—25 33d-st. first flat, in perfect order; rent $40. F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—375 WABASH-AV., FIRST AND SECond flats, 9 rooms and bath in each; in good repair; $105 per month; will rent separate. E. N. WEART & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2330 STATE-ST.—FOUR-ROOM FLATS; all modern conveniences; good repair. SIMPSON DUNLOP, First Nat'l Bank B'd'g.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT, SECOND FLOOR, 8 Sherman-st.

TO RENT—ONE FIVE-ROOM FRONT FLAT AND one 5-room rear flat, both in elegant shape, in the new building 1637 Wabash-av.; front flat, $30.50; rear flat, $15.50 per month. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—318 STATE-ST.—FLAT, $15; 4 ROOMS, 5 closets; brick building. Apply at 204 La Salle-st., Room 12. R. SCHLOESSER.

West Side.

TO RENT—
No. 427 South Western-av., second floor $12.00
427 South Western-av., 3d floor 11.00
1152 Grenshaw-st., 2d floor 11.00
1152 Grenshaw-st., 1st floor 9.00
1174 Fillmore-st., 2d floor, rear 8.00
1183 Fillmore-st., 2d floor 9.00
1183 Fillmore-st., house 12.00

TO RENT—SPLENDID 8-ROOM FLATS IN THE "Waverly" apartment building, fronting Union Park; rents very reasonable to strictly first-class families. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 165 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1ST AND 2D FLOORS, 6-ROOM FLATS, at 759 Walnut-st., corner Albany-av., one block from Lake-st. cars; in elegant condition; hot and cold water throughout; will rent cheap. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW FLAT, 8 ROOMS, CORNER Congress and Sangamon-sts.; $27.50.

TO RENT—351 W. ADAMS-ST., SUNNY FLAT OF seven rooms, fine order, with screens.

North Side.

TO RENT—
Parlor floor and basement of 6 rooms. Very convenient and good neighborhood; nice paved street; one block from cable. 739 Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT—AT 1015 NORTH CLARK-ST., THREE 7 and 8 room flats, containing every labor-saving improvement, electric bells, and speaking-tubes running to each flat from front and rear, automatic door-openers and gas-lighters; splendid view of Lincoln Park. Open daily from 3 to 5:30 o'clock. The owner will show you through. J. P. SAYER & CO., 100 Dearborn-st., Suite 14.

TO RENT—HANDSOME 7-ROOM FLAT, 263 ILLInois-st., near Rush. E. F. GETCHELL & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS AND ATTIC FLATS, IN elegant order, 6339 Madison-av., Woodlawn; close to station; will rent low to a good tenant. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—GENTLEMEN WILLING TO PAY fair price for rooms that are run in the best possible manner and furnished with the best of everything, can be accommodated at Dearborn Park Building, 2 East Washington-st., two blocks from Palmer House. Elevator.

TO RENT—A FEW ROOMS AT THE PULLMAN Building; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 615.

TO RENT—A LIMITED NUMBER OF PERSONS can find first-class accommodations during the convention at 1608 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2301 WABASH-AV., COMPLETELY furnished kitchen, pantry, and dining-room.

TO RENT—KITCHEN, PANTRY, AND DININGroom; completely furnished to accommodate 20 or more table boarders; will take meals for rent. 2301 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—20 NEW ROOMS, CORNER HARRIson and Clark-sts., with restaurant.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—LARGE FRONT rooms, No. 19 35th-st., cor. Lake-av.; view of lake; board if desired.

TO RENT—FOR 4 FURNISHED SUITES; HOUSEkeeping; by the lake. 3 East 12th-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN CHICAGO HOTEL, 156 South Clark-st., at $1.50, $2.00, and $3.00 per week.

TO RENT—2240 PRAIRIE-AV., NICELY FURnished rooms; also smaller rooms; moderate.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, BATH, all modern conveniences, in private family; breakfast if desired. 3538 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN A FINE locality. 1914 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT SUITE of parlors; also single bedroom; board if desired; terms reasonable. 481 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM TO GENTLEmen. 1313 Michigan-av., second flat.

TO RENT—7 CONGRESS-ST., SECOND DOOR FROM Michigan-av., handsomely furnished rooms.

West Side.

TO RENT—STRANGERS IN THE CITY CAN ALways find rooms completely furnished for housekeeping by the week. 163 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS; hot and cold water, bath and gas. 136 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping. 9 South Centre-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—3 NEWLY FURNISHED, PLEASANT rooms. North Side. Well recommended gentlemen only. B 5, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LOVELY ALCOVE ROOM TO TWO gentlemen. 163 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—COZY FRONT ROOM FOR GENTLEman or married couple with privilege of the parlor and use of piano in private family. 355 North Clark-st., Flat C.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS OVERlooking Lincoln Park; every attraction for summer residence; boating, fishing, and only a short distance from artesian well. Call at 39 St. James'-place or address A 75, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE FAMILY AND CHOICE locality, convenient to cable cars and Lincoln Park, very pleasant, well furnished, large front rooms, en suite or single, with all conveniences. Top flat, 149 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT CONNECTING ROOMS; in private family. 308 Dearborn-av., right bell.

TO RENT—NEWLY AND ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms for gentlemen. 287 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS at 275 Chicago-av.; private family.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM ON first floor, with gas, bath, hot and cold water, and all conveniences; $3 per week. Apply at Flat 2, 347 Elm-st.

TO RENT—SINGLE FURNISHED ROOM. 2D floor. 75 North State-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

TO RENT—
ELEGANT STORE,
Corner Michigan-av. and Jackson-st., Argyle Building, now occupied by A. A. Devore & Son. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—STORES—
No. 388 W. Madison-st. $35
No. 384 W. Madison-st. 40
No. 549 Ogden-av. 15
No. 576 Ogden-av., with rooms 18

TO RENT—STORE NO. 79 LAKE-ST., UNDER TREmont House. WM. H. WOOD, Receiver, No. 130 Dearborn-st., Room 74.

TO RENT—STORE—SITUATED ON THE NORTH Side of Madison-st., No. 190, near 5th-av.; has a good basement, two elevators, and heated by steam; 25x125 ft.; possession given July 1 if necessary. Apply at once on the premises.

TO RENT—VERY LOW—Store No. 161 E. Van Buren-st. Store No. 30 Sherman-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—THE STORE 334 State-st. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

Offices.

TO RENT—
OFFICES, VERY CHEAP,
N. W. corner La Salle and Adams. Vaults, elevator, steam heat. Apply at 208 La Salle-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—IN THE PULLMAN BUILDING, large, well-lighted offices, fire-proof building, electric light, first-class elevator service. Apply at Room 615.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FINE LIGHT OFFICE; ELEvator. Apply at Room 10 Times Building.

TO RENT—CHEAP, TO GOOD TENANTS, LARGE office and yard, 54 West Washington; store and dwelling, 35 West Washington; shop, 25 South Jefferson. Apply to J. W. FORD, 159 Washington, near La Salle.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN LARGE OFFICE ON main floor. Room 15, 153 Washington, near La Salle.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY E. J. LEHMANN, 71 AND 73 ADAMSst., third floor.
BASEMENTS.
479 Wabash-av., corner Eldredge-court, well lighted, partly tile floored, with large store-room attached. Rent $50 per month.
330 South Clark-st. $10 per month.
332 South Clark-st. $10 per month.
STORES.
41 Eldredge-court. $50 per month.
479 Wabash-av., cor. Eldredge-court, large well lighted store with extra large show windows and 3 living rooms attached; gas fixtures, furnace, etc., complete. $100 per month.
FLATS.
N. W. corner Clark and Cornelia-sts., Lake View, 1st and 2d flats, each 5 rooms and bath, at $15 per month.
S. W. corner Clark and Addison-sts., 3 flats, each 4 rooms, at $10 per month.
122 N. Wells-st., 3d floor, 5 rooms and bath. $25 per month.
S. E. corner La Salle-av. and Huron-st., 1 flat, 5 rooms and bath, at $8 per month.
601 West 12th-st., rear house, 7 rooms; $15 per month.
114 North Wells-st., 3d floor, 5 rooms and bath; $25 per month.
2312 State-st., 2d floor, flat of 5 rooms; $20 per month.
2318 State-st., 2d floor, flat of 5 rooms; $20 per month.
2322 State-st., 1st floor, flat of 5 rooms; $20 per month.
428 State-st., corner Polk-st., 3d and 4th floors, containing 10 rooms; $100 per month.
HOUSES.
1749 Sherman-place, near North Clark-st., house of 7 rooms with large lot; $20 per month.
1761 Sherman-place, large 2-story and cellar house, containing 2 flats of 5 rooms and bath each. Rent $40 per month.
OFFICES.
426 State-st., corner Polk-st., 1st floor, front suite, 2 rooms, $40 per month. First floor, rear suite, 2 rooms, $35 per month.

TO RENT—HOUSES, FLATS, STORES, LOFTS, and offices—Low rents; want them occupied; call for our full printed list, with prices and location. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS SUNNY furnished room in modern house, good locality, South Side, suitable for man and wife who take meals out; if suited will pay $20 to $30 per month. Address R, Room 55 Board of Trade.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIVE OR SIX ROOMS OR flat, pleasantly located; family of two; state price. A 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO NICE ROOMS FOR light housekeeping by refined young couple; give price and full particulars. A 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLEASANT SUITE OF furnished rooms on South Side by a family of three adults; must be near a first-class boarding-house. A 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED room on West Side, with large closet, for $8 per month; good neighborhood; private family; permanent. Address B 35, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A STATEMENT FROM LOUIS FALK, FOR SEVenteen years the organist at the Union Park Congregational Church:
"During the whole of my professional career I have used the Hallet & Davis pianos, because I have found in them all the qualities combined which go to make up an instrument that is in every respect satisfactory."
We not only have the Hallet & Davis pianos in a great variety of styles, but also a choice selection of the Emerson and Kimball pianos and Kimball organs at most reasonable prices and on easy payments. Old instruments taken in exchange. New pianos to rent. We also have a few pianos of standard make that have been used for a short time which we will sell at remarkably low prices.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

BURDETT ORGANS—MATCHLESS FOR TONE and durability.
WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS—The popular favorites.
LYON & HEALY ORGANS.
REED-PIPE ORGANS—For churches and chapels.
ÆOLIAN ORGANS—Self-playing, with or without key-board.
SECOND-HAND ORGANS, ranging in price from $20 to $45; sold for cash or time to suit purchasers.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

CHICKERING, GABLER, KURTZMAN, AND Schubert pianos, in mahogany, walnut, satinwood, rosewood, ebonized, and other fancy cases. Story & Clark organs for church, lodge, and parlor use; every instrument fully warranted; no misrepresentations. E. G. NEWELL & CO., 223 State-st.

KNABE PIANOS. SOLD ONLY AT REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison. Favorable prices and terms. Old pianos taken.

LOOKING FOR A STANDARD-MAKE PIANO that is a bargain? You will find several at WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO.'S warerooms, 237 State-st.

REMEMBER, A FINE UPRIGHT PIANO RENTed at $5 per month—one that will please you so well that you will purchase, in which case we will let your rent apply toward the payment. WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., 237 State-st.

SHONINGER PIANOS—Fine tone, perfect action, durability guaranteed. Manufacturers' prices. New pianos to rent. B. SHONINGER CO., 215 State-st.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts. Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

$200 BUYS CABINET GRAND UPRIGHT piano; terms $10 cash, $8 monthly; full iron frame, ivory keys, and all improvements; money refunded if not satisfactory. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$200. $225, $250 NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, 7⅓ octave; tone and durability fully guaranteed; easy payments; old pianos taken in exchange. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A SIX-ROOM FLAT, THE FINEST IN CHICAGO, just furnished at a cost of over $900, for sale at your own offer before Friday noon. Call at Room 21, 164 Washington-st.

AN ELEGANT NEW FLAT OF 7 ROOMS, FACING park, to exchange; price $850; velvet carpets, everything first-class. X 69, Tribune office.

CROWN OIL STOVES DO ALL THE COOKING; kitchen always cool; need no coal or kindling. MACLEAN & RETTERER, 33 and 35 Wabash-av., and all first-class dealers. Gasoline and gas stoves.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR NEW AND used furniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of private residences purchased. F. 2225 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE SELECTION OF BUTterflies, 22 boxes, all pairs, and perfect; rare chance. Address A 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A CEMETERY LOT IN GRACELAND, 300 square feet. Address Z 10, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COAL—SOMERSET COAL, BEST IN CHICAGO for domestic and steam use. Retail, per ton, lump, $3.25; nut, $3. Special contracts for steam trade. Somerset Coal & Coke Co. Telephone 1265. Main office, 102 Washington-st.; yard, 349 31st-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURing confinement; terms reasonable. 1629 Wabash-av. MRS. RICHER, experienced midwife.

MRS. ANDREW AND MRS. PALMER, MANIcures and Chiropodists; massage; plain and medicated baths for ladies and gentlemen. 373 Wabash-av. 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., Sundays included.

MASSAGE—ELECTRIC, SEA-SALT, HOT-SPRING baths; ladies and gentlemen. Flat 7, 377 South Halsted. Consultation invited.

MASSAGE AND SWEDISH MOVEMENTS. ROOM 28, 75 East Madison-st.

MRS. H. NIX, ASSISTED BY SKILLFUL ATtendants, administers genuine massage and baths. 487 West Madison-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, May 8th, 1888:
Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Prairie State National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking;
Now, therefore, I, William L. Trenholm, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Prairie State National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Sec. 5,169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 8th day of May, 1888.
W. L. TRENHOLM,
No. 3,888. Comptroller of the Currency.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Brig.-Gen. Absalom Baird, Chief Inspector General, U. S. A., is in the city from the West. The General will be retired for age Aug. 20.

The honorary degree of A. M. has been conferred upon Dr. Homer M. Thomas of this city by the Lombard University of Galesburg, Ill.

Col. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Inspector General at Gen. Crook's headquarters, yesterday afternoon received word of the illness of his daughter, who is in Europe. The Colonel telegraphed to the War Department for a leave of absence, with permission to leave the United States, which was granted, and he left Chicago during the afternoon.

IN GENERAL.

The First German Baptist Society took out a permit yesterday for the erection of a church and personage at No. 571 West Superior street, to cost $64,000.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 64° above zero; 9 a. m., 64°; 10 a. m., 63°; 11 a. m., 63°; 12 m., 63°; 1 p. m., 64°; 3 p. m., 64°; 6 p. m., 64°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.57; 6 p. m., 29.39.

Brentano has late copies of the London *Graphic, Illustrated News, Punch, Weekly Times, Moonshine, Figaro, American Register, Le Gaulois, Fliegende Blaetter, L'Independance Belge, L'Univers Illustre, La Vie Parisienne, Weekly Dispatch, Sporting Life, and Shooting Times.*

City officials of Detroit are expected here today. A Committee of Arrangements met yesterday to prepare for their reception. The visiting delegation will consist of the Mayor, city officials, and thirty or forty Aldermen. They will return to Detroit in the evening.

Widow Hohan of Plymouth, Ind., who eloped with "Dr." Amslee, the patent medicine man, got the money that Amslee took from her while in Justice Woodman's court yesterday morning. Amslee and his friend North were accordingly discharged. The widow left for home on the first train, with a great deal of sound advice from the Justice ringing in her ears.

George Boyd, the colored man who May 12 fatally stabbed John Peter Stephenson, also colored, in a saloon at No. 306 South Clark street, was on trial before Judge Jamieson yesterday. The jury was secured at 4:30 o'clock, and, by order of Judge Jamieson, was taken to the Tremont House, where it will be housed and fed during the trial. This is a change, as juries have heretofore been cared for at the less pretentious Revere House.

August Herbst, who was arrested with Mrs. Schreiner and her mother, Mrs. Wagner, on suspicion of having been implicated in the murder of Matthias Schreiner, who was burned to death Monday morning, was discharged yesterday by Capt. Schaack, who said that there was no evidence to prove that Herbst was connected with the affair. The police are still at work on the clews in hand concerning the women who are locked up. Thus far there is nothing new in the case.

The storm of Tuesday night and yesterday was too much for J. L. Charlton's floating natatorium, which was anchored at the foot of Van Buren street. When it was seen yesterday morning that the craft could not stand the heavy breakers the tug Uncle Sam attempted to tow her into slip No. 1, but at each attempt the cable parted. During the day the heavy sea broke the hull into three pieces, swept away the upper portion, and by night the natatorium was a total wreck. It was valued at $3,500, and was the only property Mr. Charlton owned.

The contest for places on the Division of the Missouri Rifle Team will take place this year at San Antonio, Tex., and will be conducted by Lieut. Philip Reade, Third Infantry, Division Inspector of Rifle Practice. Gen. Crook has ordered Gens. Ruger, Brooke, Merritt, and Stanley to cause their department competitions to be finished as follows: Department of Dakota, Aug. 11; Department of the Platte, Aug. 13; Department of the Missouri, Aug. 14; Department of Texas, Aug. 17. The results of these rifle competitions will be published in THE TRIBUNE at the proper time.

When the 11:30 train pulled out of the Lake Shore Depot Tuesday night a man stepped into one of the cars, tapped on the shoulder a gentleman who was sitting with his wife, and told him that he was wanted in the baggage-car, as there had been some mistake about his baggage. When he unsuspectingly followed the man to the platform he was set upon by two confederates who had been lying in wait for him, and but for the assistance of passengers who heard his cries and rushed to his assistance would have been robbed and perhaps thrown from the train. As it was he was pretty roughly handled, but the robbers did not get his pocketbook.

Harry F. Boyle, the young Board of Trade clerk who stabbed Mike McGrath, a cabman, was discharged by Justice C. J. White. The circumstances were altogether in Boyle's favor. After the cabman had started on his trip he demanded $1 more than the stipulated price because it commenced to rain. Boyle refused to pay the extra amount and the cabman drove into McGeeney's barn, at Polk and Halsted streets, and locked the doors. With the help of the hostler he dragged Boyle out of the cab and began to beat him. In self-defense Boyle drew his pocket-knife and stabbed the fellow. Justice White advised him to have the cabman and hostler arrested.

Six witnesses were examined by Deputy Coroner Kent at the inquest upon the body of James J. Walsh. The inquest was held at Walsh's saloon, No. 771 Thirty-seventh street. David Walsh, a brother of the deceased, said he, his brother, and Andrew Rider met Thomas, alias "Chubsey," Burns, John Hench, and Patrick Grady at Joseph Slater's saloon, No. 181 West Harrison street, early Monday evening. Rider and Burns began quarreling and the quarrel was taken up by James Walsh. Burns drew a revolver and fired into the group. Several more shots were fired, but witness could not state by whom. Joseph H. Slater corroborated this statement. The jury recommended that Burns and Hench be held to the grand jury. Patrick Grady was discharged from custody. Burns and Hench were taken to jail last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Armour Home Again.

Philip D. and Mrs. Armour returned home yesterday from their European trip. Mr. Armour is looking remarkably well, and says he never felt better. He was asked if, while in Germany, he had said anything to Bismarck or any other representative of the Government about the discrimination against American pork. He said that he saw Bismarck only at a distance, and that he said nothing to any Government official about this, for the reason that the foreigner would have immediately called his attention to the high tariff imposed by America on all German and other imports, and he could have had nothing to reply. "I saw no place on the trip," said he, "that could compare with Chicago either for residence or business purposes, and I am glad to get back home." In reference to the Republican ticket he said: "It's a winner, sure. The nominations couldn't have been improved. Mr. Harrison and Mr. Morton are both eminently capable men and represent in the fullest measure the advanced ideas of the Republican party. There will be no mud-throwing in the campaign. The fight will be on the issue of free trade or protection, there being no possibility of making capital out of either Harrison's or Morton's record. They are both clean, honest men and have no superiors in the ability they possess to discharge the duties which they will be called upon to perform after the 4th of next March.

"The issue between the parties being so definit, it will be interesting to notice the popular vote on protection and free trade. There are many new industries in the South which only live because of protection, and their influence is strong enough to much weaken, if not to break, the Solid South."

A delegation of friends met them at Twenty-second street and drove them to the family residence, No. 2115 Prairie avenue. In honor of the home-coming the house was turned into a flower garden inside and out.

Betrayed by His Shoes.

A pair of old and well-worn shoes sent Peter Burke to the Criminal Court on a charge of burglary. Mrs. M. C. Harris, who lives at No. 2623 Wabash avenue, gave evidence which corroborated the mute testimony of the old shoes. She said that midnight, June 16, she heard a noise in the hall and ran out of her bedroom. In the passage she was confronted by a man who held a revolver in his hand and told her to keep quiet or he would shoot. Mrs. Harris kept silent and the intruder left. An hour later Herman Lehman, who lives at No. 2705 Wabash avenue, returned home from down-town. As he entered the house he thought he heard a man running down the basement stairs, but on investigation found that everything was in good order, and concluded he was mistaken. The following morning Mrs. Lehman found a pair of old shoes in the hall, and these were turned over to the police. Later in the day Officer Rhodes arrested Burke, who wore a pair of new shoes and who answered the description of the man whom Mrs. Harris encountered. At the station it was found that the shoes left in Mr. Lehman's house fitted Burke perfectly. Yesterday the prisoner brought forward a young man who swore he had slept with the prisoner the night in question, but Mrs. Harris was positive as to his identity. The shoes clinched the argument for the prosecution, and Justice Lyon held the prisoner over.

The Geottche Affidavit.

Paul Geottche, who is at the County Hospital, said yesterday in reference to the affidavit he is alleged to have made denying his testimony in the Crocker divorce case that June 20 he met Mrs. Crocker's father, Mr. King, in a saloon at No. 118 West Madison street. They drank three or four glasses of whisky and he then went with King to the office of his lawyer, Mr. Kretzinger. Geottche says he smoked two cigars which the lawyer handed him, and which he thinks were drugged. He says he was offered money and his passage to Hungary. He remembers nothing after that, certainly not of signing any document. He also declared the Howard Lee affidavit false. The police are looking for the latter person, who is believed to have returned to the city. Peter Weber, with whom Geottche boarded at No. 14 Hope street, said that the latter's condition when he got home that night could not have been produced by drink. At the hospital it is thought that his illness will result fatally. Mr. Kretsinger denounces Geottche's retraction and says he asked for money, but that the only assurance given was a promise to do all in his power to keep him from being prosecuted for perjury. The cigar story is ridiculed.

The Board of Education.

The new members of the Board of Education did not take their seats last night, and it is not probable that they will at present. The retiring members say that their terms do not expire until Aug. 8 and that the newly-appointed members have no right to take their seats or vote until then. However that may be, they did not put in an appearance last night.

There was a little dispute as to the propriety of electing the officers and office employés of the board for the ensuing year before the seating of the new members. Mr. Doolittle thought it would be advisable to do it at the same time that the teachers are appointed, but Mr. Stewart thought it would be unfair to the new members. They should have a voice in the selection of their presiding officer. Mr. Doolittle's motion was lost. The subject of the appointment of teachers will come up at an adjourned meeting Friday at 7:30 p. m.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds asked and received permission to procure specifications and plans for two fifteen-room school buildings, one to be erected on Oakley street, between Bremen and Rhine, and the other on the corner of Gage and Thirty-sixth streets.

The Committee on Finance reported that $97,000 in water bonds matured on or before July 1, and wanted the money collected and reinvested in city bonds. Report adopted.

On motion of Mr. Stewart the clerk was instructed to cast the vote of the board for the re-election for the ensuing year of Superintendent Howland and all of the Assistant Superintendents.

It was decided to give the employés of the board two weeks' vacation each this summer.

Mr. Doolittle offered a resolution that when the board meets Friday night for the election of teachers it also proceed to elect the President, Vice-President, and all the officers and employés of the board.

Mr. Stewart—This is a gross injustice to the new members of the board. A change is contemplated in the rules by which the officers will hold over for one year, and Mr. Doolittle's motion will practically keep the new members from having any voice at all for the first year. It would not be a pleasant thing for the remainder of us who do not go out of the board.

Mr. Doolittle—The outgoing members of the board have more experience than the new members and are better qualified to organize the board for the coming year. I think the old board should elect all the officers.

Mr. Beale—This is certainly bad taste. As an original proposition, the old board should elect no officers at all. The new board should form its own organization. It may be necessary to elect the teachers in order to remove uncertainty, but I shall certainly oppose the selection of officers.

Mr. Doolittle made three or four speeches in favor of his scheme for taking snap judgment on the new members, but it was defeated by the following vote:

Ayes—Stensland, Niehoff, Garvy, Doolittle—4.

Nays—Stewart, Nettelhorst, Hereley, Peck, Beale, McLaren, Story—7.

Three of the members voting in the affirmative will go out of office July 15.

Who the new officers of the board will be is not difficult to conjecture. The Presidency of the board will go naturally to Mr. Ferd W. Peck, the leading spirit in the great Auditorium undertaking. Mr. Peck's friends urge that he is a splendid presiding officer; that he is a fine business man and able financier; that he has been prominently identified for years with numberless charitable and educational institutions; and that he has manifested great interest in the schools and has profound knowledge of their requirements.

THEY ARE GETTING USED TO IT.

The Late Additions to Lincoln Park Menagerie Are Reconciled.

The most miserable place in Chicago on a soaking wet day is Lincoln Park. The tramps who utilize the wooden seats as sleeping places turn away in disgust on a wet day. The small boy playing hookey from school shivers under the dripping trees and wishes himself safe at school. The park policemen in waterproof coats forget to chase the draggled-tail cur which has run after a sparrow across the bright green common. The animals in their cages lie curled up wherever there is a place provided for them to shelter from the rain, and blink off to sleep as they watch the steady downpour all around them.

Keeper Weise, who was left to care for the animals presented by Barnum to the park menagerie, shared the general depression yesterday.

"How do the animals like their new quarters?" inquired a visitor.

"O, they're pretty well used to 'em by this time," answered Weise, laying down a make-shift deodorizer he was constructing. The old showman's habit of tinkering around on something still clings to Weise, and when he cannot find something for his busy fingers he is as miserable as the animals.

"Come out and see my pets," he said, relinquishing the job he was at.

The pets referred to turned out to be the two leopards "Jenny" and "Frank." Unlocking the wire gate the keeper entered the cage where the pets were. In a sort of a kennel at the rear they lay crouching and looked wistfully at the drizzly open air cage where they are wont to frolic around. Perceiving their keeper enter they bounded out immediately and the next moment were tumbling around, rubbing their sleek coats against his shins, pressing their noses under his hand, leaping on his back, and behaving generally like two merry little kittens.

"It does 'em good to see me," said Weise from inside the cage.

As he spoke the African lioness in the adjoining cage opened her eyes, stared a few seconds at the gambols of the silly leopards, blinked at the visitor standing with dripping umbrella, and went to sleep again.

"Don't they want to follow you out sometimes?" inquired the visitor.

"Yes, they would follow me all the time and never hurt anybody, but it wouldn't do, you know; it would scare people."

A few moments later he was standing on the outside of the cage, and the leopards, finding the rain not so bad after all, were chasing each other around, climbing up the wire, bounding over one another, and behaving as though they were making a one day stand at a village fair.

"Do they seem to miss the crowds much?" inquired the visitor as the jovial keeper led the way to the elephant.

"She did," pointing as he spoke to the huge animal. "For some days she looked as though she was lost. I guess it was because of the quietness and being alone altogether. She would stand for hours as she stands now, flicking flies from her sides with her trunk. Even the little children who come here Sundays didn't seem able to attract her attention, and she's fond of children—ain't you, Duchess?"

At the mention of her name the beast extended her trunk in the direction of the keeper's outstretched hand, as though for a friendly shake for "Auld lang syne."

"The tigers don't take to their new home as well as the others," explained Weise, when the tiger cage was reached. Their striped furs looked wonderfully clean, notwithstanding the rain which was pouring upon them. Their cage is one of the strongest and at the same time most open in the park, and the fierce animals look as though they resented its tantalizing freedom.

On a strip of elevated ground which affords a view both of the lake and of a wide stretch of park landscape the camel has found his new home. When seen in the misty surroundings he stood patiently chewing his cud. Visitors to the park find the camel the most interesting and at the same time the most annoying of the Barnum contributions. Children will throw buns or biscuits to him, boys will fling pebbles, men will reach out their sticks to probe him into some show of animation, but the patient camel heeds them not. Except at such times when he turns his head to nibble at his food he stands there, watching and waiting. The park or the lake has no attraction for him. His eyes are always turned in the direction of State street, looking for the summons to move on. Only when the keeper turns away in an opposit direction will the camel momentarily follow him with a mute appeal as though to ask: "What, not moving yet?"

The sacred bull, or zebu, more correctly speaking, is, perhaps, the most reconciled of all the animals which have recently entered the menagerie. He is far enough removed from the annoyances of the curious crowds, and the lazy seclusion of the park seems to suit him far better than the worry and bother of life on the road.

"He's getting too fat," explained the keeper, "and we will have to make him hustle around a little."

The threat was not lost on the listening animal. He rose from his recumbent position, walked around the inclosure to prove that his growth was not the result of want of exercise, shook the rain from his fat sides, and with stately gait befitting his sacred character stalked slowly under shelter again.

"We feed them about the same as we did on the road," said Weise, "and I think they're in as good condition now as ever they were. I know from my own experience they must find it terribly dull out here; no peanut stands, no shouting crowds, no gas lamps, no excitement, but we're getting used to it now, and I don't think any of us would care to travel again."

Locked Up a Train of Cars.

FINDLAY, O., June 27.—[Special.]—The North Chicago Rolling Mill Company are having more trouble here with the New York, Mahoning & Western Railroad, the great trunk line of which Dr. Norvin Green is President, and which is now building through this city from Red Bank, Pa., to Chicago. The Chicago Rolling Mill Company sold the railroad $83,000 worth of iron, for which they got no pay, and then sued in the United States Court for its recovery. Judge Jackson gave them the property, but the railroad company locked the switch on the train-load of iron and blockaded the track so the iron could not be removed. Today another appeal was made to the United States authority by the Chicago men, and Judge Jackson sent a Marshal to assist in getting their property away from the railroad company. What the next move will be has not yet been developed. The trouble between the corporations has been going on two or three weeks and is becoming highly interesting.

Holloway's Vermifuge Confections removed thirty worms from my infant. P. Noland, Georgetown, S. C.

"Herbrand" Fifth Wheel for Buggies.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

THE DRESSED BEEF RATE APPLIED TO NEW ENGLAND POINTS.

The Vanderbilt Lines Make a 40-Cent Tariff to Boston—The Erie Likely to Make a Still Greater Reduction—What the Grand Trunk Will Do—Proposed Action Regarding the New Iowa Distance Tariff—Pacific Coast Rates.

The war between the Eastern roads is getting interesting. Rates continue to drop. The opinion is that they will go lower than ever before. The dressed beef rate was further reduced yesterday by the Vanderbilt lines, which applied the 40 cent rate not only to New York, but also to Boston and all New England points, with the regular differences to Philadelphia and Baltimore. The Erie, which up to last Monday has enjoyed a differential of 10 cents per 100 pounds, will no doubt meet the action of its competitors by putting the rate down to 35 cents Chicago to New York and if its competitors meet this rate it means to go still lower. It is not probable, however, that the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania lines will put dressed beef rates below 40 cents, because it would compel them to make another reduction in cattle rates, which they are anxious to prevent. The latter traffic goes almost entirely by their lines, as neither the Erie nor any of the other roads has met the 16½-cent rate and are not competing for this business. The Erie and Grand Trunk Roads, however, mean to hold on to the dressed beef business and will make whatever rates are necessary to prevent the other roads from getting it. The Grand Trunk, which was allowed a differential of 20 cents on dressed beef to Boston via Montreal, has as yet taken no hand in the fight. It means to come to the front, however, today with a rate to Boston via Montreal that will astonish its competitors. The indications are that this road will make the rate to Boston via Montreal 30 cents. Traffic Manager Reeve of the Chicago & Grand Trunk had a conference with Chairman Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association yesterday, and informed him that his company had adhered to the agreement as long as it could, and that it was now compelled to act independently and make such rates as it found necessary to protect its interests. Mr. Blanchard greatly deplored the present condition of affairs and said he had done all he could to prevent such a deplorable result. He was now powerless to check the demoralization, but hoped the roads would soon come to their senses and stop cutting each other's throat. The Chicago Committee of the Central Traffic Association had a meeting yesterday morning to discuss the situation. The Pennsylvania admitted that it had made a rate of 25 cents on provisions, Chicago to New York (a cut of five cents), having been compelled to do so by the clandestine cutting by other roads. All lines thereupon decided to make the same rate. It was reported that the Chicago & Atlantic and Wabash were making a rate of 22½ cents on grain, Chicago to New York (a cut of 2½ cents), but as these roads are not members of the association no action was taken in the matter, but it is certain that the association roads will reduce grain rates to 20 cents within a day or two, as they are always 5 cents below provision rates. It is predicted that before the end of this week a 15 cent rate will be made on grain and a 20 cent rate on provisions. Rumors were current last evening that the Pennsylvania is taking provisions at a 22½-cent rate and if this turns out to be true all other roads will follow suit.

Western Freight Complications.

The General Managers and General Freight Agents of the roads in the Western and Northwestern Railway Freight Association held a meeting yesterday at Chairman Faithorn's office to decide what should be done regarding Iowa and St. Paul rates. It was thought best to postpone action upon both subjects until next Saturday, by which time it is expected the result of the conference of President Hughitt of the Northwestern and other railway magnates with the Iowa Railway Commissioners at Des Moines will be known. The opinion is expressed that if the Iowa Commissioners agree to make a further modification in the rates the railroads will accept the situation and make the rates between Chicago and St. Paul conform with the Iowa rates. Should the Commissioners refuse to change the proposed rates and order them to be put into effect July 5 the impression prevails that the railroads will make a fight and test the legality of the Commissioners' action. The attorneys of the various Iowa lines have held conferences during the last two days to consider the grounds for testing the law. The action of the "Soo" Line in making a sweeping reduction in rates between New York and St. Paul was also discussed. The rates announced by that road are 60 cents, first class; 52 cents, second class, 43 cents on third, 32 cents on fourth, 25 cents on fifth, and 20 cents on sixth. These rates, it is claimed, are all rail, the route being New York, Ontario & Western, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, Canadian Pacific, and the "Soo" Line. This makes not only the lowest possible rate to St. Paul and Minneapolis from New York but also reduces the rates to the Pacific coast via St. Paul, the local rate from there being only $2.80, thus making a first-class rate of $3.40, or via the Canadian Pacific of $3.25 to Portland or San Francisco from New York, as against the regular Transcontinental Association rate of $4. The opinion was expressed that if such rate is really being made all rail by the "Soo" route it will necessarily crowd the Chicago roads out of the St. Paul the Pacific coast traffic, as they could not possibly meet those rates, not even by lake and rail. The lowest rate by lake and rail to Chicago is 44 cents per 100 pounds first class and the lowest rate Chicago to St. Paul 40 cents, which makes a through rate of 84 cents as against 60 cents by the "Soo" route all rail. The regular railroad rate, New York to Chicago, is 70 cents first class, or 10 cents more than the through rate by the "Soo" to St. Paul.

The transcontinental roads which were in session at St. Paul last week trying to regulate Pacific coast rates resumed their meeting in Chicago yesterday. Since the adjournment of the St. Paul meeting new complications have arisen over the "Soo" Line's cut from New York to St. Paul. The Southern Pacific's Sunset route via New Orleans it is understood has met those rates and is carrying about 80 per cent of the business. The direct routes via Missouri River points are unable to meet that competition and they threaten to draw out of the association if they are not afforded an opportunity to secure a fair proportion of the traffic. The matter was discussed all day, but no result was reached. Some dissatisfaction is also expressed with the action of the St. Paul meeting abolishing the third class as emigrant rate. The action advances the emigrant rate from $30 to $35, and some of the roads think that if the rates are advanced emigration to the Pacific coast will receive a serious set-back.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 27.—Upon inquiry at the offices of the Soo Road in this city it is ascertained that this morning a reduction in the all-rail rates from Boston is to be made, and the new rates will go into effect today. The new rates, as compared with those heretofore in force, are as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Former rates	91	75	64	46	36	29
The new rates	60	50	40	30	24	20

As stated by the agent of the "Soo" line in this city, these rates are quoted from Boston only, and the rates from New York will remain unchanged. The reduction of rates to the above figures is understood to be made by the "Soo" line to meet the lake and rail competition by other routes.

Unsatisfactory Bills of Lading.

The Chicago Committee of Eastbound Freight Traffic held a meeting yesterday and considered the protest of the Chicago Board of Trade against the existing blanket clause in export bills of lading. This clause provides that the railroads will not be responsible for changed conditions imposed by the steamship lines from seaboard points. The shippers claim that this relieves the railroads from all responsibility so far as export shipments are concerned, and they demand that a clean bill of lading be given through to European points. The railroads claim to have received notice from the ocean lines that they will not receive freight unless it is covered by a blanket clause in the bill of lading, and consequently declined to accede to the demand of the Chicago Board of Trade. Chairman Shaw was instructed to notify Secretary Stone of the Board of Trade that in view of the notice received by them from the steamship lines they could not change existing bills of lading on export traffic, and could only give clean bills to seaboard points. The Board of Trade people do not think the railroads are acting in good faith in this matter, and that they could control shipments through to Europe if they desired to do so, it being a well-known fact that some of the trunk lines, as the Pennsylvania, for instance, have their own steamship lines, and can make whatever arrangement they please on through export traffic.

Russell Sage's Summer Railroad.

NEW YORK, June 27.—[Special.]—Russell Sage has returned from his trip to Mount Desert Island and New Brunswick thoroughly believing in the future growth and prosperity of the Atlantic coast between Mount Desert and St. John. The Grand Southern Railroad of New Brunswick, which Mr. Sage bought last week as the representative of the bondholders for $101,000, though its actual cost to build was nearly $1,000,000, has heretofore cut an inconsiderable figure in the railroad world. It has been practically unknown in this part of the country. "At present," said Mr. Sage, "there is no railroad line near this magnificent coast east of Mount Desert, but it is the intention of the Great Southern Railroad to extend its route through this region and open it up to the increasing summer travel in that direction."

An Important Conference.

NEW YORK, June 27.—A number of members of Western roads and Vice-Chairman George P. Daniels of the Central Traffic Association had an informal conference with Trunk Line officials at No. 346 Broadway today in regard to the important conference on commission matters which will take place between the Central Traffic Association and the Trunk Lines in the West End Hotel, Long Branch, tomorrow. Present were D. B. Martin of the "Bee Line," L. P. Farmer of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, H. W. Fuller of the Chesapeake & Ohio, T. S. Timpson of the Bee Line, and W. C. Rinearson of Cleveland.

Will Enforce the Iowa Rates.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 27.—[Special.]—State Senator Knight, who is the attorney for the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Roads, says that these companies have no intention of resisting the Iowa State Railroad Commissioners, but will conform to the law, trusting that the people will alter it if it should prove an oppression to the railroads in Iowa. It has been hinted in Chicago papers that the railroads would apply for injunctions to restrain the Iowa State law fixing rates. If such is the case these roads can be counted out.

Protesting Against the Lumber Rate.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., June 27.—[Special.]—At a meeting of lumbermen this evening it was resolved to make a strong protest in writing at Chicago June 30 before Arbitrator Midgely against the proposed restoration of the obnoxious lumber freight differential from Chippewa Valley points to the Southwest.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS' RESIGNATION.

He Leaves the State Board of Agriculture—What He Says.

The State Board of Agriculture is much puzzled and not a little wrought up over the action of one of its oldest members, Mr. John P. Reynolds, who has just sent in his resignation after a continuous service of twenty-eight years, and without assigning any cause. A little investigation into this matter yesterday developed some facts hitherto not known. About six weeks ago the State Board met in Springfield. An important question which it had been discussing for some time was brought up again for final decision—the question as to whether the French draft horse and Percheron should be considered as two distinct breeds or not. Mr. Reynolds strongly advocated that it be considered as two different types of horseflesh, and favored a resolution to that effect. His resolution, however, was defeated, and a day or two later he forwarded his resignation to Secretary Mills and President Dysart. As he has been so long connected with the board, and as he was also considered one of its most influential members, the resignation caused no little comment. It was a surprise to everybody.

Mr. Reynolds was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter at the Exposition Building yesterday and asked concerning this matter.

"It is true," said he, "that I have sent in my resignation. Why? Well, I cannot give you my reasons now, but suffice it to say that I did not agree with the prevailing influences which have governed the board during the last six or eight years, and so I determined to withdraw and let them paddle their own canoe in their own way."

"What are those influences?"

"That I cannot state just now."

"Anything concerning the management of the board?"

"Yes, I could not agree with certain matters that came up. It has nothing to do with the individual opinions of any of the members nor with President Dysart's unfitnes or incapacity for the place. I could not agree with the controlling principles of the board, and so I withdrew. I may be wrong. they may all be right. I wish to say this, however. Mr. Pearce has already been quoted as saying that my position as a representative of the Exposition was antagonistic to my stand as member of the Agricultural Board. He is perfectly right. Now I stand free from all entanglements, and I can represent wholly the interests of Chicago and of the Exposition, which means the same as the interests of the city. I have nothing to say against any of the members. Personally they are all gentlemen."

More than this could not be obtained from Mr. Reynolds. "I do not know what he means by prevailing influences," remarked J. Irving Pearce. "Of course we frequently disagreed with his views; who wouldn't? Everybody has different opinions, but his were more frequently listened to and adopted than that of any other member of the board. I know he has been dissatisfied and wanted to withdraw. A year or two ago he favored the holding of the State Fair at Olney, in the southern part of the State. The majority wanted it in Chicago, but we gave in to him, though prophesying it would be at a disadvantage to the board. But it made no difference to him. He wanted it there any way, no matter whether we gained or lost. It was held there, and we were $8,000 in the hole."

Mr. B. Pullen of Centralia, who happened to be in the city yesterday, gave this view of the case: "The State Board of Agriculture has more or less to do with the Exposition. Therefore a man who is connected with both institutions is in a rather embarrassing situation for fear his motives, when he acts one way or the other, may be misjudged as favoring one institution more than the other. Mr. Reynolds probably thus reasons: I shall be sorry to have the board lose him. He is one of the best-informed men, has a good, sound judgment, and knows where and how to exercise it."

"I am at a loss to explain his action," said M. A. Morse of the Second District. "I do not know that he ever said he disagreed with the policy of the board, though he was at times found with the minority. Possibly the decision of the draft and Percheron horses matter may have brought it about. His resignation, I know, followed shortly afterward."

The only other remaining member of the board who lives in Chicago is Mr. J. Harley Bradley. "I am a new member," he said to the reporter, "hence don't know as much as others, perhaps, what goes on. This is news to me and I can't explain his action."

The resignation will probably not be acted upon until next fall.

AMERICA'S MINISTER TO MEXICO.

Gen. Bragg Has Made a Favorable Impression—Commercial Opportunities.

Gen. James B. Frisbie, a prominent American resident of the City of Mexico and the promoter of the International Railway, is at the Leland. He was asked if Gen. Bragg, the American Minister, was an agreeable appointment to the American residents. "Gen. Bragg pleases us," said he. "I fancy, however, that he will not care to stay long. The position of Minister will not long be agreeable to a man of his activity. The ceremonies will tire him. The social position is splendid and brings with it large expenses. If Gen. Bragg continues to entertain as he has begun it will take more than his salary. The Englishman there spends in entertainments twice as much as our Minister's salary. The Spanish Minister entertains magnificently. All European Ministers spend large sums. A man like Gen. Bragg is buried in Mexico. If he had gone there to make money it would be different. As it is he will make neither money nor reputation, unless international questions arise, and such a thing is improbable so long as President Diaz is in power. Diaz is partial to Americans. One branch of the commerce there has been in the hands of the Germans, another in the French, and a third controlled by the English. The houses are of long standing, the sons being educated in Europe with special reference to business. But Europeans are to Mexico what the Chinese are to the United States. They are there to make money and take it out of the country. The American adds his earnings to his capital, expands his business, adds wealth to the country, and becomes in part identified with it. The Mexicans appreciate this and welcome Americans. There is an excellent opening in the City of Mexico for a hotel on the American plan. There are hotels there, of course, on the European plan, but no hotelkeepers. The increasing number of tourists, the sessions of Congress twice a year, and people in the city on official business would afford a splendid patronage to the hotel."

Mr. Louis Leland, who knew Gen. Frisbie in California, may act upon this suggestion and establish a hotel in Mexico.

No other blood medicine so utilizes the results of scientific inquiry as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The fiendish tortures of the Inquisition, Chamber of Horrors. Eden Musee, Wabash and Jackson.

Blackall's best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
August Dephe, Minnie Vogt, Desplaines	29—18
Leslie McKenzie, Annie L. Hongan	28—25
Leon Mieczynski, Dorothea Osinska	30—23
James Scanlan, Maggie Flahavin	26—24
Soren A. Hansen, H. Christine Sonnicksen	32—21
Phillip Starr, Ida Seiler	26—21
George L. Quick, Rose Goodall	31—23
Robert E. O'Neill, Mary A. Pettitt	27—26
Edward Strom, Emma Peterson	23—26
Gregory O'Connor, Margaret Prindiville	28—23
Daniel Manning, Mary Barry	26—21
Frank Tracy, Belle Archer	24—20
Thomas Cunnea, Normal Park, Mary Lavery	28—23
Edward H. Exelby, Hattie M. Bidlock	37—28
Nicholas C. Lauback, South Chicago, Mary A. J. Lavelle, same	28—25
Harry E. Hitchins, Lake, Clara A. Clark, same	24—18
Fred Voltz, Bertha Kilson	22—21
Patrick McNulty, Nellie McCarthy	27—25
Nels T. Nelson, Mary Frances Mayer	32—24
Oskar Ness, Lottie Svensvold	34—20
Aug. Albrecht, Lake, Henrietta Musfeld, same	24—21
John H. Singer, Lake View, Emilie Stangohr	31—24
John Clark, Ellen O'Brien	28—21
James Kehoe, Anastasia Hogan	33—28
Peder Johnson, Amelia Johnson	28—26
John Suda, Barbara Hauptman	23—26
Charles W. Grady, Mary A. Martin	30—23
Theodore Gattke, Emelie Krieger	42—30
John L. Stacker, Mary J. Pleasant	23—18
Edmund M. Crane, Flora Boone	43—24
Harvey White, Clara Fabbra	40—22
Albert Wendt, Christina Melke	27—21
Luther B. Folkes, Annie Connor	42—24
Thomas Earl Filley, Ravenswood, Mathilda Wagener, Englewood	25—23
Anton E. Auderberg, Annie M. Baggeson	21—20
William D. Tyler, Frances Sisten	26—24
Albert Frisbie, Rose Martin	22—21
Henry C. Donald, Harriet Zanies	25—22
Frederick T. Hughes, Columbus, O., Tillie C. Schotthoper, Philadelphia	21—23
Benjamin E. Veitch, Minnie M. McCann	27—25
Patrick Heaphy, Bridget Tobin	27—27
Jakub Novak, Katie Vohnenkova	25—25
Edward M. Beach, St. Louis, Clara M. Evans	33—30
John C. Connors, Mary Daley	29—24
Emanuel Hollingren, Anna Sandberg	26—21
Mike Barry, Auburn, Kate Kelly, same	26—21
Charles T. Barrett, Sophie Wilkins	20—19
Fred Ross, Lizzie Weir	27—23

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER. THURSDAY, JUNE 28th.

State and Madison-sts.

A PHENOMENAL SALE

Of Ladies' Cambric and Muslin

SKIRTS AND GOWNS.

Having closed the entire production of an Eastern manufacturer of Fine Underwear we offer the same at

33⅓ Cents on the Dollar.

LADIES' MOTHER HUBBARD GOWNS, made of Fine Muslin and Cambric; some are unlaundered, some slightly soiled, but most all are fresh and new; handsomely trimmed with Tucks, Embroidery, and Valenciennes, Medici, or Torchon Laces,

ALL AT 73c Worth up to Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.

LADIES' EXTRA FINE CAMBRIC SKIRTS, trimmed with Lace, trimmed with Fine Hamburg Embroidery, trimmed with Cambric Ruffles and Tucks, trimmed with Embroidered Flounces,

ALL AT 93c Worth up to Three Dollars.

This is One of the Fifty Different Styles of Gowns at 73c

This is One of the Many Different Styles of Skirts at 93c

SUCH PRICES Have Never Been Quoted for the Same Quality and Finish.

EXPANDED METAL CO

(UNDER LETTERS PATENT)

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEEL NETTING

☞ THE NEW MATERIAL ☜

For Farm, Village and Lawn FENCE, GATES, Window and Skylight Guards, Elevator Shafts, Summer Doors, Aviaries, Chicken Houses and Coops, Grape Arbors, Lattice Work, Rose Trellises, Swinging Signs, Office and Bank Railing, Tree Boxes, &c.

Used on Farms and Ranches, in Poultry Yards, Vineyards, Vegetable and Flower Gardens, Stables, Hotels, Stores, Factories, Dwellings, Churches, School Houses, Parks and Cemeteries.

MADE FROM SHEET STEEL AND AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CURTIS & CO. MANUFACTURING CO. AGENTS,

Write for Catalogue. 60 W. Monroe St. CHICAGO.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Axel Nielson, Cora Simmons	24—21
S. Douglas Kinney, Grace Hamlin	27—19
John Koch, May Hoff	30—30
John Munson, Mary Johnson	27—25
Franz Herndobler, Emma Heinx	25—21
Henry C. Brown Elizabeth Stein	45—37
William Moran, Josephine Connelly	31—28
Nathan Salmon, Jette Danski	21—18
Joseph Regan, Elizabeth A. Bateman	22—21
Charles Ware, Fannie W. Manierre	23—22

DEATHS.

Rosehill and Calvary Cemeteries—Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 35 Washington-st.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

LUNT—June 26, at No. 450½ Thirty-seventh-court, Mr. George W. Lunt, aged 47 years.

☞ Boston and Fort Wayne papers please copy.

McCORMICK—June 26, at 12 m., at his late residence, 1 Geary-st., James McCormick, a native of County Cavan, Ireland.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

O'CONNELL—Wednesday, June 27, at the residence of his son, 151 Larrabee-st., Timothy O'Connell, aged 74 years.

Funeral Friday to Calvary. Friends of the family invited.

SMYTH—June 27, 1888, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Maggie Feeley, 133 South Union-st., John Smyth, aged 30 years, a nephew of Mrs. Mary Kerwin of 25 Blair-st., and also of James Healy of 355 East Indiana-st.

Funeral notice hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AN EXAMINATION FOR COOK COUNTY TEACHers' certificates will be held at Room 57 Court-House, Saturday, June 30, 1888.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight or alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

PROTECTION.

Precautionary measures the wisest. The Best is the Cheapest.

The Germicide Disinfectant Co.

Protects your family from Sewer-Gas.

Glen Flora Mineral Water

Protects you from Stomach and Kidney troubles. The best water in the world for the Kidneys and a palatable drinking water.

Office, 305 Wabash-av.

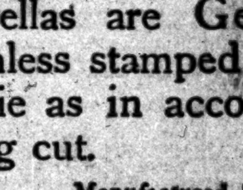
MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

RETAIL.

We call special attention to the "WINDSOR" brand of

Silk Umbrellas

And recommend it highly for its elegant finish. We *guarantee* its wearing qualities.



NOTE!

No Windsor Umbrellas are Genuine unless stamped on the Tie as in accompanying cut.

Manufactured by Belknap, Johnson & Powell, New York and Phila.

SAFETY IS ITS NAME.

NO DANGER FROM THIS GASOLINE STOVE.

ABSOLUTELY NON-EXPLOSIVE: TANK is filled by SYPHONING (not by pouring), and is a GASOMETER, generating gas for heating burners. ASBESTOS OVEN radiates no heat in room, but retains it in oven. Bakes biscuits in seven minutes.

MAKE NO MISTAKE, EXAMINE BEFORE YOU BUY.

Lasts FIVE TIMES as long as other Gasoline Stoves. Call and see it. • Address

THE A. J. ENGLISH CO.

287 Wabash avenue.

NURSING MOTHERS SHOULD DRINK

AREND'S KUMYSS.

It augments the lacteal flow more than beer or malt, and keeps the mother strong; and if the baby won't thrive, Kumyss is also good for the baby. Feed it liberally or exclusively. It has saved the lives of thousands of infants that would have died of debility, marasmus, or summer complaint. Send for circulars. Beware of imitations.

AREND'S DRUG STORE, Cor. Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

Stevens' Celebrated Cold-Air,

Charcoal-filled, Hardwood Refrigerators, 23 different kinds, retailed at wholesale prices. B. A. STEVENS, 20 & 22 East Jackson-st.

CANDY Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a retail box of the Best Candy in America, put up in handsome boxes suitable for presents. Express prepaid east of Denver, Colo. Address C. F. Gunther, Confectioner, 212 State-st., Chicago.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Auction Announcements

—BY—

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

200 & 202 Madison-st.

Thursday, June 28, '88, 9:30 a. m.,

A SPECIAL OFFERING,

By order of COHEN & LEVY of New York, of

Children's Suits.

Also a very large line of

MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING.

IN BASEMENT,

Crockery & Glassware

INCLUDING

One Car Hotel Ware, One Car White Granite Ware.

Friday, June 29, '88, 9:30 a. m.

This will be our

Last Friday Sale This Season

—OF—

ODDS AND ENDS OF

Dry Goods, Notions, Etc.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

RICHARD O'NEILL & CO.'S

Auction Announcements

For the Week Ending June 30, 1888.

C. M. WILBUR, Auctioneer.

Thursday, June 28, 9:30 a. m.,

DRY GOODS.

A CLEARING SALE.

RICHARD O'NEILL & CO., Auctioneers, 164 and 166 Market-st.

By RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY & CO., Auctioneers, Chicago and New York.

CHICAGO OFFICE..................59 WABASH-AV.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALES

—OF—

CALIFORNIA FRUIT

BY RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY & CO.

Sales are now being held every week day at 8 a. m. in the Freight Depot of the

NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY (GALENA DIV.), CHICAGO.

At which times we are offering attractive assortments of

Peaches, Apricots, Plums, Pears & Cherries.

The offering during the year will also comprise a large assortment of Nectarines and Grapes in their season.

Out-of-town buyers wishing to purchase can obtain full particulars from the auctioneers, and have orders executed by the Chicago jobbing or shipping houses by correspondence with them.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

AT AUCTION

TODAY, THURSDAY, at 12 O'Clock Noon,

ON THE GROUNDS.

THE TWO HOUSES, WITH LOTS,

Nos. 914 & 916 West Harrison-st.

(Near Robey),

48 feet front on this great business street. Terms at sale.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

KING'S

QUICK RISING WHEAT FLOUR

For Biscuit, Short Cake, Pastry, &c. More convenient, more healthful, and cheaper than Baking Powders. Sold by all grocers. Manufactured by

KING & LAMB,

14 Fifth-av., Chicago.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.

SIGHT is

PRICELESS.

Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain. Four large illustrated Catalogues on application.

A. REED & SONS. PIANOS.

First-class instruments. Tone and durability fully guaranteed. Moderate prices. Easy payments. Old Pianos taken in exchange.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC

136 State-st., near Madison.

SHIRTS

"TO ORDER."

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed. Established 1863. All Patterns Preserved.

WILSON BROS.

113 and 115 State-st.

GORE & CO. ...ction ...ncements BY— ...ORE & CO., ...Madison-st. ...28, '88, 9:30 a. m., OFFERING, ...OHEN & LEVY ...York, of ...'s Suits. ...large line of ...ND BOYS' ...HING. ...EMENT, ...Glassware ...UDING ...Ware, ...ite Granite Ware. ...9, '88, 9:30 a. m. ...ill be our ...ale This Season ...OF— ...D ENDS OF ...Notions, Etc. ...O. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. ...NEILL & CO.'S ...ction ...cements ...ding June 30, 1888. ...R, Auctioneer. ...e 28, 9:30 a. m.. ...GOODS. ...ING SALE. ...D O'NEILL & CO., ...4 and 166 Market-st. ...ONTGOMERY & CO., ...ago and New York. ...49 WABASH-AV. ...AUCTION SALES ...OF— ...NIA FRUIT ...ONTGOMERY & CO. ...ms, Pears & Cherries. ...ERSHEIM & CO. ...CTION ...at 12 O'Clock Noon, ...ROUNDS. ...ES, WITH LOTS, ...West Harrison-st. ...ERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers. ...NG'S ...RISING ...FLOUR ...rt Cake, Pastry. ...venient, more ...eaper than Bak... ...d by all grocers. ...LAMB, ..., Chicago. ...E, Optician, ...IBUNE BUILDING, ...& SONS. ...NOS. ...ments. Tone and ...aranteed. Mod... ...y payments. Old ...change. ...LE OF MUSIC ...near Madison. ...RTS ...RDER." ...on Guaranteed. ...Patterns Preserved. ...N BROS., ...State-st.

Part Two.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

Pages 9 and 10.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1888—TEN PAGES.

OBERLY'S SHALLOW PLEA.

VIOLATORS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW DIDN'T INTEND ANY WRONG.

They Simply Certified to Men and Dropped Them Until They Reached the Right One—Dense Ignorance of Democratic Officials at Baltimore and Rochester, N. Y.—Lawler Wants a Unanimous Renomination or Nothing—Mr. Fuller's Confirmation—Washington News Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—[Special.]—Commissioner Oberly of the Civil Service Commission says that the wisdom of requiring local examining boards to forward their eligible registers to the commission has been proved beyond dispute. "These registers have been coming in for some time now," says the Commissioner, "and our eyes have been opened. We now see that the action was delayed too long. It is enough to drive a man crazy to look over the registers and see the mistakes made. The members of the local boards as well as the officials to whom they make certifications possess some unique ideas as to the proper observance of the Civil Service law. I have discovered some strange errors of judgment. I presume they are nothing more. One board sends in three names and drops those not selected from the register instead of giving them the number of certifications to which they are entitled by law. Rochester, N. Y., sends in certification after certification until the name of the man desired is placed before the appointing officer. In this way the register is continually being freshened up, as all those not selected are dropped. In the case of Baltimore it looks as though people have been certified to places in the custom-house whose names were never on an eligible register. This, I imagine, can be explained. However, the new rule is a good one. The fact that we stand ready to make exposures will prevent these mistakes, which, of course, are the result of ignorance merely, and not willful attempts to break the law."

Frank Lawler was asked today what truth there was in the rumor that he did not intend to seek a reëlection at the expiration of his present term. He said that he had under consideration an advantageous business offer, and if he accepted it he would not return to Congress. It was more than likely he should accept, and under those circumstances he had made no attempt to secure a renomination. Some of his friends had urged him to come home and look after his fences, but he had no intention of leaving Washington before adjournment. If the convention should tender him a unanimous nomination he would consider it his duty to accept and run again, but he would enter into no struggle to secure the nomination.

Unless something unforeseen should intervene to prevent it, it is almost certain that at the meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee next Monday the nomination of Melville W. Fuller to be Chief Justice of the United States will be favorably reported to the Senate. Senator Edmunds has about satisfied himself that there is nothing in the so-called charges to bar him from confirmation, and he has so stated to other members of the committee. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, who was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, made inquiries while there as to the charges, and he has returned fully convinced that no objection can be raised as to Mr. Fuller's personal character or fitness. With a favorable report from the committee the confirmation by the Senate will follow as a matter of course.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Routine Work Yesterday in Both Houses of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—The House resumed consideration of the Public Land bill, the ayes and noes being taken on Mr. Holman's amendment retaining title in the Government to coal mines found on the public lands, but allowing entrymen to mine such coal deposits until Congress acts further in the matter.

The amendment was adopted, and the bill was then passed.

When Mr. Mills called up the Tariff bill Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania suggested, on his individual responsibility, as a means of expediting adjournment, that the Tariff bill be laid aside until next session, its fate then to depend upon the result of the November elections, and that the surplus be kept down by an entire repeal of the tobacco tax. Mr. Mills rejected the suggestion, and made a counter proposal that the Republicans should fix an early day for taking a final vote on the bill. Mr. Reed of Maine declared that Mr. Kelley spoke for himself alone, and that the Republicans would insist upon pointing out the defects of the bill in detail.

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky declared that the Democrats intended to have a vote on the bill unless the 4th of March was reached by obstruction. He challenged the Republicans to put their platform in the shape of a legislative proposition and then take a test vote between that and the pending bill, letting it go to the Senate if passed by the House. He suggested that the vote be taken at the end of ten legislative days.

Mr. Reed replied that a minority could not pass a bill; it would be absurd to try it.

Mr. Springer of Illinois endeavored to have considered a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means report a date for taking the vote, but Mr. Kelley objected.

In the Senate House amendments to Senate bills authorizing the construction of bridges across the Ouachita River, Arkansas, the Mississippi River at Muscatine, Ia., the Missouri River at Nebraska City, Neb., the Columbia River between Oregon and Washington Territory, the Missouri River at Parkville, the Mississippi River at Ocaquan, Ill., and the Mississippi River at Clinton, Ia., were severally concurred in.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

E. M. Phelps, the Illinois member of the Democratic National Committee, left for home this morning.

Melville E. Stone and family are here on their way to New York, from where they will sail to Europe tomorrow afternoon.

The Illinois delegation to the National League of Democratic Clubs, which holds its convention in Baltimore on July 4, will spend a day or two in Washington.

The President has allowed the act to authorize the Paris, Choctaw & Little Rock Railroad Company to construct and operate railways, telegraph, and telephone lines through the Indian Territory to become a law without his approval.

A resolution has been proposed here and forwarded to the officers of the Union League Club in New York, to be presented at the next meeting of that organization, to expel George Jones of the New York *Times* on the ground that he is no longer a Republican.

SENTIMENT IN INDIANA.

They Were for Gresham, but Now They Are for Gen. Harrison.

Logansport (Ind.) *Journal:* It is useless to attempt to disguise the fact that the *Journal*, and probably five out seven of the Republicans of this city and county, ardently desired the nomination of Judge Gresham for this position, not that they loved Harrison less, but because they loved Gresham more, and believed that he possessed peculiar characteristics and elements of strength and popularity. A representative Republican National Convention, however, has decided otherwise, and that decision is final and conclusive. As supporters of Gresham, they were Republicans before they became Gresham men, and as Republicans they are now Harrison men. It is not a difficult or in any way unpleasant change of allegiance to make. Gen. Harrison has long been greatly loved and admired by the Republicans of the entire Nation, and especially of late as the gallant and devoted leader of the Republicans of Indiana. He has superior ability, a spotless personal character, and an unassailable political record. His views and utterances are in perfect accord with the policies, sentiment, and principles of the Republican party, and he is a champion of whom the party may well be proud. He is thoroughly an American of the broad and strong Western type.

The Executioner and Victim. Chamber of Horrors, Eden Musee, Wabash and Jackson.

ARE TRUSTS A MERE BUGBEAR?

They May Be, but Nevertheless the People Suffer Just the Same.

A writer in the current number of the *Forum* treats of "The Bugbear of Trusts," and takes the ground that combinations to restrict production or to advance prices cannot long prevail and therefore are in no sense dangerous to the interests of the community. He maintains that the law of supply and demand will sooner or later assert itself and normal prices will return in spite of any effort to prevent it. This may be true as a general principle, but there may be interferences with the operation of a general principle which work great injury for the time being, and the community has the right to protect itself against such interferences. The writer cites the great Copper Trust as an instance of a combination that is destined to failure. When a combination is formed to control the supply of a single commodity and to maintain abnormal prices, two tendencies are at once set at work which fight for its destruction. The high prices that are established operate at once to stimulate and increase production and to restrict and lessen consumption. The inevitable consequence will be that the supply will sooner or later become uncontrollable, the combination will break down, and prices will go from an abnormally high to an abnormally low level, and after a time the law of supply and demand will regain its sway.

This is unquestionably true in the case of a great monopolizing scheme like the Copper Trust, and there is a strong tendency to a vindication of its truth in smaller combinations of a similar nature. But because there is a general law that cannot be set aside or finally defeated does it follow that the people are to be subject to the ups and downs and disturbances that result from efforts to evade it for temporary profit? An abnormally high price for any necessary product and an enforced restriction of consumption, even for a time, is an injury to consumers. They have the right to claim protection against it. The *Forum* writer states another undoubted truth when he says that "as a rule normal (or fair) rates for production or service are the most profitable." As a rule, in the long run, and as a general principle, this is undoubtedly so. But this will not prevent men from trying to reap the benefit of inordinate profits for a time when they see the opportunity of doing so by a combination. No doubt if business were conducted in a legitimate way and at fair prices the general profits would be greater, and certainly they would be more fairly distributed. But certain individuals may nevertheless succeed in getting immoderate profits for a while at the cost of others who do not resort to their methods, and no respect for a general principle will prevent them from doing so if it is permitted. Not even the chance that they may lose their extravagant gains in other and unsuccessful ventures will deter them from using illegitimate methods.

It is perfectly easy to demonstrate that stealing is in the long run an unprofitable and dangerous business, but the demonstration will not prevent men from trying it, nor does it follow that it is an evil that will cure itself. Much less does it follow that the community should not take measures to protect itself against the practice. Suppose that one trust after another is doomed to failure, and that combinations to advance prices and gather in inordinate profits cannot be long maintained in any particular instance, does it follow that the matter should be left alone to work itself out? A trust that has only a temporary success has done its mischief, and the fact that it finally fails will not prevent other attempts of the same kind. The community should not be subjected to these raids at all, and we do not agree with the writer in question that because there is a law of supply and demand, and because general principles cannot be overcome for long, therefore these combinations to control production and prices are "not worthy of legislative attention."

Nor do we consider it certain that combinations of this kind if left to themselves cannot be maintained, at least for a long time. The Standard Oil Trust has been left to itself some years and has constantly grown stronger. It has gathered vast wealth into the hands of a few men who are constantly reaching out for the control of interests entirely foreign to their original business. A few years ago there were some half a dozen concerns in this country which manufactured and sold the great bulk of the common utensils of tin and iron for household use. They concluded that they could make more money by combining than by competing, and they formed a trust, the certificates of which represented four times the actual capital involved, and on those certificates 6 per cent dividends have been paid, a profit of 24 per cent drawn as a tribute from the people. It may not last forever, but it has lasted some years, and may last some years longer. Is such a combination of interests to be allowed to draw this tribute until it has accumulated many millions beyond a fair profit because it can be shown that the operation of economic laws is against it and sooner or later it must go to pieces? Sound principles do not always vindicate themselves with sufficient promptness and uniformity for the ends of practical justice, and the community is entitled to apply and enforce them for its own protection.—*New York Times.*

WEDNESDAY IN MILWAUKEE.

The Reported Consolidation of the Wisconsin Central and Northern Pacific Denied.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 27.—[Special.]—Charles L. Colby, one of the trustees of the Wisconsin Central Railway, publishes a card today denying a report that the Central Road was about to be consolidated with the Northern Pacific. Other officials are inclined to credit the report for the reason, they say, that the consolidation would give the Northern Pacific an entrance to Chicago.

Ramsey White, who was once convicted and sentenced to twelve years in the State prison for a criminal assault on Katie Smith in a row-boat in the bay last summer, but in whose case the jury disagreed in two subsequent trials, was discharged from custody this afternoon after eleven months' imprisonment in the jail.

Elias B. Usher, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, arrived from La Crosse today and secured a suite of rooms in the Keenan Building on Broadway, in which the Democratic headquarters will be opened next week.

A special train from New York this evening brought the Eastern delegates of the American Society of Civil Engineers, which begins its annual convention in this city tomorrow.

IOWA UNIVERSITY INVESTIGATION.

Some Startling Testimony Produced at Yesterday's Session.

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 27.—[Special.]—In the investigation of the State University today Dr. Clapp, a professor, testified that certain doctors in the medical school had at one time talked of starting a medical school at Davenport in opposition to the university school unless the Legislature gave proper help to the State school. Dr. Clapp said he knew nothing about the hospital, as only certain members of the faculty were allowed to visit patients there. The Chandlers, father, mother, and son, were on the stand. They swore that they had a daughter here to be operated upon for cancer, and that they did not think that after the operation she was properly treated. In the afternoon E. G. Stephens testified that he was called upon as a Mason to attend Keller, the man who died in the hospital. He said that there was no medical treatment, and that the man after the operation was allowed to lie in the hospital and die of gangrene. Dr. Schultze of Marengo was also on the stand and testified as to a brakeman whom Heinrichs alleges was brought here in a freight car and operated upon, dying under the knife. Schultze showed that the case was a critical one, and the bringing of him to the university hospital was the best thing that could be done. It was also shown that Peck never operated upon the man.

He Will Be Heard From Yet.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* There is Gresham. Of all who were named, it pleased the public to indulge its favorable fancy most about Gresham. Upon a good but not profuse record thousands who had never seen him formed the ideal of a gallant, incorruptible man, alike by whose honor and intelligence they were willing to swear. So Gresham goes off the stage with this halo still clinging around him, and he is young enough for reappearance.

If you need medicine it is not safe to delay. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

UNFRIENDLY TO BLAINE.

THE ENGLISH COMMENTS ON THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The "Thunderer" Catches at Every Calumny Against the Plumed Knight and Rejoices Over What It Calls His Defeat—The Drivel Telegraphed to London by Correspondents—Bismarck's Hand Recognized in the Emperor's Speech to the German Reichstag.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[*Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

LONDON, June 26.—English comments on the Chicago Convention are conceived in a spirit of bitter dislike to Mr. Blaine and of bitter resentment against the party which is opposed to giving British manufacturers a monopoly of American markets. The *Times* builds up a whole article on the assertion that Mr. Blaine is no friend to England, clutches at every calumny against him, accepts the idlest rumors as facts, and rejoices over what it calls his defeat. If such an article had appeared in an American journal about Mr. Gladstone the Gladstonian press in England might well have quoted it as an example of malevolent ignorance. The *Daily News*, seldom intelligent about American affairs, accepts with easy indifference the accounts sent by its New York correspondent, who dates alternately from New York and Chicago. When Mr. Blaine bluntly described these dispatches as "marvels of mendacity and malice" he had not seen them all. Let me give you a sample of what passes here for American news. You will then be able to gage the value of English opinion formed on such testimony. You may also be interested to read by the dry light of actual knowledge some of the statements which this correspondent thinks no tax on English credulity. He telegraphed Sunday:

> Harrison has been beaten by the Blaine influence. The Blaine managers then attempted a coup d'état. This was defeated because Harrison and others were incensed with the obvious trickery of Blaine and refused to acquiesce in the plot. The Blaine managers became alarmed and were afraid to persevere. The whole country is laughing at the spectacle the convention presents, especially at the tricky part played by Mr. Blaine. The general comment is that he has brought not only himself but the party into contempt. Whatever action the convention takes makes little difference now. Cleveland's success is more certain than ever.

Monday's dispatches ignore these unlucky predictions, but repeat some of the libelous inuendoes which this patriotic American supplies to the English market. Mr. Blaine's telegrams reiterating his refusal to be a candidate were, it seems, laughed at. Many things are laughed at, though on which side of the laugher's face is not always clear. When Mr. Godkin titters in the editorial sanctum of the *Evening Post* his subaltern cables to London that the Continent is convulsed. "Gen. Harrison," he explains, "was nominated because Mr. Blaine's nomination otherwise than by acclamation would have been a suicidal blunder. Gen. Harrison is a man of mediocre ability, but the choice of him in preference to Mr. Blaine is a great gain for decent politics, and will enable the Republicans to present the protection side of the tariff issue respectably and give the country an orderly campaign. Yet the prolonged wrangle of the convention has brought the Republican party into general ridicule."

This interesting narrative finds its support in other dispatches. None of them, indeed, are friendly to Mr. Blaine, but their authors at least try to state facts. It is, on the whole, astonishing to find how much wiser some Englishmen are about American affairs than Americans themselves. There is a radical journalist who informs his readers that Harrison has as much chance of becoming President as becoming King of Prussia. The provincial press is mostly silent. So is the Tory press in London. Almost all the kicks come from our candid friends. Mr. Morton's nomination for Vice-President gratifies many personal friends in England and France. He is perhaps better liked in France by the French Republicans than any living American. No American Minister to France of recent days has made more reputation or done better service in that difficult position.

The Emperor's speech to the Reichstag has made a marked and favorable impression. It wouldn't be a rash guess that the hand which held the pen when this document was composed was the hand of Prince Bismarck. Certain it is, that every idea in the message is an idea which Prince Bismarck has for twenty years done his best to enforce in Europe. Peace is the refrain of the whole speech, but peace maintained by arms. Peace while Germany wishes peace, till Germany is in greater danger from peace than war. Peace, till she has become too strong to be attacked. England, like the rest of Europe, is looking on Prince Bismarck as the chief constable of the continent. The English press so hails him today, and hails the Emperor as a ruler ready to leave Prince Bismarck a free hand.

Mr. Stanley's fate was discussed yesterday by the Royal Geographical Society. Sir Francis DeWinton, whom the President described as in a position to speak more authoritatively than any other man, once more declared his belief that Mr. Stanley is all right. Probably, said Sir Francis, Mr. Stanley had met with some resistance November last. No doubt the white pasha who had been seen by the natives fighting his way through the country was Mr. Stanley. Mr. Frederick Villiers, the well-known war correspondent, writes to say that he is convinced that Mr. Stanley intended to advance on Khartoum from Bahr-Gazel. He too believes he is the white pasha, a name likely to stick.

Lord Coleridge's long-promised letter in behalf of the Arnold memorial has at last appeared. He tells us that Mr. Smith's refusal to continue the pension to Mrs. Arnold is based chiefly though not exclusively on the want of precedent. It would be interesting to know what else it is based on. England is certainly the only country in the world where such an excuse would have been held good; where, indeed, was there a precedent for Mr. Arnold himself? What the committee have determined on is to solicit funds; first, for a medallion or bust in Westminster Abbey; second, to make adequate provision for Mrs. Arnold and her unmarried daughter; third, to found at Oxford an Arnold scholarship.

The Wood libel case continues to be the chief entertainment of the town. The theatres are half empty, but Lord Coleridge's court is crowded. More reputations than Mr. Wood's are now seen to be at stake. Hardly a witness leaves the stand without having damaged either himself or some other important personage. Perhaps never before has so much daylight been let in upon racing as now practiced. "One more such trial," said a man well known on the turf and elsewhere, "and the turf must be left to those who disgrace it." The defense have succeeded, perhaps, in damaging Mr. Wood, but hardly anybody escapes without a touch from the brush with which he is tarred.

G. W. S.

New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 27.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State issued licenses today for the incorporation of the following new companies:

The Durant Mining Company of Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; to operate mines and mining property; incorporators, H. A. Wheeler, J. O'Connor, and S. A. Sherman.

The Davies & Budd Company of Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; to carry on a general jewelry business; incorporators, Thomas Davies, Thomas Budd, and C. F. M. Allen.

The St. George Coal Mining Company of Belleville; capital stock, $25,000; to purchase and operate coal mines; incorporators, C. C. Brechnitz, James Bailey, Jacob Myer, Edward Haslegraves, and Christian Muetze.

The Rayado Mining & Milling Company of East St. Louis; capital stock, $5,000,000; to buy and develop mineral properties in the Argentine Republic; incorporators, M. E. Smith, Henry Hell, and Gustav W. Pfieffer.

The Golden Crown Mining & Smelting Company of East St. Louis; capital stock, $4,000,000; to own, control, and operate mines; incorporators, J. Leiter, F. Heim Jr., J. B. Lovingston, and M. Heim.

A certificate was filed recording the dissolution of the incorporated firm of Wood, Wildes & Co. of Chicago.

Beaten by Robbers and Wreckers.

New York *Herald:* Judge Gresham's nomination had been vetoed by Jay Gould and the sanhedrim of speculators, robbers, and railway wreckers over which he presides. And in a campaign wherein money is so sorely needed a candidate who would have had a million dollars thrown against him at the start was not wanted.

Cox's Gelatine purest and best. Sardines "Jockey club"— boneless—delicious.

HARRISON AND MORTON.

A Pennsylvania Democrat's Opinion—Editor McClure in the Philadelphia "Times."

CHICAGO, June 25.—The nomination of Gen. Benjamin Harrison as the Republican candidate for President is admittedly highly creditable to the party. He is not one of the great leaders of Republicanism, but he is the equal in intellectual power, public experience, and creditable record in statesmanship of any of the Republican Presidents since Lincoln, and will be accepted as upon a level intellectual plane with President Cleveland, his Democratic competitor. He is a man of more literary culture than Cleveland, as he has had an average lifetime of active experience at the bar, including six years' reputable service in the Senate, but he lacks the bold, incisive grasp of public questions that one of Mr. Cleveland's exceptional courage ever displays. He is the grandson of a soldier statesman and President; he is a soldier statesman himself, and he is a man against whose character, either as citizen, soldier, or statesman, the tongue of scandal cannot wag. It is only just to say that Gen. Harrison is a clean, creditable Presidential candidate, and his nomination invites the country to turn from the fiendish jackals of low-grade politics to soberly consider and decide the grave National issues which are to be decided by the American people in November next.

That the battle will be desperate all well know; that monopoly will contribute more than ever in the past to mislead public sentiment and debauch political action is as well known today as it will be known in November; but even desperation and debauchery may easily overstrain themselves as political factors in this enlightened age, and Gresham's tin-pail brigades would have been tenfold more dangerous as popular political agents than all the money of all the monopoly clubs in the Union. I believe that the failure to nominate Judge Gresham was the surrender of nearly certain victory by the Republicans, and with all Gen. Harrison's admitted purity of public and private character and tested ability he starts in the race with only a chance for success and the odds largely against him.

A. K. M.

The Republican Nominees.

This is the worst that the New York *Times* (mugwump) can say of the Republican nominees:

> Every good citizen—Democrat, Republican, or mugwump—ought to feel some share of satisfaction in the refusal of a great party to make a second canvass for the Presidency under the unhealthy conditions in which the Republicans, not unwillingly, allowed themselves to be placed in 1884. Having these reasons to be content with the outcome of their convention, the Republicans may also find some positive virtues in their candidate.
>
> Albeit not a great man, Gen. Harrison is a citizen of the Republic who has done worthily such share of public work as has devolved upon him. He was, in the first place, a brave soldier. At Resaca and Peachtree Creek he won no meagre title to military renown. There, if nowhere else, he has shown himself worthy of his grandsire. In civil life the record of his service is confined to the faithful performance of the duties of a minor office in Indiana and to a single term in the United States Senate. The eye of curiosity will search the pages of the *Record* in vain for any evidence that Senator Harrison distinguished himself. It is an inconspicuous chronicle, yet we find him, in his few and brief speeches, in the part he bore in running debates, and in his votes acting with evident sincerity according to a usually correct appreciation of the public interest. Although Gen. Harrison has some local reputation as a political orator, we presume his Republican supporters will have the tact to avoid the subject of their candidate's eloquence lest embarrassing reference be made to his too sparing use of that noble gift in the Senate Chamber. Altogether, it is an entirely respectable nomination. It will not inspire the party. It will not strike terror in the hearts of the supporters of Mr. Cleveland; quite the contrary. It will not, through any quality of the candidate, quicken to an unwonted degree the Republican pulse-beats. Plainly there is no magnetism in Mr. Harrison.
>
> Nor do we think that Mr. Levi P. Morton, excellent, generous, confiding man that he is, will "bring out the party vote," except in so far as his ample "assessment" may be applied to the transportation of the aged and infirm voter on election day. A feeling of pity not unmixed with amusement is awakened by the nomination of Mr. Morton for Vice-President. He is so persevering in pursuit of glory, yet so unlucky; he assumes in such innocent good faith the rôle of the poor boys' candidate as often as the approach of a hard winter leads to his being solicited thereto, and he is so ready after every costly defeat and betrayal to make a fresh trial of his popularity and a fresh resort to his "barrel," that one must needs regret the simplicity of his mind while admiring the cheerfulness of his heart. If it will comfort any distant Republicans, we can say unhesitatingly that Mr. Morton's qualifications are ample for any duties he will be called to perform in consequence of this nomination.

Gen. Harrison Has a Place in the Hearts of the Iowa People.

Des Moines (Ia.) *Register*, June 26: Iowa Republicans feel kindly toward Gen. Harrison for more than one reason. When a sudden and overwhelming affliction had overtaken Senator Allison in the autumn of 1883, and called him from the campaign, Senator Harrison came to Iowa to take his place, and to defend him from the shafts of envenomed malice that were aimed against him. It was at the time when prohibition was the chief issue, and some speakers of National reputation might have been afraid to become entangled in the current discussion, but not so Harrison. He came loyally to the rescue and proved his friendship to Senator Allison and his devotion to the party by taking an active part in the campaign and making several speeches throughout the State that greatly aided in winning the victory that followed, and securing the reëlection of Senator Allison the following winter. It was after his speech in Des Moines, Sept. 21, a portion of which is reprinted elsewhere, that the *Register*, in commenting upon Gen. Harrison's visit, said:

> This quiet, great man of Indiana has been welcome in Iowa. He is, in scholarship, dignity, and power up to Iowa pitch. He came here to find his name honored and revered. He will leave with that admiration and respect greatly increased. And the Republicans of Iowa will long and warmly remember this grand service of a man of National fame who came here to help his party when other men of far greater hope but far less actual prospect of superlative promotion were afraid there was risk to them personally in speechmaking in Iowa this year.

The "superlative National promotion" has come, and Iowa Republicans, while regretting that their own leader was not chosen, can heartily congratulate Gen. Harrison, and promise him their earnest and devoted support.

The Chinese Question Settled.

The Portland *Oregonian* editorially says: "The nomination of Harrison is a happy outcome of the contentions of the convention. Harrison will receive the united Republican support. His career has been active, honorable, patriotic, and thoroughly American. On the Chinese question his course has been honorable and right. He properly maintained that we have no just right in violation of a treaty to pass an act to deprive the subjects of China of the privileges guaranteed them by treaty, and insisted that good faith and international amity required that China be asked to modify the treaty before we should enact any extreme legislation. It cannot be denied that this position was right. Subsequently, when the objections were removed, Harrison joined in reporting and voting for the Restriction bill prepared by Senator Fair (Dem.) of Nevada. But the immigration of the Chinese is no longer a question of practical importance since restriction keeps them out, and their number in the United States is gradually decreasing. It is complained that some do evade the law and enter the United States, but if this is so it is due to official laxity on the part of our present Administration.

A Dream of Fair Women.

Tennyson in his exquisite poem, dreams of a long procession of lovely women of ages past. This is all very well, but the laureate would have done the world a greater service if he had only told the women of the present how they could improve their health and enhance their charms. This he might easily have done by recommending the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Health is the best friend of beauty, and the innumerable ills to which women are peculiarly subject, its worst enemies. Long experience has proven that the health of womankind and the "Favorite Prescription" walk hand in hand, and are inseparable. It is the only medicine for women sold by druggists *under a positive guarantee* from the manufacturers that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

AN INJUNCTION WANTED.

A HOUSEKEEPER'S ACTION AGAINST HER EMPLOYER.

Mrs. Elizabeth Randall Asks to Have William Hughes Restrained from Foreclosing a Mortgage—Her Statement Regarding the Relations that Existed Between Them—Action for Debt Brought Against Mike McDonald—A Large Check Given Mrs. Catherine Phillips.

A singular suit was commenced in the Circuit Court yesterday by Mrs. Elizabeth Randall. Mrs. Randall wants William Hughes restrained from foreclosing a mortgage on certain land which she owns in Wisner's subdivision. She is Hughes' housekeeper under a contract extending from Oct. 11, 1886, by which he agreed to pay her $2.50 a week. She was allowed by the terms of her agreement to engage in other business, and she purchased a store of A. L. Tod and promised to raise money on her property to pay for it. She says that Hughes offered to loan her $125 and got a mortgage from her for that sum, but did not give her the money. Mrs. Randall says she was obliged to sell her store and that though Hughes advanced her no money he now threatens to foreclose the mortgage unless she consents to continue in unlawful relations with him. She says that she has never received any wages from Hughes, to whom she has loaned several sums of money. She admits having been more than a housekeeper to him and now wants to terminate her relations, but Hughes holds the mortgage and insists that their position shall remain unchanged. Mrs. Randall asks the court to order Hughes to surrender the mortgage for cancellation and to restrain him from selling her property.

Items.

Clerk Bradley of the Circuit Court drew a check yesterday for $50,000. It was made payable to Mrs. Catherine Phillips for her share of the sum paid by the South Park Commissioners for 34.17 acres of land decided by the court to belong to C. B. and Catherine Phillips. This ends the long litigation which occupied the courts for many years.

July 5, 1887, Louis Young was practicing rifle-shooting in a State street shooting-gallery. One of his bullets went wide of its mark and struck John H. Johnson, a young colored man, who was passing at the time. He was severely wounded and was laid up for a long time. He sued Young yesterday, placing his damages at $10,000, claiming that he is permanently disabled by reason of his wound.

In the Circuit Court yesterday August Lust began an action to recover $5,000 damages from William and Elizabeth Hopp for alleged slander. Lust says the Hopps circulated false stories, claiming that he did not pay his debts and that he owed them money. This, he says, they told his employers, Cahn, Wampold & Cahn, and other people, and it has had the effect of greatly injuring his credit and good reputation.

Michael C. McDonald was yesterday made a defendant in an action of debt begun in the Circuit Court by Michael J. and George H. Allen, Frank S. Stevens, Augustus Pyatt, and E. Bradley Jr. The plaintiffs seek to recover $5,000 on an appeal bond in a case where the Allens sued Lawyer E. G. Asay, McDonald becoming his surety. Judgment was recovered against Asay, who appealed to the Appellate and Supreme Courts, both tribunals affirming the finding of the lower court.

John L. Barnum filed a bill in the Circuit Court against Maria G. McConnell, George M. McConnell, and other property-owners in the Town of Winnetka to compel them to surrender a claim which they have made to a portion of Poplar street, between Blocks 20 and 21, of Winnetka. The complainant is the owner of lots which face on Poplar street, and the defendants, claiming some title because of a defect in the plat, have constructed fences and fenced off the land comprising Poplar street. Barnum alleges that it is a public street and he has the right of ingress and egress to and from his land.

THE RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

116,816—Joseph May vs. Louis May. Confession of judgt., $1,782.40. Bisbee, Ahrens & Decker, attys.

116,817—Petn. City of Chicago for assessment of the cost of opening Clayton st. from May to Fisk st. J. W. Green, atty.

116,818—Same for widening Lexington st. between Francisco st. and Sacramento av. Same atty.

116,819—Same for opening alley from Thirty-seventh st. to ninety-seven feet north of Egan av. between Michigan and Wabash avs. Same atty.

116,820—Same for widening George st. from Carpenter to May st. Same atty.

116,821—Same for opening Hoyne av. from Wabansia to Milwaukee av. Same atty.

116,822—Same for opening Claremont av. from West Harrison st. to the s line of Block 16, Morris and others' subdivision of W½ S. W. ¼ of 18, 39, 14. Same atty.

116,823—Same for widening South Branch Chicago River north and south of West Eighteenth street. Same atty.

116,824—Same for widening Rebecca street from Rockwell street to California avenue. Same atty.

116,825—Same for opening alley from Rockwell street to California avenue, between Rebecca and West Fifteenth streets. Same atty.

116,826—Same for widening West Taylor street from Francisco street to Sacramento avenue. Same atty.

116,827—Same for widening Falls street from Warren avenue to 78 5-10 feet north. Same atty.

116,828—Fred Wild vs. F. C. Farrington. Trespass, $5,000. Swift & Campbell, attys.

116,829—Frank B. Stone vs. Charles P. Scott and Harry H. Doughty et al. Bill for injunction and relief.

116,830—Mary Devlin vs. Winnie Murphy and Patrick Murphy. Conf. of judgt., $50. D. M. Hillis, atty.

116,831—William R. Hartgrove vs. Melissa Hartgrove. Bill for divorce for desertion. Henry N. Cooper, atty.

116,832—Eugen Gaerttner vs. Carl R. Schultze, Louise Schultze, Edward S. Dreyer, William Vocke, N. M. Plotke, and Edward Koch. Bill to foreclose mortgage. Franklin P. Simons, solr.

116,833—Frank W. Mix, trustee, vs. Iver Doe, Ingebright T. Relling, and Anders Doe. Creditor's bill for appointment of receiver. M. L. Wheeler, solr.

116,834—Anton Ungewitter, by Gertrude Ungewitter, vs. Chicago City Ry. Co. Case, $500. Arthur B. Wells, atty.

116,835—Thomas H. Seymour vs. William Patterson. Conf. of judgt., $144.50. Cutting, Austin & Higgins, attys.

116,836—A. L. Weaver vs. A. H. Lewin. Asst., $500. Same attys.

116,837—John H. Kirscht, admr. est. John Haner, decsd., vs. John H. Fortmann and Apolinia Fortmann. Asst., $1,500. Arnold Tripp, atty.

116,838—Same vs. Clara Weber. Same, $1,000. Same atty.

116,839—Paul Partz vs. Clara Partz. Bill for divorce. Matz & Fisher, solrs.

116,840—Benzil & Zahn vs. Paul Bartilla. Conf. of judgt., $70.21. Case & Hoglund, attys.

116,841—George F. Harding vs. William C. Hoyer. Asst., $500. George R. Grant, atty.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE GARY—12,904, Mary Kemper, admx., vs. August and Henry Mette; judgt. by deflt., $1,110.—116,834, Ungewitter vs. Chi. City Ry. Co.; judgt. on fdg., $50 and satisf.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—5,921, Webster vs. Schamper; decr.—5,312, Piepgras vs. Eickhoff; decr. sale.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

67,185—Louis Mentor vs. Henry Klare. Appeal.

67,186—John Panoza vs. Henry Klare. Appeal.

67,187—In re of Martin J. Fitzgibbons et al. vs. A. V. Zitt and M. A. Bacon. Case, $5,000. Transcript from Lake County Circuit Court. Hynes, English & Dunne, attys.

67,188—August Lust vs. Wilhelm and Elizabeth Hoppe. Case, $5,000. Henry Hudson, atty.

67,189—John H. Johnson vs. Harris Young. Trespass, $10,000. John Dyle King, atty.

67,190—Roche & Farrell vs. Michael Moran and Marry Moran. Confession of judgment, $88.65. C. F. Davies, atty.

67,191—Bridget Bermingham vs. Michael Bermingham. Bill for divorce. Snowhook, Johnson & Gray, solrs.

67,192—Watson, Newell & Co. vs. David S. Radzinski and A. I. Radzinski. Asst., $1,000. L. V. Ferris, atty.

67,193—Marshall J. Allen, George H. Allen, Frank S. Stevens, August S. Dyatt, and E. Bradley Jr. Debt, $5,000; das. same. L. S. Hodges, atty.

65,194—Mrs. Josina Thomas vs. John W. Thomas. Bill for divorce for cruelty. S. B. Minshall, atty.

67,195—Charles Green vs. Henry Frankfurter. Asst., $600. Adolph Lund, atty.

67,196—John H. Raap vs. Isaac Anderson. Sci. fa. to revive judgt. for $310.23. Charles E. Reeve, atty.

67,197—George W. Venable et al. vs. A. Friedrich. Appeal.

67,198—Philip Schreiber et al. vs. S. Frinkenstein. Appeal.

67,199—Howard E. Lester vs. James McMillan. Bill for accounting and injunction. C. B. Samson, solr.

67,200—Charles Lange vs. Wm. Heinrich, Wm. Newman, and T. J. Lefens. Petition for mech's lien, $610. Goldzier & Rodgers, solrs.

67,201—Charles E. Reeve vs. Thomas Sanford. Cnf. of judgt., $88. Pltff pro se.

67,202—John Druecker vs. Carlos A. Cook as C. A. Cook & Co. Asst., $1,000. Hoyne & Follansbee, attys.

67,203—Morris, Williams & Bailey vs. Harry C. Goodrich. Asst., $1,000. L. V. Ferris, atty.

67,204—John L. Barnum vs. Maria G. McConnell et al. Bill for injunction and to establish title. Windes & Sullivan and Henry Browne, solrs.

67,205—M. D. C. Luby vs. Frank L. McHenry. Appeal.

Suppressed Tuesday—67,170—Elizabeth Randall vs. William Hughes. Bill for release of mortgage. W. W. Case, solr.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—10,186, Geo. A. Miner vs. Geo. Manenthal; judgt. by deflt., $3,036.75.—9,854, J. M. Conover, extr., vs. James Van Vechter; judgt. by deflt., $1,283.97.—10,212, Geo. A. Follansbee vs. D. D. Reynolds and Ada E. Reynolds; judgt. by deflt., $152.05.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—8,656, Haines Bros. vs. Mensch; verdt. for deft.; mo. n t. by plff.—85,941, Vannita vs. Prince; judgt. on merits, $73.60.—8,574, Rubel vs. Stotz; judgt. on fdg., $55.40, and appeal.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—3,576, Wells vs. Kilbourne; final decree.—3,929, In re petn. Kerr; decr. sale.—3,734, Charlotte E. Hammond from Nathaniel T. Hammond; decr. divorce.—3,566, Clara Purvis from John Purvis; decr. divorce.

JUDGE COLLINS—3,416, Glenn vs. Marshall; final decr.—3,790, Valentine d'Etchegoyen from Sarah B. d'Etchegoyen; decr. divorce.

JUDGE HORTON—1,368, Patch vs. Sabosczyk; final decr.

The Call.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 5,986, 7,839, 5,203, 8,156, 6,858, 8,480, 7,547, 5,582, 626, 509, 316, 317, 318, 1,565, 4,784, 3,229, 6,454, 5,240, 6,894, 8,163, 3,428, 5,164, 8,862, 1,884, 3,453, and 3,452. No. 6,757 on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No. 6,877, and cases from Judge Gary. No. 76 on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 12,132, 4,643, 8,237, 7,834, 9,269, 9,286, 7,856 and 9,376. Nos. 8,070 and 8,188 on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 15, 18, 20, 23, and 25. No. 6 on hearing.

JUDGE JAMIESON—No court.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Condemnation cases on trial.

JUDGE TUTHILL—General call of Nos. 3,251 to 4,500 inclusive.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—First call, Nos. 1,201 to 1,250, inclusive. Trial Nos. 4,821, 8,728, 8,724, 8,744, 8,749, 8,757, 8,763, 8,764, 8,765, 8,769, 8,653, and 8,646. No. 8,718 on trial.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Nos. 6,510, 7,434, 6,466, 7,668, 6,234, 7,322, 7,563, 7,723, 7,760, 7,700, 6,866, and 7,766. No. 6,509 on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—Nos. 5,856, 5,871, 5,999, 6,001, 6,033, 6,044, 4,362, 3,141, and 6,144. No. 5,985 on trial.

JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16.

JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 2,311. No. 32 on hearing.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos 53, 54, 57, 58, 58½, 59, 60, 61, 62, and 63. No. 47 on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Insane cases in forenoon. No. 7,326 and general business in afternoon.

JUDGE GRESHAM—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned to June 3 for motions and opinions.

JUDGE GRINNELL—No. 745, Hogan, murder.

JUDGE JAMIESON—No further call.

Second District Appellate.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 27.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Appellate Court, Second District, today were:

Williamson vs. Borschenius; leave to withdraw record.

People vs. Connell; motion to dismiss appeal overruled.

Daily vs. Kent; dismissed.

Allison vs. Perry, Graham vs. Eissener, Besse vs. Sawyer, Cleary vs. Cummings, Moran vs. Pelliant, Murt vs. McKnight, Bell vs. Smith et al., Corrington vs Pierce, Zeigler vs. Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co., Kankakee Coal Co. et al. vs. Crane Bros. Manufacturing Co., Wheeler et al. vs. Gage, Fort vs. Richey, Holloway vs. Johnson Haddeld, Berry McCulloch vs. Ellis, Hopkinson vs. Jones, Murtaugh vs. Collinan, Collin vs. Field, Leiter & Co., City of Abingdon vs. Meadows, First National Bank of Monmouth vs. Straig, Ribordy vs. Pellachoud, Fay vs. Richards, Briggs vs. Roche, Truesdell vs. Hunter, Carter vs. Carter, Anderson et al. vs. The People, Bowers vs. City of Galesburg, Chicago & Alton Railway vs. Glinnrey, all taken.

Third District Appellate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 27.—[Special.]—The following are today's proceedings in the Third District Appellate Court:

Reilly vs. The People; leave given to appellee to file briefs instanter.

Meidl vs. The Village of Blue Mound; motion by appellant for leave to file complete record instanter denied.

The German Insurance Company of Quincy vs. Vahle; suggestion of death of Vahle; judgment amended so as to show judgment as of Dec. 13, 1887.

Nos. 101 and 102 taken on call; also No. 1 of rehearing docket, being Parker vs. Cain.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, June 27:

CITY PROPERTY.

Ashland av, s e cor of Blanche st, w f, 48¼x124 ft, dated June 18 (Anton Lewandowsky to L. P. Mieklitinski)	$3,500
Lawndale av, 120 ft n of Glenview, w f, 25x125 ft, dated May 23, 1887 (T. J. Diven to O. Olson)	300
Clybourn av, 179 ft n w of Sheffield, s w f, 25x110 ft, improved, dated June 26 (J. Munzberg to R. Mahlmann)	4,100
Coulter st, s e cor of Hoyne av, Lots 27 and 28, dated April 24 (W. J. Herrick to J. and T. Jandus)	1,050
West Thirteenth place, 96 ft w of Laflin st, n f, 24x124 ft, dated June 2 (B. McGuire to William McGuire)	3,000
Bellevue place, 344 ft w of Lake Shore Drive, s f, 24x129 ft, dated April 30 (Treat Campbell to Arthur Ryerson)	20,000
Shields av, 148 ft s of Twenty-sixth st, w f, 24x124 ft, dated June 26 (George Rankin to J. J. Theisen)	850
Seymour st, 207 ft n of North av, e f, 24x125 ft, dated June 26 (Charles Weardt to C. Taraldsen)	650
Wabansia av, 100 ft s w of Wright st, n w f, 50x100 ft, dated June 27 (Master in Chancery to J. E. Houlahan)	1,081
Henry st, 119 ft w of Morgan, n f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated June 26 (S. and J. Rudolphy to A. Kaskel)	4,600
Burling st, 221½ ft s of Centre, w f, 25x125 ft, dated May 31 (Giese & Krull to J. and A. Cronin)	1,000
Frankfort st, 216 ft w of Leavitt, s f, 24x100 ft, dated May 21 (A. Crawford to A. Otton)	425
Bloomingdale av, s w cor of Commercial st, n f, 122x86 ft, dated June 25 (E. and F. A. Hoffmann to F. W. Hatterman)	1,500
Prairie av, 200 ft n of Twenty-second st, w f, 42 x178¾ ft, improved, dated May 24 (K. R. and F. S. Rapin to Thomas M. Abery)	30,000
Ambrose st, 250 ft e of Leavitt, s f, 25x124 ft, dated June 2 (A. M. and J. B. Keene to H. Olsen)	800
Monroe st, 187 ft e of Campbell av, s f, 22x122 ft, dated June 27 (J. Kavanaugh to C. Rudolph)	3,200
Madison st, 165 ft e of Sacramento av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 23 (A. E. Flint to S. H. Wheeler)	2,500
James st, 318 ft e of Laurel, s f, 25x107 ft, dated May 7 (H. B. Hurd to A. Frozina)	615
Albany av, 189 ft n of Congress st, w f, 30x301¼ ft, dated June 12 (E. Keith to S. H. Lamb)	1,800
Seminary av, 395 ft n of Garfield, e f, 25x124 ft, dated June 26 (H. Schuettler to H. Elling)	1,385
Hickory st, s e cor of Haynes court, n w f, 24x100 ft, dated March 17 (H. J. Sherman to Peabody & Elkins)	800
Eighteenth st, 242 ft e of Washtenaw av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated June 26 (M. M. and J. W. Rose to W. Lede)	550
Norman av, n w cor of Wabansia, e f, 45.7x100 ft, dated June 26 (S. P. Carlson to J. A. Patake)	950
Taylor st, n e cor of Lincoln, s f, 72x172 ft, dated June 15 (J. W. Sheridan to V. Buresh)	7,500
Ontario st, 302 ft e of St. Clair, s f, 20x120 ft, dated June 4 (estate of W. B. Ogden to H. P. Hatch)	3,500
Ashley st, n e cor Robey, s f, 24x95 ft, improved, dated March 5 (George Oskar Keckrodt to M. L. Tiemann)	5,000
Van Buren st, 28 ft e of Sacramento av, s f, 25x100 ft, dated June 20 (J. Rowat to H. H. Brinton)	1,550
Norman av, 225 ft s of Bloomington st, e f, 75x100 ft, dated June 11 (E. M. Olsen to C. P. Johnson)	2,100
Shober st, 274 ft n of Bryson, w f, 24x125 ft, dated June 1 (J. Jensen to C. Johnson)	2,100
Gurley st, 25 ft e of Aberdeen, n f, 24x150 ft, dated May 26 (P. Toomey to L. Fisher)	1,250
Indiana st, 165 ft w of Centre av, n f, 24x141 ft, dated June 1 (B. R. Young to H. J. Hansen)	3,500
Humboldt boulevard, near Dickens av, e f, 50x125 ft, dated June 15 (W. Haufman to J. H. Traut)	2,500
North av, 132 ft e of Western av, s f, 45½x120 ft, improved, dated June 14 (B. Carney to W. H. Powell)	4,000
Washington st, e of Crawford av, s f, 25x157 ft, improved, dated May 16 (J. Scannell to J. A. London)	1,000
Same as above, dated June 26 (J. A. London to C. Camp)	1,000
Park av, w of Hamlin, s f, 24x158 ft, dated Aug. 31, 1886 (J. B. Hobbs to J. F. Donahugh)	350
Park av, w of and adjoining above, 24x158 ft, dated Aug. 31, 1886 (same to E. S. Donahugh)	350

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Roscoe st, 152 ft w of Racine av, n f, 20x126 ft, dated June 13 (W. J. Goudy to C. Dietz)	$600
The premises No. 673 Lincoln av, dated June 27 (A. Schulz to O. Charles)	2,050
Ashland av, 168¾ ft n of Nellie st, w f, 25x128¾ ft, dated June 27 (O. Charles to A. Schulz)	350

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Laflin st, n e cor of Fifty-third, w f, 297x265 ft to Bishop st, dated June 5 (F. S. Barber to E. A. Warfield)	$6,000
Laflin st, n e cor of Fifty-third, w f, 281x265 ft to Bishop st, dated June 5 (E. A. Warfield to Association of Franciscan Fathers)	8,000
Sixty-third st, 361 ft w of Cottage Grove av, s f, 325x594 ft, dated May 30 (F. M. and A. C. Matson to A. B. McChesney)	18,000
Jefferson av, 100 ft s of Fifty-fifth st, e f, 25x150 ft, dated May 8 (O. K. and N. Larson to J. M. Marshall)	3,500
Ingleside av, 165 ft s of Fifty-seventh st, w f, 24x115 ft, June 31 (F. W. Cleaver to M. A. Mead)	850
Butterfield st, near Forty-sixth, w f, 25x100 ft, dated June 25 (G. Williams to T. P. Ormsby)	600
Justine st, 274 ft s of Forty-ninth, w f, 25x124 ft, dated June 26 (J. Gents to Max Schick)	2,300
Forty-first st, 230 ft e of St. Lawrence av, n f, 30x121 ft, dated June 1 (W. G. Sheridan to M. A. Mead)	4,500
Green st, 47 ft n of Sixtieth, w f, 25x124 ft, dated June 22 (R. F. Jacobs to C. M. Anderson)	562
Peoria st, 275 ft n of Sixtieth, e f, 25x124 ft, dated June 10 (S. M. and L. Ekelund to J. R. Hindmarsh)	475
Sixty-second st, 118 ft e of Wright, n f, 33x128¾ ft, dated June 25 (L. R. and M. B. Brown to A. Spadone)	4,500
Frederick st, 100 ft n of Fifty-fifth, w f, 50x125 ft, dated May 30 (H. Grady to William M. Ryan)	2,700
Champlain av, 183 ft s of Forty-fifth st, w f, 25x178 ft, dated June 15 (F. T. Fisher to F. W. Marquardt)	2,000
St. Lawrence av, 100 ft n of Forty-fourth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 5 (M. J. Boardman to G. Johnson)	1,250
St. Lawrence av, s of and adj above, 25x125 ft, dated May 5 (same to N. J. Nelson)	1,250
Sixty-third st, 120 ft w of Wentworth av, s f, 60 x112 3-10 ft, dated May 10 (A. N. Chase to H. F. Griswold)	6,800
Blue Island av, s w cor of Forty-second st, s f, 46x125 ft, dated Nov. 21, 1887 (A. Byram to F. La Prise)	800

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Ballou st, 300 ft n of Bloomington, w f, 25x177 ft, dated June 27 (P. Stevens to F. Kumm)	$325
Chicago av, 175 ft w of Forty-sixth st, n f, 50x125 ft, dated June 18 (J. Piper to J. Klos)	464
West Forty-first st, 75 ft s of Fourteenth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 5 (W. A. Merigold to H. Bertram)	300
Forty-first st, 49 ft s of Fourteenth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 5 (same to H. Spiekman)	300

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

D. F. Crilly, two three-story flats, 44x56, No. 643 North Franklin street, to cost $6,000.

E. W. Eldridge, barn, 30x30, No. 139 Morgan street, to cost $1,500.

Mrs. Helen Keeney, three-story store and flats, 24x80, No. 897 North avenue, to cost $7,000.

Charles Miller, two-story shop and dwelling, 21x76, No. 336 Armitage avenue, to cost $5,000.

First German Baptist Society, two-story parsonage, 24x41, No. 571 West Superior street, to cost $4,000.

First German Baptist Society, church edifice, 60x94, No. 571 West Superior street, to cost $20,000.

M. J. Corcoran and James Moore, two two-story flats, 44x40, No. 210 Owasco street, to cost $4,400.

George Sieposti, addition, 20x28, No. 579 Holt street, to cost $1,200.

August Ludke, two-story flats, 22x38, No. 1238 Western avenue, to cost $1,200.

M. W. Conver, two-story flats, 24x50, No. 339 Hoyne avenue, to cost $3,500.

Comments by the Enemy.

Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.): If Mr. Harrison should by any chance be elected he would, in order to retain his self-respect, be compelled to veto legislation which his platform demands.

The "Money Devils'" Convention was first presided over by John M. Thurston of Nebraska, an attorney of the Pacific Railroad, who obtained notoriety by hiding in order to avoid testifying before a committee of the United States Senate as to the course of the Union Pacific.

The Chairman of the convention was Morris M. Estee, who in 1882 was nominated for Governor of California by railroad power, and who, on the anti-monopoly issue, was beaten by Gen. Stoneman by a majority of 23,500. Mr. Estee is now an attorney for the Central Pacific at a salary of $10,000 per annum.

Blackall's best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

ROCHE AND WASHBURNE.

THE MAYOR SAYS HE WILL PROTECT THE CITY'S RIGHTS.

Determined that the Municipality Shall Not Suffer in Order to Straighten Out Any Difficulty Mr. Washburne May Have Gotten Into—The City Will Appeal from the Decision Giving Judge Altgeld $26,000 Damages—Corporation Counsel Green's Opinion.

The imbroglio between the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and Controller on the one side and City Attorney Washburne over the suit of Altgeld vs. The City of Chicago to collect property damages consequent upon the erection of a bridge at Jackson street was at a white heat yesterday afternoon. In speaking of the matter Mayor Roche said: "Mr. Washburne entered into an arrangement with Judge Altgeld whereby the city cannot defend its rights. The approach to the Jackson street bridge from the east was arranged for by Mayor Harrison, and I had nothing to do with it. For the approach from the West Side and the raising of the grade of Canal street I made all the arrangements, and it will be settled for by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. I do not propose that the city shall be placed at a disadvantage for any man, be he a Judge or not. I shall stand firm for the city's rights and interests, and they shall not be frittered away by virtue of any pretended bargain or stipulation. The amount of damages allowed, $26,000, is in my opinion exceedingly excessive. If I am wrong in my belief the matter will be righted. We do not propose that there shall be any waiver of the rights of the city to straighten out any difficulty Mr. Washburne may have got into. The case should have been placed in regular order on the docket and taken up in its proper course, as all such cases are."

"Have you replied to Mr. Washburne's letter?"

"I read it in the newspapers before I got a copy of it, and it seems to me he was in an awful hurry to have the case tried there."

"Will you reply?"

"O, I don't know. The statutes define Mr. Washburne's authority, and he had better read them before he talks any more about it."

Corporation Counsel Green was asked: "Did Mr. Washburne make any remarks to you touching the case?"

"He said that it would not do to get into any trouble with Judge Altgeld, as the city would have to try cases before him."

Mr. Washburne once more went over the story of the stipulation entered into by Judge Altgeld and himself, and declared that the award of $26,000 was not excessive, as it was the sum practically agreed upon by Herman Benze, John Wain, and J. C. McCord, who were the witnesses for the city. "I have an opinion," continued he, "but do not care to make it public. You can draw your own inferences."

An appeal has been taken in the case by the city, and at the same time the court will be asked to decide upon the rights and prerogatives of the City Attorney. The city refused to comply with the terms dictated by Judge Altgeld for a rehearing.

Corporation Counsel Green was asked yesterday his idea of the amount of damages that should be awarded Altgeld. He said:

"I take the opinion of the city's witnesses. They are men who ought to know what they are talking about, and their estimate is about a fifth of the judgment awarded.

"Who are the witnesses and what amount do they fix?"

"Matson Hill is the first. He swears he has been a real-estate man in Chicago for twenty-one years and fixes the damage at not to exceed $7,500. His figures are the highest. George G. Newbury, with twenty-one years' experience, fixes the amount at $5,000. William L. Pierce, a dealer of nineteen years' experience, says $5,000, and J. H. B. Dailey, with twenty-one years, says the same sum."

"What has been your connection with the case?"

"The suit was begun June 8. When the summons was served on the City Controller, Burley notified me to enter an appearance and informed me that Knight and myself would try the case for the city. The 15th a stipulation was entered into between Washburne and Altgeld. The next day a plea was filed by Washburne. I notified the parties that the contractor had instructed me to cancel and annul such setting for trial. Monday—a week ago last Monday—the case was tried by Washburne and a verdict rendered against the city for $26,000. I made a motion for a new trial. The motion was heard by Waterman and overruled. At the time the motion was overruled it was suggested by Prussing that if Washburne would ask Altgeld to consent to a new trial Altgeld might perhaps consent.

"I have nothing to say about Mr. Washburne or his communications to the press. I am ready to try the case whenever we can come to an agreement with Altgeld and his attorneys, but the city will not waive jury trial, errors, or appeal."

COULDN'T STAND IT ANY LONGER.

A Leading Democrat of West Virginia Joins the Republicans.

POINT PLEASANT, W. Va., June 25.—The *Gazette* prints the following letter from Maj. McCown, a prominent Democrat of this place, who has left the party on account of its free-trade sentiments and its hostility to the Union soldiers:

SAND RUN, June 23, 1888.—*R. S. Morgan, Ripley, W. Va.*—DEAR SIR: Your kind and interesting letter was forwarded to me from Point Pleasant and I have delayed answering it for a few days, as I have been expecting to visit your county, where I should have seen you in person, but, as I now find that I shall be detained here some time longer, I have concluded to write you.

You have been correctly informed in regard to my position on the political question of the day. I never was a "free-trader," so called, although it has seemed to me that the tendency of the Democratic party has for a long time been in that direction. I have always continued to hope that it would legislate in favor of the best interests of our country and people, but when the President's message to the present Congress was promulgated, and at once so eagerly seized upon by a majority of the party and adopted as the great overshadowing issue of the next Presidential campaign, my hope in the great Democratic party subsided, and I at once determined to abandon the party which no longer represented my views as to the line of policy adapted to best promote the interests of our common country.

I have many other reasons for leaving the Democratic party. I need not say to you, who suffered so much during the war, that the President's order restoring the captured Rebel flags was a direct insult to every true Union soldier throughout our land, and then the numerous vetoes of pension bills, which had been carefully considered and passed upon their merits by the votes of the members of both branches of Congress, who were sworn to do justice as between the Government and all applicants. And when we look at our State, which owes its existence to the toils, the sacrifices, and the sufferings of the Union soldiers, we see that in no single county where the Democracy have a majority is there a single Union soldier occupying official position, but those who fought the hardest and the longest to prevent the establishment of our noble State are today enjoying all the emoluments of place and power and honor, and all this by the grace of the Democratic party. When we see all this we are forced to conclude that the Democratic party of West Virginia at least is hostile to the best interests of the Union soldier, and it seems to me that the time has come when the soldiers of West Virginia should stand by each other, regardless of party, and see to it that this great injustice to a brave and honest and patriotic class of our citizens should no longer be a reproach to our State.

A. F. McCOWN.

Angry from Disappointment, but May Cool Down Later On.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 26.—The sense of disappointment among Republicans of this city over Harrison's nomination cannot be concealed, and many are so impudent and outspoken as to declare their determination to remain away from the polls. This indignation, while not general, is nevertheless sufficiently positive to arouse some alarm among local leaders. The most prominent defections so far are two Republican newspapers in this city, the *Indiana Post* (German) and the *Daily Bulletin*. The *Post* is a representative organ of the German people, and will antagonize Harrison on account of his temperance views.

The *Bulletin* is the county organ of the Republicans, and in an indignant leader this afternoon declares that Harrison's nomination was wholly unexpected and fell like a wet blanket upon Republicans of Southern Indiana. It then says "the probabilities are that he will be beaten in his own State by 10,000 votes."

These defections are supplemented by many individual ones, some on account of the candidate and others on account of the unyielding tariff plank of the platform. The entire absence of enthusiasm and no attempt at a ratification are additional evidences of the disgruntled state of feeling. The causes of this intense prejudice against Harrison are many, although the principal one is the roughshod manner in which his managers ran over the party in this part of the State in securing his indorsement. Nine-tenths of the Republicans of this district were for Gresham, but the Harrison fellows took a snap judgment on them and appointed Harrison delegates to the National Convention. A vigorous protest availed nothing, and they had to swallow the indignity with great unwillingness. Some of these wounds can be healed, but many of them will be manifest at the November polls.

JULY INVESTMENTS.

$150,000 City of Chicago 4s.
Due 1908. Denomination, $500.

$40,000 St. Louis County, Minn., 5s.
Due 1908. City of Duluth County Seat.

$90,000 City of Omaha 5s.
Due 1908.

$60,000 Schuyler County, Ill., 5s.
Refundings, Paid by State Treasurer.

$33,000 Logan County, Ill., Tps. 5s.
Refundings, Paid by State Treasurer.

$80,000 Cook County, Ill., 5s.
Lake and Hyde Park School.

$40,000 Wyoming Territory 6s.
For Penitentiary and other State Buildings.

$32,000 Gogebic Co., Mich., 5½s.
Issued for Court-House. Also other choice

MUNICIPAL BONDS
For Sale. Send for Descriptive Bond List.

N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers,
115 & 117 Monroe-st., Chicago.
56 Devonshire-st., Boston.

To Stockholders of the Sutro Tunnel Company Who Have Not Assented to the Plans of Reorganization.

A guarantee syndicate having been formed, stockholders who have not assented heretofore to the plans of reorganization, but wish to protect their stock from being rendered valueless through foreclosure, must forthwith deposit their shares with the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New York, pay the sum of 55 cents per share, and receive therefor the Trust Company's negotiable receipts, which will entitle the holder, after the completion of the reorganization, to the same number of shares of stock as now deposited by him, and new first mortgage income 4 per cent bonds in the proportion of $1 for each 55 cents cash now paid.

The time for depositing stock and payment of subscriptions expires on July 11, 1888, 3 p. m.

Payments should be made by check on New York to the Union Trust Company, and should be accompanied by the stock duly indorsed in blank and an authorization to the Union Trust Company; blank forms for this authorization and copies of circulars can be obtained upon application at the Union Trust Company's office, or at Room 19, 7th floor, Mills Building. Interest at the rate of 4% will be allowed on subscriptions from the date of payment.

For the Reorganization Committee,
H. B. BALTZER, Chairman.

NEW YORK, June 21, 1888.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

CAPITAL, - $1,600,000
96 WASHINGTON-ST.

This Company proposes, by its system of guarantee of titles, to diminish as far as is possible the delays and expense attending the transfer of real estate, which under the present system requires the furnishing of abstracts of title and opinions thereon; and to furnish to purchasers a security not afforded by that system.

A title once examined and guaranteed is RESTED by this Company, and future transferring or mortgaging is a matter of but a few hours' delay, and of small expense. This rest of the title is backed by a Policy of this Company which has a larger capital than any like company in the United States.

FOR SALE—$20,000—CORNING, IA.

OFFICE OF TOWN TREASURER, CORNING, IA.
Proposals will be received at the office of Town Treasurer of the Town of Corning on Thursday, July 5th, for the purchase of bonds amounting to $20,000, issued by the authority of the Town Council for water-works and general improvements.
Said bonds are due in twenty years, payable in ten years, and bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st of July and January of each year, both principal and interest coupon payable at Chemical National Bank, New York City. All proposals must be filed with the undersigned on or before 12 o'clock at noon of the above date. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
W. A. ANKENY,
Treasurer of Town of Corning, Ia.

Chicago Trust & Savings Bank,
120 La Salle-st.

Capital....$500,000.00
Additional liability of stockholders....500,000.00

IN SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% per annum interest is allowed on deposit in any amount for all full months.
D. H. TOLMAN, Pres't. R. P. PATTISON, V.-Pres't. F. E. JENNISON, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. 37 and 39 Wall-st.
Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trusts from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice-President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, Secretary.

SUPERIOR INVESTMENTS.
THE SOUTHERN TIMBER LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, 196 La Salle-st., are offering substantial permanent investments and decided bargains in Timber Lands, Mineral Lands, and Enterprises in Southern Arkansas. Call for information.

July Investments.
We offer $100,000 of Guaranteed Farm Mortgages in amounts of $300 to $5,000 at 7% net to investors. Also 6% Savings Bonds. Telephone No. 1542.
FARMERS TRUST CO.,
111 Dearborn-st.

Money to Loan
On Improved City Property at current rates.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

For Short-Time Loans to Business-Men
only, at lowest banking rates, on individual credit or collateral, apply to
MIDLAND COMPANY,
118 La Salle-st.

"Tippecanoe" Badges.

CHICAGO, June 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A Milwaukee dispatch in this morning's TRIBUNE states that Maj. Ross of that city is the possessor of the only plates used for the Harrison badges in 1840. It also states that these plates were engraved by Maj. Ross, father of A. C. Ross, of Zanesville, O. This is evidently a mistake. I have a beautifully engraved "Harrison badge," worn in the campaign of 1840, which has been in my possession for many years and in possession of the family ever since that famous campaign. The plate was engraved by Doolittle & Munson, Cincinnati, O. At the top is represented a battle scene, with Gen. Harrison and his staff in the foreground. Underneath in small letters the words, "Oct. 5, 1813." In the centre is a fine portrait of Gen. Harrison, with lettering as follows:

MAJ.-GEN.
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
(PORTRAIT)
HERO OF TIPPECANOE,
FORT MEIGS,
AND
THAMES.

At the bottom a landscape, with log cabin and cider barrel in the foreground. A flagstaff, with the American flag flying, stands in front of the cabin. An open field at the right shows a plow standing in the furrow, and in the distance the tents of a military camp.

Many of these badges are no doubt still extant, though I have seen only two of them.

A. J. HARDING.

Found in a Ton of Coal.

A careful estimate by a Broadway chemist of the contents or constituents of a ton of coal presents some interesting facts not familiar certainly to unscientific minds. It is found that, besides gas, a ton of ordinary gas coal will yield 1,500 pounds of coke, twenty gallons of ammonia water, and 140 pounds of coal tar. Now, destructive distillation of this amount of coal tar gives about seventy pounds of pitch, seventeen pounds of creosote, fourteen pounds of heavy oils, about nine and a half pounds of naphtha yellow, six and one-third pounds of naphthaline, four and three-fourths pounds of naphthol, two and one-fourth pounds of alizarine, two and one-fourth pounds of solvent naphtha, one and one-fifth pounds of aniline, seventy-nine hundredths of a pound of toludine, forty-six hundredths of a pound of anthracine, and nine-tenths of a pound of toluche—from the last-named substance being obtained the new product, saccharine, said to be 230 times as sweet as the best cane-sugar.—*New York Mail and Express.*

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 27.	June 20.
New York	$79,963,874	$93,477,902
Boston	11,716,660	13,917,221
Chicago	9,170,000	10,500,000
Philadelphia	11,890,909	10,345,000
St. Louis	2,099,209	2,601,115
Baltimore	1,852,862	....
New Orleans	817,458	....

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 50@70c premium; Boston, par; St. Louis, 75c premium.

The money market of this city lacks important new features. Quite a large number of loans were made to Board of Trade men yesterday at 5 per cent, and there are a good many borrowers yet to come in before the 1st of July, but there is an abundance of funds for them at that rate. It is claimed that some loans have been made on wheat receipts below that figure, but no doubt they were to favored customers, and they can hardly be quoted as determining the market rate. The mercantile demand is moderate. Some transactions are occurring at 6 per cent and below. The market is, however, stubborn, and it is doubtful if it reaches as low rates as have been seen in this city in past summers. New York exchange was about as strong as ever, selling at 50@70c premium and closing at the latter rate. The demand on account of the payment of dividends and interest in the East will, however, be over in a day or two, and lower figures may then be expected. Sterling was quiet and unchanged.

Local securities were dull and rather weak. The demand is not what dealers would like to see, but it is thought that after the July disbursements are made there will be more life. The great quantity of gas securities for sale has a certain effect on the whole list. It is said that some of the bonds were offered on the street at prices below the quotations on the exchange. Gas Trusts were offered at 31 in this city and at 30 in New York. There was a sale on the Stock Exchange of 60 shares of Allen Paper-Car-Wheel stock at 110. This is a considerable advance on any price previously made. The company is closely identified with the Pullman Company, whose stock has had such a great rise. On the street were sold $6,000 North Chicago City Railway 4½s at 98¼, and $1,800 Northwestern Bond & Trust Company 5s at par and interest.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the prices was asked without a bid:

American Ex. Nat'l	†136	Gas Trust Co	† 30¾
Atlas National	112½	N. C. Street Ry	119½
Chicago National	175	Union Stock Yards	99
Commercial Nat'l	180	City Ry. 4½s	98½
Continental Nat'l	†120	Pass. Railway Co. 6s	108½
First National	260	Board of Trade 5s	102¾
Fort Dearborn Nat'l	112½	Chi. Opera H'e Co. 6s	†106
Home National	100	Gas L. & Coke 5s	[illegible]
Illinois Trust & Sav'g	400	Consumers' Gas 5s	† [illegible]
Merchants' L. & Trust	230	N. C. City R. 1st M. 6s	112
Metropolitan Nat'l	181¼	Do 5-20 6s	100
Nat. Bank America	137½	Do New	101
Nat. Bank Illinois	185	W. Div. Ry. 5s	101¼
Park National	107	Union National	170
C. & C. C. & Dock Co.	† 20¾	Allen Paper Car-Wh.	109

Speculative trade in stocks was of the picayune sort. The bears are by no means aggressive, and some of the leading commission-houses of New York are advising their customers to begin buying moderately in the expectation of a good rise later in the season.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 27.—[Special.]—Nearly all stocks were higher during the forenoon, but a majority of them lost their advance in the afternoon, and, though the market closed firm, the net changes for the day were small, with about as many stocks a fraction lower as there were a fraction higher.

There was another little spurt of activity of stocks in the first hour this morning, and after that there was almost nothing doing in the second hour. In this respect the experience was like that of yesterday morning, only that whereas the activity was caused yesterday morning by the hammering of the market it was caused this morning by the attempts to cover the shorts put out yesterday. The result was that there were advances of ¼@⅝ on nearly all stocks in the first hour this morning, which about offset the declines of ¼@⅜ made in the first hour yesterday. Northwestern, St. Paul, Union Pacific, and New England, which showed net declines for the day yesterday of ½@¾, recovered more than that much in the first hour this morning, and Rock Island, which showed a net decline of 1¼ yesterday, recovered half of it this forenoon, while Lackawanna, Lake Shore, New York Central, Canada Southern, and Erie, which showed advances of ⅛@¼ yesterday, maintained their advances and added a fraction to them. Out of the 48,500 shares sold up to 12 o'clock 41,000 were in the first hour and just about one-third of the whole business to 12 o'clock was in St. Paul. The remarks made yesterday in this column about its being only a "brokers' market," in which all the trading was scalping for fractions of 1 per cent with no positive tendency of prices in either direction, are confirmed by the upward reaction of today. The chief significance of the prompt upward turn in the first hour this morning is in showing that prices have been hammered down to a point where there is not much room left for further decline.

There is still a flood of rumors about cut rates at the West and also by the trunk lines on certain classes of freight, but the recent reports of the Vanderbilt roads show that they earned more than their dividends, notwithstanding the prevalence of even more unfavorable rumors during the whole of last year. People who hold stocks have also learned that the industry with which all these reports are circulated, and the ingenuity with which the financial conditions of various railroads are shown to be "bad," are not prompted solely by philanthropy, but by a desire to see the prices of the stocks decline.

In the hour to 1 o'clock St. Paul sold at 63⅝, 63¾, 63⅜, Lake Shore 90, 89¾, Burlington & Quincy 113, 112⅞, Louisville 53⅝, 53¾, New England 38⅝, 38⅝, 38⅜, Reading 58⅞, 58⅝, Union Pacific 53¾, Western Union 75⅜.

The market continued exceptionally dull during the afternoon, most of the business done being in St. Paul. Two rather noteworthy advances of the day were in Green Bay and Pullman. The former advanced on account of the new arrangements with the Lackawanna Road by which the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul is to become a part of the new through route of the Lackawanna from New York to Omaha. Pullman stock advanced on the steady buying which has followed the purchase of the Baltimore & Ohio sleeping-car service.

There were no further changes of importance in prices and the market closed dull.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange listed the following securities today: Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, $24,686,000 general mortgage bonds, to be listed July 2, and the general mortgage 6s will be stricken from the list on that date; Texas Pacific land trust, $10,370,000 proprietary certificates; Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, $346,000 additional first mortgage bonds; Northern Pacific Railroad, $389,000 additional Spokane & Palouse first mortgage bonds; Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, $7,500,000 consolidated mortgage bonds; Brunswick & West Railroad, $3,000,000 first mortgage bonds; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, $1,000,000 additional extension and collateral bonds, Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern, $2,873,000 first mortgage bonds; Ohio River Railroad, $2,273,000 general mortgage bonds; Norfolk & Western, $1,100,000 equipment bonds; Oregon Improvement Company, $775,000 preferred stock.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	Fargo	140
American	107	United States	71½

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	127	M. K. & T. gen. 6s	63
U. S. 4s, coup	128	M. K. & T. gen. 5s	56
U. S. 4½s, reg	107¼	Mutual Union 6s	91½
U. S. 4½s, coup	107¼	N. J. C. int. cert	106½
Pacific 6s of '95	119	Northern Pac. 1sts	118½
Louisiana stamped 4s	90½	Northern Pac. 2ds	108½
Missouri 6s	103	Northwestern con.	143
Tenn. new set. 6s	105	Northwestern deb.	109½
Tenn. new set. 5s	96½	Oregon & Trans. 6s	96½
Tenn. new set. 3s	70½	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s	82
Canada Southern 2ds	92½	St. L. & San F. gen. m.	118
Central Pacific 1sts	116	St. Paul consols	125½
Den. & R. G. 1sts	119½	St. Paul, C. & P. 1sts	119½
Den. & R. G. 4s	78	Tex. Pac. l. g. t. r.	43
Den. & R. G. W. 1sts	75	Union Pacific 1sts	116¾
Erie 2ds	95	West Shore	104½

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 27.—Consols closed at 99 9-16 for both money and the account. Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 34¾; Canadian Pacific, 58¼; Erie, 24¾; do seconds, 96¾; Illinois Central, 119½; Mexican ordinary, 40¾; St. Paul common, 65¾; Reading, 30¼.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £51,000.

PARIS, June 27.—Three per cent rentes, 82f 57½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Mining shares closed: Barcelona, $1.00; Bodie, $2.25; Eureka Consolidated, $6.75; Homestake, $10.50; Coin Silver, $3.80; Plymouth, $7.75; St andard, $1.25; Silver King, $1.40; Amador, $2.00; El Cristo, $1.00; Small Hopes, $1.10.

BOSTON, Mass., June 27.—Mining stocks closed as follows: Allouez Mining Company (new), 62½c; Calumet & Hecla, $240; Franklin, $12.62½; Huron, $4.25; Quincy, $72.00; Tamarack, $153.00; San Diego, $31.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 27.—Quotations: Bulwer, 85c; Best & Belcher, $3.90; Bodie Consolidated, $2.25; Choliar, $3.65; Consolidated California & Virginia, $9.75; Crown Point, $4.25; Eureka Consolidated, $7.50; Gould & Curry, $3.05; Hale & Norcross, $7.25; Mexican, $3.65; Mono, $1.45; Navajo, $2.25; Ophir, $6.87½; Potosi, $3.40; Savage, $4.00; Sierra Nevada, $3.45; Union Consolidated, $3.50; Yellow Jacket, $4.85; Commonwealth, $4.80; Belle Isle, 65c; Nevada Queen, $4.70; North Belle Isle, $5.90; Grand Prize, $2.40.

MARKETS.

The Chicago produce markets were uneven in tone yesterday. A good demand for cash grain, buyers being willing to pay higher prices, favored strength in the futures, but the speculative influences were the other way, though cold weather here, with the news of heavy rains in the South, might be thought to conduce to firmness.

The news that wheat is sprouting in harvest fields in the South and Southwest, and is turning yellow in the Northwest, seems "to have been good for a decline" of a full cent per bu. At least the market went down in spite of it, if not as a direct consequence.

A correspondent in Chester County, Illinois, says he has traveled several score miles east and west and finds the wheat is looking much better than expected. It will yield 70@80 per cent of a crop in a good many places where only 50 per cent was looked for. The rain has done wonders for oats and corn. The majority of domestic advices, however, were the other way.

Some observant parties think there is reason to suspect a connection between the recent progress of the wheat market and the reported transfer of Plankinton's banking interests in Milwaukee to two of the Cudahy brothers. If this be so the transfer probably involves the closing out of a large interest in wheat, as was indicated by the incidents of the market yesterday. There has been a vast amount of straddling between July and December in other markets as well as Chicago, and this would seem to have been about all cleared out of the way now, with a severe loss to somebody. The councils of the men at the head of the deal were far from harmonious ever since the market got about 3c below the top, and each one has worked for himself, with what individual result has yet to be told. The question now may be whether some one else will take hold of the grain, thinking it has gone low enough, or whether it will be let alone for an additional decline of a few cents, carrying it down to near the 75c which Hutchinson is credited with predicting would be touched before a genuine rally is possible. Some parties think the wheat now in store ought to prove good property at present prices, wherever the new may go. They say the copious rains will make the harvest late, and leave large quantities in poor condition, so that the old wheat should be worth a premium of several cents per bu over the new.

The English bids for Northwestern wheat yesterday were within about 1c of the market here, and indications were that a good export business was in progress in New York. In the afternoon news came that 27@32 boat-loads of wheat and 15 of corn had been taken, but at such low rates of ocean freight that it was practically free from this country to Europe—ballast terms probably.

The way in which some samples were carried through the rain yesterday was unfair to the owners of the property. Some samples were wet, when probably the stuff in cars was not so.

A telegram from New York says the decline in wheat was evidently forced, but it is difficult to see for what purpose. Jones was a heavy seller in that market.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was again quiet, with no change in prices, but the local trade was looking around more than for two or three days previously, and some export orders were in hand at a shade below the terms insisted on by holders.

Wheat was active and heavy. Somebody was selling a big line here, in New York, and St. Louis, and that somebody was believed to be Cudahy, perhaps assisted by his friends. This fact outweighed all else, including bad weather here and in England, with a bullish feeling on the part of the crowd. A large lot was on sale early for July by Poole-Sherman, and that firm was subsequently a free seller for August, while Hutchinson was mostly buying. July opened with sales at 80⅜c, being the latest price of Tuesday, but soon became strong on the fact of bad weather, and advanced to 80⅝c, then turned because of heavy selling, and declined to 79¾c, much of the selling near the bottom being done by local scalpers who had bought ¾@1c nearer the top. This relieved the market, and it improved to 80⅛c with some outside buying on the report of large takings in New York for export, but went back to 79¾c bid, and closed at 80⅛c asked. August sold early at a premium of fully ¼c, and receded to ⅛c discount with a greater pressure to sell for that month. December was also irregular, at a premium of 2¼@3c over July. Cash No. 2 in store was quoted at 80c asked for spring and about 81½c for red winter.

Corn was uneven. It was strong on futures early because of smaller receipts, which made samples irregularly stronger. The inferior grades advanced nearly 2c, while the contract grades showed little improvement. Free selling by Hutchinson and sympathy with wheat caused a break, and the market reacted on the estimate of only 190 cars for today. Norton-Worthington were moderate buyers most of the time. July opened ⅛c higher, at 49c, advanced to 49⅛c, declined to 48⅝c bid, and closed at 49c asked, with August at fully ⅝c premium. September was most of the time 1½c above July. In store sold at 48½@48⅝c for No. 2, and 46⅝c for No. 3.

In oats the leading features were more strength in cash lots, especially for No. 2 white, because of light receipts, and a free selling of futures by Hutchinson after he had been a spasmodic buyer for a week or two previously. July opened ⅛c higher at 31⅝c, advanced to 31¾c, and fell back 31¼ at the close. August opened ⅛c higher at 26⅝c and closed at 26⅝c bid, with September at a wider discount of nearly ⅜c. In store sold at 39@39¼ for No. 2 white, and 33c for No. 3 white, with No. 2 mixed nominal at about 31⅛c.

Rye was quiet and steady for cash, with options entirely neglected at 52c nominally for August. Sample lots were sparingly offered and dull, with No. 2 selling at 53½@54½c. No. 2 in store brought 53c. Barley was again dull, and under an absence of buying orders the scattering car-lots on the sample market were neglected, while in-store barley was not quotable. September was nominal around 62½c, but no demand appeared.

Provisions were dull and easy, with scarcely anything done except in changing from July into future months. The difference from July to August was about 10c all round. From August to September it was 10c in pork and ribs, and 7½c on lard. Pork opened 2½c higher at $13.70 for July, declined to $13.60, and closed at $13.62½. Lard for July closed the same as Tuesday, at $8.22½, after having sold at $8.25. Ribs for July sold at $7.50@7.55 and closed at the inside, being 2½c lower than at Tuesday's close.

Millstuffs were in but moderate supply and met with fair demand, especially in bran, which was again firm.

Flaxseed was quotably firm, though little was done aside from moderate sales of September at $1.06½. Year was nominal at $1.04½@1.05 and for August $1.06 was bid. Few cash offerings appeared, and No. 1 on track was salable at $1.30, while rejected went at a market discount of 20c. Timothy was firmer, with near futures higher. A good demand existed for August, which sold at $2.16@2.18, or 2@4c advance, while September was strong at $2.00, with $2.01 bid at the close. There was call for a limited amount of cash seed, which was salable at $2.30 for prime. October clover-seed brought $4.40, or the previous bid price, and prime cash was quoted at $4.20.

With few exceptions, notably poultry, the markets for farm produce were dull and easy. The rain kept away local buyers, while the shipping demand was but moderate for such commodities as fruits and green vegetables. Last week's accumulations of poultry had disappeared, and under an increased local demand coupled with light receipts an advance occurred with everything meeting quick sale. Dealers in dairy products are disappointed in the average quality of current receipts of butter and cheese, which include many lots that are decidedly inferior, owing to the recent unexpected period of hot weather. A good demand exists for the better grades, while off-flavored lots can only be moved at concessions from regular quotations.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices for grain and provisions:

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
June	80¾	79¾@ 80¾	80
July	80⅜	79¾@ 80⅝	80
August	80	79⅜@ 80⅜	79⅝
December	82¾	82¼@ 83¼	82⅝
CORN.			
July	48¾	48⅝@ 49¼	48¾
August	49⅝	49¼@ 50¼	49⅝
September	50½	49⅝@ 50⅝	50⅛
OATS.			
June	31¼	....@....	31¼
July	31¼	31¼@ 31¾	31½
August	26⅜	26⅜@ 26⅞	26⅝
MESS PORK.			
July	$13.65	$13.60 @13.70	$13.62½
August	13.75	13.67½@13.80	13.72½
LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.			
June	$ 8.20	$ ....@....	$ 8.20
July	8.22½	8.22½@ 8.25	8.22½
August	8.32½	8.30 @ 8.35	8.32½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
July	$ 7.50	$ 7.50 @ 7.55	$ 7.50
August	7.57½	7.60 @ 7.65	7.60

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	July.	August.	September.
No. 2 spring	$ 69¾	$ 72¾	$ 74⅛
No. 2 corn	36⅜	38⅜	39⅝
No. 2 oats	26⅜	26⅞	27¼
Mess pork	......	......	......
Lard	6.40	6.52½	6.62½

PRODUCE MOVEMENTS.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1888.	Receipts 1887.	Shipments 1888.	Shipments 1887.
Flour, brls	28,763	20,834	23,768	8,802
Wheat, bu	32,022	22,248	6,495	257,820
Corn, bu	195,529	174,223	288,497	88,989
Oats, bu	166,856	138,367	54,356	94,859
Rye, bu	1,070	535	2,341	535
Barley, bu	5,23[illegible]	1,825	1,636	3,695
Grass seed, lbs	82,800	9,700	46,310	29,960
Flaxseed, bu	1,150	6,443	....	3,551
Broom corn, lbs	36,000	9,700	17,287	1,154
Cured meats, lbs	732,110	703,290	1,479,456	1,191,756
Canned meats, cases	....	....	312	486
Dressed beef, lbs	464,600	20,000	2,560,228	2,335,055
Beef, tcs	....	....	17	....
Beef, brls	....	....	302	166
Pork, brls	....	100	495	636
Lard, lbs	600,120	1,151,980	868,512	129,225
Cheese, lbs	195,905	49,625	157,972	46,330
Butter, lbs	673,988	463,355	807,334	664,734
Dressed hogs, No	....	....	....	47
Live hogs, No	11,292	11,591	2,619	4,317
Cattle, No	7,581	9,935	3,022	1,918
Sheep, No	6,355	4,094	2,670	284
Hides, lbs	284,635	436,735	549,920	411,250
Wool, lbs	398,023	377,469	142,890	126,950
Coal, tons	18,558	26,361	1,056	3,008
Lumber, M	13,080	8,282	2,110	3,957
Shingles, M	4,405	3,921	662	375
Salt, brls	1,745	1,441	1,556	7,285
Hay, tons	606	298	72	51

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Tuesday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	1	2	....	3
Spring wheat	9	6	6	21
Corn	75	69	40	184
Oats	33	53	2	88
Rye	....	....	....	......
Barley	....	2	2	4
Total	118	132	50	300

Inspected out: 30,551 bu wheat, 354,643 bu corn, 41,961 bu oats, 6,474 bu rye, and 989 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 22 cars wheat, 190 cars corn, 90 cars oats, and 20,000 hogs.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	Receipts, bu. June 27.	Receipts, bu. June 26.	Shipments, bu. June 27.	Shipments, bu. June 26.
Western.				
Chicago	32,022	18,747	6,495	11,175
Milwaukee	28,025	26,218	....	2,625
St. Louis	15,000	12,070	2,000	7,000
Toledo	113	3,042	5,000	17,200
Detroit	8,234	4,016	1,006	....
Kansas City	....	500	....	....
Peoria	7,500	500	500	500
Minneapolis	109,440	71,850	7,980	15,960
Duluth	61,242	40,619	114,292	2,376
Total	256,576	177,462	137,273	56,836
Eastern.				
New York	56,950	72,150	68,881	....
Philadelphia	1,142	....	1,624	455
Baltimore	1,425	2,733	....	....
Total	59,517	74,883	70,505	455
Grand total	316,093	252,345	207,778	57,291
Same days 1887	705,382	855,587	848,264	645,815

The following are reported on passage to the United Kingdom:

	June 23, 1888.	June 16, 1888.	June 25, 1887.
Wheat and flour, qrs	2,370,000	2,380,000	2,010,000
Corn, qrs	310,000	340,000	310,000

Also the following on passage to the Continent of Europe:

	June 23, 1888.	June 16, 1888.	June 25, 1887.
Wheat, qrs	540,000	530,000	510,000
Corn, qrs	60,000	40,000	50,000

The following were the imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Week ending June 23, 1888.	Week ending June 16, 1888.	Week ending June 25, 1887.
Flour, brls	180,000	214,000	218,000
Wheat, qrs	252,000	344,000	253,000
Corn, qrs	146,000	141,000	205,000

Lake freights were fully steady, with less than the usual amount of offerings. Rates were 1⅝c on wheat, 1½c on corn, and 1¼c on oats to Buffalo. Charters were made for 175,000 bu corn and 45,000 bu oats.

CASH SALES ON 'CHANGE.

PROVISIONS—Sales were: 250 tcs lard at $8.25; 50,000 lbs green hams at 10c for 14@15 lbs averages; 190 tcs sweet-pickled hams, partly at 10¾c for 16 lb lots delivered in August; 120 tcs sweet-pickled shoulders and 160,000 lbs short ribs, both on private terms.

FLOUR—Sales were: 250 brls and 500 sacks, all on private terms.

SPRING WHEAT—By sample: 20 cars at 81@82c for No. 2 hard; 79@80c for No. 3 hard; 73@78c for No. 3; and 65@71c for No. 4, mostly free on board.

WINTER WHEAT—Free on board: 32 cars at 82c for No. 2 red and 78c for No. 3 red.

CORN—In store and to go there: 241 cars and 72,000 bu at 48½@48¾c for No. 2 yellow, 47¼@47½c No. 3 yellow, 47½c for No. 3 white, 43c for No. 3, and 43c for No. 4. Free on board: 61 cars at 48@49c for No. 2 yellow, billed through, 47¼@48c for No. 3, 43@44c for No. 4, 40@42c for no grade. On track: 19 cars at 47¼@47½c for No. 3 and 43@45c for No. 4.

OATS—In store and to go there: 27 cars at 30@33¼c for No. 2 white and 33c for No. 3 white. Free on board: 53 cars at 36@37c for No. 2 white, 33@35c for No. 3 white, 32¼@33¼c for No. 2 mixed, 32c for choice do, and 30@32½c for No. 3 mixed. On track: 40 cars at 35½@37c for No. 2 white, 33@35¼c for No. 3 white, and 32@33c for No. 2 mixed.

RYE—In store: 2 cars No. 2 at 53c. On track: 1 car No. 2 at 53½c. Free on board: 1 car No. 2 at 54c.

BARLEY—Free on board: 2 cars at 30½c for No. 4 and 42c for No. 3.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran: 17 cars, chiefly free on board, at $10.25@10.75 for specky and $10.25@11.00 for sound. Middlings: 3 cars free on board at $11.00 for coarse and $12.00@14.00 for fine. Shorts: 1 car at $11.00.

SEEDS—Flax: 2 cars on track at $1.10 for rejected and $1.09 for no grade. Timothy: 7 bags at $2.30. Clover: 108 bags at $3.75@4.15.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Fair activity was displayed in this staple and orders were frequent from all directions, including some from the South. The offerings of choice and sweet were not large and considerable poor butter arrived, which was not wanted except at a discount. Quotations: Fancy Elgin creamery, 18@18½c; fine Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota do, 17½@18c; fair to good do, 15@17c; fancy dairies, 15@15½c; common to fair do, 12@14c; packing stock, 12@13c; ladle packed, 12@14½c.

CHEESE—Some irregularity was noted in prices; while fine to fancy goods were quotably ¼@½c higher, under a fair inquiry and a corresponding advance in the dairy districts the market was weak for inferior cheese and such as showed the effects of hot weather. Exporters were buying cheddars. Quotations: New full creams, cheddars, 7¾@8c per lb; do flats, 8c; do Young America, 8½@9c; poor to choice skims 3@6c; brick cheese, 8@9c.

COOPERAGE—The demand was moderate on packers' account, and lard tierces were quotable at $1.00@1.02½, and pork barrels at 82½@85c.

EGGS—For guaranteed stock there was ready sale at previous prices of 14@14½c per doz. Southern eggs usually sold at a slight discount.

GREEN FRUITS—Did not meet with as much favor as usual, and with many consignments of berries arriving soft sales covered a wide range. The quality of peaches was only fair, melons were in liberal supply, and apples dull. Quotations: New apples, 30@50c per ½-bu box; sour cherries, $3.50@4.50 per stand of 2 bu; lemons, $7.00@8.00 per box; oranges, $6.50@7.50; watermelons, $150.00@175.00 per car; peaches, 30@50c per box of ⅓ bu; black raspberries, $1.25@2.00 per case of 24 qts; red do, $1.00@1.50 per 24 pts; Michigan strawberries, 75c@$1.75 per 16 qts.

HAY—The condition of the market was much the same as on the previous day, with choice hay firm, while inferior grades were dull and slow. Sales were: On track—3¾ cars No. 1 timothy at $13.50@15.00; 1 car No. 2 do at $11.00; 11 cars upland prairie at $8.00@12.50. Receipts, 606 tons; shipments, 72 tons.

HIDES—No new features were reported, and sales were based on the following quotations: Green hides, 4½@5c per lb; heavy green salted, fully cured, 5½c; light do, 5½c; No. 1 G. S., 3½@3¾c; green salted, bull, 3½@4½c; green salted, calf, 7½c for No. 1 and 5½c for No. 2; deacons, each, 25@35c; No. 1 dry salted, 7@8c per lb. All branded hides sell at a discount of about 1c per lb from the price of No. 1.

POTATOES—The arrivals were not large, and under a good inquiry the market was firm, with some sales indicating a slight advance. Quotations were at $2.50@2.60 per brl for early Ohio, $2.75@3.00 for good rose, and $3.00 for triumph, with choice to fancy beauty of Hebron $3.25. Old potatoes were dull at 25@50c per bu.

POULTRY—There was further strength under light receipts and a good demand. Nearly everything was quickly picked up at an advance of ½c on hens and 1@2c on springs. Revised prices follow: Live hens, 8½@9c per lb; roosters, 5@6c; springs, 15@18c; turkeys, 6@7c; ducks, 7@8c.

VEGETABLES—It was a buyers' day. Receipts were liberal and the market was dull, with prices shaded in some instances. Quotations: Asparagus, 25@30c per doz; cucumbers, 20@35c per doz; green peas, 60c@$1.00 per bu; radishes, 5@10c per doz; cauliflower, 50c@$1.00 per doz; wax beans, 50c@$1.00 per bu; tomatoes, 50c@$1.25; lettuce, 8@12c per doz; new cabbage, $1.00@1.75 per crate.

WHISKY—Was steady on the basis of $1.20.

WOOL—There were moderate arrivals of new wool. Some inquiry on the part of buyers existed, while sales were chiefly in a small way.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 25	8,601	967	20,255	5,030
Tuesday, June 26	7,561	202	11,291	6,355
Wednesday, June 27	10,600	500	16,000	5,000
Total	26,762	1,669	47,546	16,385
Same time last week	30,276	2,302	51,597	14,006
Shipments.				
Monday, June 25	1,803	1	6,680	1,502
Tuesday, June 26	2,022	....	2,679	1,670
Wednesday, June 27	3,400	100	5,500	1,500
Total	7,225	101	14,859	4,672
Same time last week	5,698	271	16,628	4,572

Today's receipts are estimated at 20,000 hogs, 10,000 cattle, and 6,000 sheep, against 20,408 hogs, 10,457 cattle, and 6,945 sheep received Thursday of last week.

The Chicago & Alton Road furnished 2,082 cattle to Chicago Tuesday. The Wabash was next with 1,457; the Illinois Central, 1,319; Rock Island, 959; and the Burlington, 776.

Last week's receipts of calves, 3,655 head, were the largest since the week ending September, 1885, when 4,369 arrived.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago for June to date foot up about 179,400 cattle, 407,500 hogs, and 108,000 sheep, against 176,408 cattle, 418,298 hogs, and 77,951 sheep received the corresponding period of June, 1887.

CATTLE—Nearly 11,000 cattle arrived Wednesday. Over 200 car-loads, or about 5,000 head of them, were from Texas. Desirable native beef cattle were comparatively scarce. The general local and outside demand for natives was good. There was a pretty good feeling in the market for good cattle yesterday. Prices were about 10c higher for good to choice corn-fed beeves, which were scarce. The medium kinds of cattle were about steady, and the inferior kinds were dull and weaker. The choice cattle are 25@30c higher than last week. The shippers paid $5.60 for some distillery cattle, and several bunches went at $5.90@6.05. Two car-loads of 1,513-lb steers sold to a New York butcher at $5.05, and 20 head averaging 1,318 sold at $6.00. Shippers bought common to fancy steers averaging 1,031 to 1,501 lbs at $4.00@5.90, principally at $5.20@5.60; some 1,200-lb natives sold at $5.60; distillery-fed steers averaging 1,332 lbs at $5.90, and corn-fed Nebraskas averaging 1,337 lbs at $5.90. Dressed-beef men bought native cattle averaging 1,107 to 1,501 lbs at $4.00@5.85, largely at $5.05@5.45. About 40 loads of "stillers" averaging 1,260 to 1,404 lbs, sold to them at $5.35@5.65, largely at $5.65; ten loads of corn-fed Wyomings, averaging 1,119 lbs, sold at $5.65; short horns, averaging 1,084 lbs, sold at $5.25. Texas cattle were in excessive supply. Prices were 15@20c lower than Tuesday, 35@50c lower than last week, and general prices were decidedly the lowest of the season. There were many common to fair and late arrivals that could not be sold. Texas cows sold at $1.80@2.20 and steers at $2.25@3.80, largely at $2.65@3.20. Native cows were dull and weaker, and stock cattle were slow and weak. Revised quotations are as follows:

Good to fancy, 1,300 to 1,550 lbs	$ 5.50@ 6.25
Medium to good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4.85@ 5.70
Common to fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs	4.40@ 5.05
Native grassers, 950 to 1,300 lbs	3.70@ 4.50
Distillery-fed steers	4.75@ 5.90
Fancy cows and heifers	3.00@ 3.85
Poor to choice cows, 850 to 1,100 lbs	2.00@ 2.90
Poor to choice bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	2.50@ 3.50
Texas steers, 740 to 1,100 lbs	2.25@ 4.00
Stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs	2.80@ 3.70
Feeding steers, 900 to 1,200 lbs	3.00@ 4.20
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.00@ 5.00
Milch cows, per head	20.00@45.00

HOGS—Wednesday's hog market was active and prices were firmly held. Fresh receipts were again smaller than expected. Only five packers were in Tuesday, but today eleven houses were in operation. The shipping demand was only moderate. A good clearance was made. Several bunches of prime heavy sold at $5.80. The bulk of heavy sold at $5.60@5.75; mixed largely at $5.60@5.70; and light principally at $5.55@5.65.

SHEEP—Fresh receipts were quite large, but the general demand was active, and prices were firmly held. Country feeders bought several hundred Montana sheep, averaging 99 to 101 lbs, at $3.25@3.35. Dressed-mutton men were the principal buyers. Texas stock, averaging 73 to 87 lbs, sold at $2.75@3.65; Oregons, averaging 100 to 102 lbs, sold at $3.25; Westerns, averaging 103 lbs, at $3.40; and Nebraskas, averaging 112 to 115 lbs, at $3.40; natives, averaging 73 to 111 lbs, sold at $2.50@4.50, principally at $3.75@4.25; lambs sold at $4.50@6.00 per 100 lbs.

OTHER MARKETS.

St. Louis, Mo., June 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,100; shipments, 3,300. Market stronger on best grades; steady on others; choice heavy natives, $4.90@5.50; fair to good native steers, $4.30@5.00; butchers' steers, medium to choice, $3.30@4.40; stockers and feeders, ordinary to good, $2.30@3.50; rangers, corn fed, $3.40@4.10; grass, $2.25@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,600; shipments, 500. Market active and strong; choice heavy and butchers' selections, $5.60@5.75; packing, medium to choice, $5.45@5.65; light grades, ordinary to best, $5.30@5.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,800; shipments, 2,900. Market steady; fair to fancy, $3.50@5.00.

New York, June 27.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,950 head, 90 car-loads for the market and 16 car-loads for city slaughterers direct. Good cattle scarce and a shade firmer; inferior and common dull and lower. Common to prime native steers sold at $4.10@5.75 per 100 lbs; extra and fancy do at $5.85@6.00; Texans at $3.90@4.15; bulls and dry cows at $2.40@3.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8,600 head; steady, with a fair demand for good stock; sales included sheep at $3.25@5.25 and lambs at $5.00@7.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,000 head; none for sale alive; nominal value, $5.60@5.90.

Kansas City, Mo., June 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,657; shipments, 1,657. Fat corn-fed firm; choice fat grass Texas steady; common weak and 10c lower; best cows steady; others lower; good to choice corn-fed, $5.25@5.50; common to medium, $5.00; stockers and feeding steers, $2.00@3.60; grass range steers, $2.00@3.40; cows, $1.50@3.35.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,833; shipments, 994. Strong, active, and 5@10c higher; good, $5.50@5.60; common to medium, $5.10@5.40; skips and pigs, $2.50@5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 244; shipments, none. Steady; good to choice muttons, $3.50@4.00; common to medium, $2.00@3.00.

East Liberty, Pa., June 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 204; shipments, 100; market closed weak; prime, $5.00@5.25; fair to good, $4.25@4.55; common, $3.50@4.00; 25 cars of cattle shipped to New York today.

HOGS—Receipts, 700; shipments, 500; market firm; Philadelphias, $5.80@5.90; mixed, $5.75@5.80; Yorkers, $5.65@5.75; common to fair, $5.40@5.60; pigs, $5.00@5.25; 1 car hogs shipped to New York today.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,800; shipments, 1,400; market slow; prime, $4.50@4.75; fair to good, $3.50@4.25; common, $1.00@2.50; lambs, $4.00@4.75.

Omaha, Neb., June 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 650 head; strong; prime 1,300@1,500-lb steers, $5.00@5.45; 1,100@1,300, $4.50@5.00; cows, $1.50@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,600; all sold; active; heavy, $5.50@5.60; light, $5.30@5.40; mixed, $5.45@5.50.

LUMBER.

The receipts of lumber via the lake have been considerably increased during the last ten days. Yesterday morning a fleet of fifteen vessels lay at the docks, most of which had been blown in by favoring winds during the preceding hours. Few shingles were noticed, and included in the arrivals were 4 cargoes from Lake Huron ports. A fair demand existed and sales were at fully steady prices, as follows: Short green piece stuff, $10.00; dry do, $10.50@11.50; dry medium boards and strips, $12.00@16.00; standard shingles, $2.00@2.05; star do, $2.15@2.20; extra do, $2.20@2.30; cedar do, $1.85@2.05; dry lath, $1.85@1.95.

Jobbing prices on lumber at the yards were as follows:

First, second, and third clears, 1¼@2 inch	$40.00@47.00
A and B select, 1¼@2 inch	30.00@40.00
A, B, C, and D stock boards, 12 to 16 ft 12 in.	32.00@41.00
A, B, and C box, 13 inch and upwards	34.00@48.00
A and B flooring, 6 inch	32.00@34.00
Siding, first and second clear, 12 to 16 feet	20.00@21.00
Dimensions, 2x4, 12 to 24 feet	12.50@15.00
Lumber, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 feet	13.50@17.00
Shingles, extra A	2.40@2.60
Shingles, standard A	2.10@2.20
Lath, dry	2.10

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, June 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and steady; demand poor; holders offer freely; winter, 6s 6d @6s 7d, dull; spring, 6s 5½d@6s 6½d; club, 6s 6d@6s 7d. Corn steady; demand fair; 4s 7d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 70s. Lard, 41s 6d. Long and short clears, 41s 6d. Cumberland cut, 43s. Short cut hams, 53s. Cheese, 45s.

CLOSING—PROVISIONS—Pork, holders offer freely; prime mess Eastern, 70s, dull; do Western, 68s 3d, dull. Lard, holders offer moderately; spot and June, 41s 6d steady; July and August, 41s 9d, steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, holders offer moderately; new No. 2 winter, 6s 6½d, dull; do spring, 6s 6½d, dull. Flour, holders offer freely; 9s, dull. Corn, holders offer moderately; spot, 4s 7d, steady; June and August, 4s 7½d, steady; July, 4s 7d, steady.

COTTON—Firm, with a fair demand; middling uplands, 5⅝d; do Orleans, 5 9-16d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 8,600 bales American.

New York, June 27.—[Special.]—Business was everywhere moderate today and there were few fluctuations in prices.

COTTON—A reduction of 1-16c was made in spot prices, placing low middling uplands at 9 13-16c, middling 10¼c, and good middling 10 9-16c. The feature was the heavy selling of August contracts. All months followed, and at the close prices stood 10@12 points below the prices of yesterday.

WHEAT—Options were easier. The market opened firmer, ruled irregular, and finally closed steady at a shade under yesterday's prices. Cash wheat was steadier. Sales included ungraded red at 84@87½c; No. 1 hard at 89@89½c, afloat and free on board; No. 1 Chicago, 89½c, delivered; No. 2 red, 88½c, free on board. Closing: June, 88¼c; July, 88⅛c; August, 87¾c; September 88⅛c; December, 92¼c; May, 98½c.

CORN—Was steady. Sales, including ungraded mixed and yellow, 53@56c; No. 2, 54½@55¾c, delivered. Closing: July, 54⅝c; August, 55⅝c; September, 56⅛c; October, 57¼c; November, 56⅛c; December, 55c.

OATS—Were steadier. Sales, including No. 1 white, 42@44c; No. 2 do, 39@40½c; No. 3 do, 38@39c; No. 1 mixed, 38c; No. 2 do, 35@35c; No. 3 do, 34c; rejected, 33c; No. 2 Chicago, 35@35¼c; mixed, on track, 36@38c; white, on track, 40@46c; No. 2 mixed, closing, July, 35¼c; August, 32c; September, 31¾c; No. 2 white, July, 39¼c.

RYE—Dull and nominal.

BARLEY AND BARLEY MALT—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork was quiet and unchanged. Bacon dull and nominal. Cut meats moderately active and unchanged. Pickled bellies, 7¾c.

BUTTER—Consumers are particular and take freely of fancy grades at former rates. State creamery, 20@20½c; Western do, 16¾@19¼c; imitation creamery quoted at 16@17c; State dairy in good demand at 16@19c; Western do, 16¼@19¼c; imitation creamery quoted at 16@17c; State dairy in good demand at 16@19c; Western do, 15@16c.

CHEESE—Arriving quite freely, but the best grades are placed promptly. The market firm, with State factory, full cream, colored and white 8¾@9c, and possibly 9¼c; Ohio flats, 7@8c; skims, 3@7c.

EGGS—Steady at 16@16½c for Eastern and 15@15¼c for Western, fresh.

SUGAR—Raws quite firmly held, though rather quiet. Fair refining, 4⅞c. The demand for refined grades has quickened and prices on many brands are 1-16c higher. We quote: Cut-loaf and crushed, 8c; cubes, 7c; powdered, 7¼c; granulated, 6¾@6.81c; mold A, 7 1-16c; confectioners' A, 6¾@6.9c; standard A, 6 3-16c; off A, 6@6¼c; white extra C, 5.94c; extra C, 5⅝@5¾c; C, 5⅜@5½c; yellow, 5⅛@5.56c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 19,163 packages; exports, 8,277 brls, 5,733 sacks. Sales, 15,775 brls. Steady and unchanged.

COFFEE—Brazil grades dull and nominal; 15c for fair. Options quiet and steady, closing at partially 5 points advance. Sales, 40,750 bags; June, 12.75@12.90c; July, 10.80@10.85c; August, 9.80@9.85c; September, 9.70@9.75c; October, 9.55@9.60c; November, 9.55c; December, 9.55c; January, 9.55c.

PETROLEUM—Steady; crude, in brls, 6¾@6¾c; refined, 7c; United closed firm at 73¼c.

DRY GOODS—The market was featureless, as usual to the close of the month, and, while transactions are moderate, the movement on previous business was good.

Boston, Mass., June 27.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 20@21c; firsts, 18@20c; extra imitation creamery, 17@18c; seconds, 16c; factory, 15@17c for fair to choice; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 21@21½c; firsts, 19@20c; good to choice dairy, 19@20c; fair to good, 16@18c; Eastern creamery, 19@20c per lb for good to choice lots.

CHEESE—Choice New York, 8@9c per lb; firsts, 7@8c; seconds, 6@7c; Vermont extra, 9¼@9½c; firsts, 8@9c; seconds, 7@8c.

EGGS—Eastern extra, 16¾@18c; Vermont and New Hampshire extra, 17½c; Western choice, 16@17c per doz.

Duluth, Minn., June 27.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Was quiet today, with a long period of weakness, but firmed up at the close; cash closed at 80c; July, 80¼c; August, 80⅝c; September, 81¾c; October, 81¾c; December, 82¾c; cars on track, 74; receipts, 61,242 bu; shipments, 114,292 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 27.—[Special.]—GRAIN—No. 1 hard wheat sold at 85¾@85¾c, limits for No. 1 Northern 84c, for No. 2 Northern 1¼c over Chicago August; winter wheat in fair demand and closed firmer; No. 1 white, 89¼c; milling white, 88@88¾c; No. 2, long berry, 94c. Corn weak; No. 2, 50¼c.

St. Louis, Mo., June 27.—FLOUR—Extra fancy grades in good demand; others quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash grades firmer; futures opened ¾@1c higher, but eased off and declined 1@1¼c, then rallied partially, and closed ⅛@¼c below yesterday. No. 2 red, cash, 83@83⅝c; June 82@83¾c, closing at 83¼c; July 75¼@81c, closing at 80¼c; August 79¾@81c, closing at 79⅞c; December 84¼@85¾c, closing at 84⅝c asked. Corn strong early, but broke with wheat and closed ⅛@¼c below yesterday. No. 2 cash, 45¾@45¾c; July 45¼@45⅝c, closing at 45⅞c bid; August 45⅜@46c, closing at 45⅛c bid; September 45¾@46¼c, closing at 45⅞c; year 39⅛@39⅝c, closing at 39⅝c. Oats firmer; No. 2 cash, 33@33½c; July, 29⅜@27c; August, 24@24⅛c. Rye and barley—No market.

LEAD—Dull and lower; refined offered at $3.75.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Steady at 11½@12c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet with only a job and order trade done. Pork, in small lots, $14.50. Lard, $7.85@7.90. Bacon—Shoulders, $6.75; long clear, $8.37½@8.40; clear rib, $8.40@8.45; short clear, $8.65@8.70. Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $6.00; long clears, $7.50@7.62½; short ribs, $7.75; short clear, $7.87½@8.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 23,000 bu; rye and barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye and barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat lower; June, 83c bid; July, 79⅝c; August, 79⅝c; September, 80⅝c. Corn easier; July, 45¾; August, 46¾; September, 46⅝c. Oats dull.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 27.—FLOUR—Demand light and prices favored buyers.

GRAIN—Wheat—Little speculation; options weak and closed ⅛c lower; No. 2 red June nominal; July, 85½@86c; August, 86@86½c; September, 86¾@87¼c. Corn—Spot weak and irregular; No. 2 mixed on track and in grain depot, 58c. Futures ⅛@1c higher; No. 2 mixed June, 54@55½c; July, 54½@55½c; August, 55¼@56¼c; September, 56@57½c. Oats—Spot lots lower; No. 2 white, 43½@44½c; No. 3 white quoted at 42½@43c; July, 41½@42c; August, 34¾@35c; September, 33½@34c.

Other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,700 brls; wheat, 1,100 bu; corn, 4,400 bu; oats, 24,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,600 bu; corn, 2,900 bu; oats, 54,600 bu.

Minneapolis, June 27.—WHEAT—Local receipts were 192 cars for the day with 14 shipped out. Duluth reported 74 on track. Sellers were offering milling wheat below yesterday's quotations, but with the demand almost wholly confined to city millers. There was more wheat offered on the sample tables than the trade required, and even at reductions some of the grain could not sell. Following are the closing quotations: No. 1 hard, cash, 79¾c; July, 78¾c; August, 80¾c; on track, 81¼c. No. 1 Northern, 76¾c; July, 78¾c; August, 79¾c; on track, 79¼@80c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 75c; July, 75c; August 76c; on track, 76@78c.

Toledo, O., June 27.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; cash and June, 85c; July, 84¼c; August, 83¾c; December, 87c. Corn steady; cash, 49c; August, 50¼c; September, 51¾c. Oats firm; cash, 34¼c; August, 29¼c bid.

CLOVER-SEED—Quiet; October, $4.40 bid.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat active, easier; cash and June, 85c; July, 84¼c; August, 84c; September, 84¾c; December, 87¾. Corn dull; cash, 49¾c; August, 50¾c; September 51¾. Oats firm; cash, 34¼.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull; cash, $4.20.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; cloverseed, 37 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu.

Peoria, Ill., June 27.—GRAIN—Corn firm; high mixed, 48¼@48¾c; No. 2 mixed, 48¼@48¾c; rejected, 43@46c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 35¼@35¾c; No. 3 white, 33@34c. Rye nominal; No. 2, 53@53½c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.14; spirits, $1.16.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 7,500 bu; corn, 17,400 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 600 bu; oats, 18,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., June 27.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western fairly active and easier; No. 2 winter red, spot, 84@84¼c; July, 85¼@85¾c; August, 84¾@85c; September, 86@86¼c; December, 89¼c bid. Corn—Western dull and easier; mixed, spot, 53½@53¾c; July, 53¼@54c; August, 54¼@54¾c. Oats inactive but firm; Western white, 42¾@44c; do mixed, 40@41c. Rye quiet at 65@67c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet at unchanged prices.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, packed, 15@16c; creamery, 18@20c.

EGGS—Quiet; 17@17½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,400 brls; wheat, 1,400 bu; corn, 6,500 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; corn, 12,000 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., June 27.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 soft, July, 71¾c bid, 72¾c asked; August, 71½c bid; No. 2 red, July, 69c asked; August, 68¾c bid, 69½c asked. Corn steady; No. 2 cash, 42½c asked; July, 42¾c asked; August, 42¾c bid, 43¼c asked; year, 31¼c bid, 32¾c asked; No. 2 white cash, 48c asked. Oats—No. 2 cash, no bid nor offerings; July, 20¼c bid; August, sales at 20¼c.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 27.—WHEAT—Easier; cash, 77⅝c; July, 76c; August, 77⅝c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 23,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, none; barley, 4,000 bu.

Cincinnati, June 27.—GRAIN—Corn barely steady; No. 2 mixed, 50@51c. Oats easy; No. 2 mixed, 34¼@34¾c.

WHISKY—Steady; sales, 545 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.14.

Wilmington, June 27.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 32½c.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

W. A. C., Milwaukee: Jacob D. Cox is living in Cincinnati.

J. F. D.: There is no law regarding the examination of abstracts of title. It may be done by any one.

A. G. W., Morris: The expense of collecting the internal revenue taxes for 1887 was 3.4 per cent of the amount paid into the Treasury.

A Change in the White House Wanted.

CHICAGO, June 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A leading Board of Trade man tells me that he has had a long conversation with a Wall street man, who tells him he believes the great majority of men of his class favor a change in the White House. Their reason for wishing it is that the Democrats have all the time been unsettling the confidence by tinkering with the tariff, and business-men think the situation would improve if the agitation were once laid at rest by the adoption of the protectionist candidate and platform, or words to that effect. G.

Cost of the Dynamite Guns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of the 23d, under the heading of a "Congressional Robber Job," you say:

A member of Congress furnishes us this item of interest to the taxpayers: The Army Appropriation bill contains items as follows: Four hundred thousand dollars for ten air guns of the Zalinski pattern, or $40,000 a gun, the actual cost of which is at the rate of $2,000. Profit of the Zalinski Gun Company $38,000 on each gun, or $380,000 on the ten guns.

Knowing that you wish to be perfectly fair and correct in all your editorial statements I desire to say that your informer, though a member of Congress, is mistaken. The Army Appropriation bill contains the following clause: "For purchase by the Secretary of War of pneumatic dynamite guns of different calibres and the necessary machinery to fire and handle the same, ammunition and carriages for the same, for armaments and military use, $400,000, or so much thereof as he may deem proper."

No mention is made of the number of guns to be purchased or the price to paid for them, or even of the particular patent or name of the gun to be purchased. The New York Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Company did submit a proposition to the Committee on Military Affairs, in which they proposed to sell 10 of their guns to the Government at $40,000 each, including carriages, plants, etc., but the committee being of the opinion that the price was much too high submitted the matter to the Secretary of War, who appeared before the committee and urgently recommended that an appropriation of $400,000 be made to enable him to purchase some dynamite guns, and as he was of the opinion that he could buy them for much less than the price submitted by the New York Dynamite Gun Company. Hence the committee made the appropriation asked for, but leaving the purchase of the guns wholly at the discretion of the Secretary of War, for him to make the best bargain possible or not to buy them at all, as in his discretion he thinks best. There is no job of any kind whatever in the appropriation, as every member of Congress recognizes the necessity of making some preparation to defend the sea coasts of our country. The bill passed the House without a dissenting vote or a voice being raised against the bill.

GEO. B. PARSONS,
Clerk Committee on Military Affairs.

An Angry Granger.

WALNUT, Ill., June 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.] Will you please give me a little space in your paper to say what I think of the convention? The convention held at Chicago was no Republican convention. It was a railroad convention to further the interests of the Pacific railroad monopoly and its capitalists. The party has got so far along that if men cannot be chosen that have the general sentiment of the country at large for Chief Executive, then it is time to call a halt and a good halt. I am a Republican, but I think the Republican party has run its race and something else must spring up in its place and that soon. I don't think much good will result from railroad or Republican conventions. In other words, you may call it one solid railroad trust. We as a laboring class, who are burdened down with the schemes of these lobbyists, let us stand for justice. The day will come when all will be right, when honest and fearless Judges will sail to the front, when political rings will be dissolved and melt away like the morning dew before the rising sun. W. L. BENDER.

History Repeats Itself—Mugwump a Term of 1840.

CHICAGO, June 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The result of the final ballot in the Republican convention by which the historic name of Harrison is brought again to the front, caused a musty package of old papers, whose string has not been untied for many years, to be brought forth and read with unusual interest, for they were a few papers of the campaign of 1840, when "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" was the great Whig cry of the country which caused the result of "Van, Van, is a used up man." My father, Solon Robinson, published a paper at that time in Lake County, Indiana, thirty-five miles from Chicago—a section of country which a New York *Herald* of that date calls the "Northwestern frontier"—a small paper rejoicing, however, in the large name of "The Great Western," and filled with enthusiasm commensurate with the name. During the campaign of 1840 the outside of the "Great Western" was "The Tippecanoe Log-Cabin Songster," in which originated many of the jingles and rhymes still familiar to those who remember the great reform Whig campaign of 1840 against the reckless reign of extravagance in the White House and indifference to the needs of the people. In one of these little papers, Solon Robinson, in speaking editorially of the Democratic candidate for Congress, who represented the party of the "silk stocking aristocracy" in those days, makes use of this sentence: "Then the great mugwump was delivered of a speech which the faithful loudly applauded." Among these old papers I also find "The Log Cabin," published in New York by "H. Greeley & Co.," and "The Hard Cider Press," published in Chicago by William Stuart. In Horace Greeley's paper is an article on "The Elevation of the Laboring Classes," by Dr. Channing. Among the Presidential Electors from Illinois is the name of "A. Lincoln, from Sangamon County." Is it any wonder that Indiana shouts herself hoarse over a prospect of bringing back the patriotic spirit of 1840? Many of the rhymes of that great campaign might be fitly paraphrased at present. For instance:

"When in war with manly grace
Did Van Buren show his face?"

I fancy my father was not actuated by mercenary motives in the publication of the "Log Cabin Songster," as I find this notice in the place usually occupied by "Terms," etc.: The publication of the "Songster" will be continued "during the war" at the office of the "Great Western," Lake C.-H., Ind., where copies may be had by all who are not fitted for "Treason, Strategem, and Spoils."

Let history repeat itself! Never was there a better time than this revival of old Whig-Harrisonian times to emphasize the need of more Americanism, more patriotism, and more of our own history in the public schools. May it not be possible after all that a power higher and wiser than statesmen and politicians has brought order out of confusion, and placed at the head of the great party of freedom and civilization the man of all others who will lead to victory? "It is not the man so much as party principles," says the politician. It should be both. L. G. BEDELL.

GRAHAM & MORTON TRANS. CO.
DAILY STEAMER AT 11:30 P. M.
For St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, Niles, Elkhart, Goshen, Warsaw, Wabash, Marion, Anderson, and Indianapolis; also Colona, Watervliet, Hartford, Bangor, Holland, and Grand Rapids.
The Palace Steamer Puritan will make an excursion to St. Joseph and Benton Harbor every Sunday during warm weather, commencing June 24, leaving the dock at 10 a. m., returning at 10 p. m.
FARE FOR SUNDAY ROUND TRIP, $1.
The Steamers Lora and Puritan both leave Saturday nights. Dock 48 River-st., foot of Wabash-av.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.
TIME TABLE.

Twice daily for Racine and Milwaukee at	*9 a. m. / *8 p. m.
Daily for Ludington and Manistee at	*9 a. m.
Daily for Sheboygan and Manitowoc at	*8 p. m.
Daily for Gd Haven, Muskegon, Gd Rapids, etc.	*7 p. m.
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, and Bay ports on Mon, Wed., & Fri.	8 p. m.
For Green Bay, Manistique, etc., Tuesday at	7 p. m.

*Except Sunday. Office and docks foot Michigan-av.

The Great Lake Michigan Route to Mackinac.
Take the Northern Michigan Line, the only line of Steamers from Chicago touching at all the popular Summer Resorts, leaving Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 p. m. For folders giving full information address S. S. BURKE, Agent.
Office and Docks, 126 Market-st., Chicago.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal, corner of Adams-st.

The only line running daily through sleepers from Chicago to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Free reclining-chair cars to St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, and Concordia.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8.45 am	† 6.50 pm
Rockford and Sioux City	†11.00 am	† 2.50 pm
Council Bluffs and Neb. points	*12.01 pm	* 2.00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison	*12.01 pm	* 2.00 pm
Omaha, Lincoln & Denver	* 1.00 pm	* 8.00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4.30 pm	†10.35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4.50 pm	†10.35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 5.35 pm	* 2.00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison	* 5.35 pm	* 3.25 pm
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5.55 pm	* 9.30 am
Mendota and Galesburg	† 9.45 pm	† 3.10 pm
Sioux City	†10.00 pm	* 6.35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	*10.30 pm	* 6.35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison	*10.30 pm	* 6.55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11.00 pm	†10.50 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.
The 11.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m. trains leave from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8.00 a m / § 5.30 p m / ‡10.30 p m / § 11.30 a m	*10.20 p m / § 9.30 a m / § 7.00 a m / § 7.00 p m
Milwaukee, Madison & West.	§10.30 p m	§ 7.00 a m
Milwaukee and Madison	* 3.00 p m	* 1.15 p m
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8.30 a m	1.45 p m
Milwaukee	b 7.30 p m	b10.30 a m / b 4.00 p m
Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	§12.30 p m / §10.40 p m	§ 2.10 p m / § 6.50 a m
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	§12.30 p m / §10.40 p m	§ 2.10 p m / § 6.50 a m
Kansas City and St. Joseph	§10.40 p m	§ 6.05 a m

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Washington Express	† 8.00 am	† 7.25 pm
Council Bluffs Express	†12.05 pm	* 2.30 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*12.05 pm	* 2.30 pm
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	*12.05 pm	* 2.30 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex.	*12.05 pm	* 2.30 pm
Peoria Express	†12.05 pm	† 2.30 pm
Kansas City and Leavenworth Limited Express	* 4.30 pm	*11.30 am
St. Joseph & Atchison Lim. Ex.	* 4.30 pm	*11.30 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5.00 pm	†10.00 am
Council Bluffs Vestibule Limited Express	* 7.30 pm	* 8.00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10.30 pm	* 6.50 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11.00 pm	¶6.25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Sat. Night Express	x10.30 pm	o6.55 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11.00 pm	¶6.25 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	‡10.30 pm	¶ 6.50 am

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8.40 am	* 7.20pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8.30 pm	§ 7.20am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8.40 am	* 7.20pm
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8.30 pm	§ 7.20am
Riverview Express	* 4.05 pm	* 9.15 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 3.50 pm	* 9.10pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8.40 am	* 7.20pm
Gilman Passenger	* 4.30 pm	* 9.45 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11.00 am	* 2.50 pm
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§10.00 pm	* 6.35 am

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For tickets, sleeping-car reservations, maps, and time tables apply at Ticket Offices, No. 62 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, or at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs and Omaha	§12.00 m	§ 2.15 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Sioux City, San Francisco, and Des Moines	§ 7.30 pm / §10.30 pm	§ 8.00 am / § 6.40 am
Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, and Marshalltown	§12.00 m / § 7.30 pm / §10.30 pm	§ 2.15 pm / § 8.00 am / § 6.40 am
Neb., Black Hills and Wyoming	§ 7.30 pm	§ 8.00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	§ 5.30 pm / §10.35 pm	§ 7.00 am / § 1.50 pm
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9.00 am / † 9.00 pm	* 7.00 pm / * 4.00 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	* 8.00 am / X8.30 am / *11.30 am / † 3.00 pm / * 5.00 pm / † 7.30 pm / * 9.45 pm	X1.45 pm / * 1.30 pm / † 7.00 pm / *10.20 am / * 9.45 pm / † 7.30 am / * 4.00 pm
Madison and Waukesha via Milwaukee	* 8.00 am / *11.30 am / * 3.00 pm	* 4.00 pm / * 7.30 pm / *10.20 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11.30 am / § 9.46 pm	* 7.00 pm / § 7.00 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	* 3.00 pm	*10.20 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	§ 9.05 pm	§ 6.40 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11.30 am / * 9.05 pm	* 7.00 pm / * 6.40 am
Ashland, Duluth, Bessemer, Ironwood, Appleton, and Wausau	* 3.00 pm / § 9.05 pm	*10.20 am / § 6.40 am
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	§10.30 pm	§ 6.40 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9.20 am / * 4.45 pm	* 7.00 pm / *10.20 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10.15 am / * 4.15 pm / *11.30 pm	* 3.45 pm / *11.20 am / * 7.45 am
Rockford and Elgin	* 7.15 am	* 3.45 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	* 9.00 am	* 7.00 pm
Dixon, Sterling, & Clinton	* 8.30 am	* 7.00 pm
Dixon & Sterling	* 3.45 pm	*11.20 am
Lake Geneva	* 7.15 am / * 8.05 am / * 3.15 pm / * 4.15 pm	* 7.45 pm / *10.20 am / * 9.45 am / X 9.45 am

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Wisconsin Central Line.

Depot corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. City ticket offices, 205 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 7.30 pm	8.30 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a10.30 pm	7.30 pm
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 7.30 pm	10.30 am
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a10.30 pm	7.30 pm
Waukesha Short Line	b11.00 am	7.30 pm
Waukesha Short Line	a 8.30 am	7.10 pm
Waukesha Short Line	a 5.00 pm	9.45 am
Waukesha Short Line	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Waukesha Short Line	a 7.30 pm	10.20 am
Waukesha Short Line	a 3.00 pm	1.45 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 3.00 pm	10.20 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Ashland, Duluth & Lake Superior	a 3.00 pm	7.30 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 7.30 pm	1.45 pm

aDaily. bExcept Sunday.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway.
(Minnesota & Northwestern.)

The popular short line between Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, and Des Moines. The only line in the West running Mann boudoir cars. Elegant new dining-cars. Palace sleeping-cars, combination smoking-cars on all trains. Depot, Fifth-av. and Polk-st. City ticket offices, No. 193 Clark-st. (Opera-House Block), Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	* 5.10 pm	* 7.00 am
Waterloo and Des Moines Lim. Ex.	* 5.10 pm	* 7.00 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex.	*10.45 pm	*10.35 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	*10.45 pm	*10.35 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	* 5.45 pm	* 9.45 am

*Daily.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8.00 am	* 5.40 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	* 8.00 am	* 7.05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 4.15 pm	*10.50 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	* 4.15 pm	* 7.05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5.15 pm	* 8.15 am

Chicago & Alton.

West Side Union Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts., and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	§ 6.00 pm / § 1.00 pm	§ 3.00 pm / § 7.30 am
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex.	§11.20 pm	§ 7.30 am
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 9.00 am / § 9.00 pm	§ 7.30 pm / § 7.30 am
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11.20 pm	§ 7.30 am
Joliet, Dwight & Streator accom'n.	* 5.00 pm	* 9.20 am

*Sunday excepted. §Daily.

The Santa Fé Route
Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts.:

Galesburg and Fort Madison Exp.	† 8.40 a. m.
Vestibule Express to K. C.	*12.05 noon
Streator and Joliet Accom.	† 5.25 p. m.
Denver Express	*10.30 p. m.

Trains arrive at *7.00 a. m., †10.35 a. m., *1.50 p. m. and †5.00 p. m.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.
Office, 212 Clark-st., corner Adams.

Wabash Railway.
John McNulta, Receiver.

Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Offices 109 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	8.25 am	6.40 pm
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	9.00 pm	7.15 am
Kansas City, Hannibal, Jacksonville, Springfield & Peoria Express	2.45 pm	1.35 pm
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	8.25 am	6.30 pm
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Exp.	9.00 pm	7.15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	4.30 pm	9.35 am

Kankakee Line (C. I. St. L. & C.)

Depots, foot of Lake St., foot of 22d and 39th Sts. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph St., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	§ 9.10 am	§ 6.30 pm
Do. Night Express	§ 8.15pm	§ 6.50 am

EASTERN.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston Express	x8.10 pm	x5.00 am
New York & Boston Limited	x3.30 pm	x9.45 am
Philadelphia Express	x3.30 pm	o7.10 pm
Lima, Marion & Columbus	o8.45 am	x9.45 am
North Judson Accommodation	x5.25 pm	x8.40 am
Hammond Accommodation	o6.40 am	o8.00 am
Jamestown & Buffalo	x8.30 pm	x5.00 pm

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central and Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7.25 am	* 6.45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 8.30 am	* 6.45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	* 2.50 pm	* 9.30 pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5.30 pm	§ 9.50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 8.00 pm	§ 7.50 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11.30 pm	* 7.00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accom'dation	* 4.05 pm	*11.00 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.
Baggage checked from residence in Chicago to depot or residence in Eastern cities.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

Trains arrive and depart as follows: Chicago—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Central Standard Time.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 5.00 am	† 6.50 pm
New York & Boston Day Express	† 9.00 am	† 9.30 pm
New York & Boston—Limited	* 3.10 pm	* 9.45 am
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4.40 pm	†10.20 am
Atlantic Express	*10.50 pm	* 7.45 am
Night Express	* 9.10 pm	* 7.50 am
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9.00 am	† 6.50 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 3.55 pm	† 9.30 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per.	†10.50 pm	† 6.40 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday):
Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st.; CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 73 Clark-st., Chicago.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices, No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9.00 am	*10.40 pm
Limited & Day Express	* 3.25 pm	* 6.25 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8.15 pm	§ 8.00 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4.25 pm	* 9.45 am
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope, and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	§12.00 m / * 5.30 pm / * 6.25 pm	* 8.45 am / * 6.40 pm / * 7.25 pm
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1.15 pm	10.00 am
Detroit & Saginaw Express	§ 8.15 pm	§ 8.00 am

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

Trains—	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3.00 pm	10.35 pm
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9.05 pm	7.10 am

All trains daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	* 8.10 am	* 4.50 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5.45 pm	* 9.40 am
Wash'ton, Balt. & Phil's Limited	* 3.20 pm	*10.40 am
Wheeling Express	* 5.45 pm	* 9.40 am
Baltim're & Philadelp's Express	*10.20 pm	* 6.50 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4.10 pm	* 9.40 am

*Daily.
All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. Limited trains. The 10.20 p. m. train has through sleepers to Columbus via Fostoria.

Pennsylvania Lines.
C. St. L. & P. R. R.—P., Ft. W. & C.

Ticket Offices at Union Passenger Station, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., at 65 Clark-st., at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Palmer House, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8.30 am	6.00 pm
Night Express (daily)	8.30 pm	8.00 am
Pennsylvania Special (daily)	10.00 am	9.10 pm
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]